

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

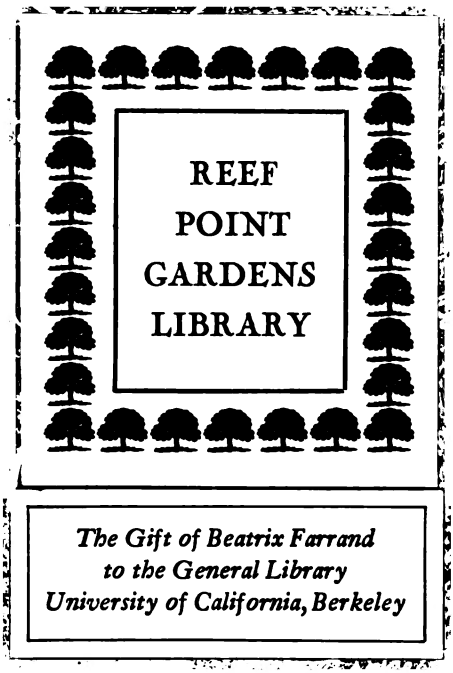
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at http://books.google.com/



The Gift of Beatrix Farrand
to the General Library
University of California, Berkeley

A

HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

NOTICE TO THIS EDITION.

THE Editor of the Handbook for Travellers in South Germany requests th travellers who may, in the use of the Work, detect any faults or omissions whic they can correct *from personal knowledge*, will have the kindness to mark the down on the spot with the date at which they were made, and communicate t him a notice of the same, favouring him at the same time with their names - addressed to Mr. Murray, Albemarle Street. They may be reminded that b such communications they are not merely furnishing the means of improvin the Handbook, but are contributing to the benefit, information, and comfort c future travellers in general.

*** No attention can be paid to letters from innkeepers in praise of thei own houses; and the postage of them is so onerous that they cannot b received.

CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS BUYING ENGLISH BOOKS ABROAD.—By Act o Parliament the introduction into England of *foreign pirated Editions* of th works of British authors, in which the copyright subsists, is *totally prohibited*. Travellers will therefore bear in mind that even a single copy is contraband, and is liable to seizure at the English Custom-house.

CAUTION TO INNKEEPERS AND OTHERS. — The Editor of the Handbook has learned from various quarters that a person or persons have of late been extorting money from innkeepers, tradespeople, artists, and others, on the Continent, under pretext of procuring recommendations and favourable notices of them and their establishments in the Handbooks for Travellers. The Editor, therefore, thinks proper to warn all whom it may concern, that recommendations in the Handbooks are not to be obtained by purchase, and that the persons alluded to are not only unauthorised by him, but are totally unknown to him. All those, therefore, who put confidence in such promises may rest assured that they will be defrauded of their money without attaining their object.—1850.

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, STAMFORD STREET, AND CHARING CROSS.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

IN

SOUTHERN GERMANY:

BEING A GUIDE TO

WÜRTEMBERG, BAVARIA, AUSTRIA, TYROL, SALZBURG, STYRIA, &c., THE AUSTRIAN AND BAVARIAN ALPS, AND THE DANUBE FROM ULM TO THE BLACK SEA.

TENTH EDITION, REVISED.

WITH MAP AND PLANS.

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
PARIS: A. & W. GALIGNANI AND CO.; A. XAVIER.
1867.

The right of Translation is reserved.

THE ENGLISH EDITIONS OF MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS MAY BE OBTAINED OF THE FOLLOWING AGENTS :—

Germany, Holland, and Belgium.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE	I. A. MAYER.
AMSTERDAM	J. MULLER.—W. KIRBERGER.
ANTWERP	MAX. KORNICKER.
BADEN-BADEN	D. R. MARX.
BERLIN	ASHER.
BRUSSELS	MUQUARDT.—KIESSLING & CO.
CARLSRUHE	A. BIELEFELD.
COLOGNE	GUEVEN.—NELTE & CO.
DRESDEN	ARNOLD.
FRANKFURT	C. JÜGEL.
GRATZ	LEUSCHNER & LUBENSKY.
THE HAGUE	NIJHOFF & CO.
HAMBURG	MAUKE, SÖHNE.
HEIDELBERG	MOHR.
KISSINGEN	C. JUGEL.
LEIPZIG	BROCKHAUS.—DURR.
LUXEMBOURG	BÜCK.
MANNHEIM	ARTARIA & FONTAINE.—LOFFLER.—KOTTER.
MUNICH	LITERARISCH.—ARTISTISCHE. —ANSTALT.—I. PALM.
NURNBERG	SCHRAG.—ZEISER.
PEST	HARTLEBEN.—G. HECKENAST. —OSTERLAMM.—RATH.
PRAGUE	CALVE.
ROTTERDAM	KRAMERS.—PETRI.
STUTTGART	P. NEFF.
TRIESTE	MUNSTER.—COEN.
VIENNA	C. GEROLD.—BRAUMÜLLER.
WIESBADEN	KREIDEL.

Switzerland.

BASLE	H. GEORG.—H. AMBERGER.
BERNE	DALP.—JEUT & REINERT.
COIRE	GRUBENMANN.
CONSTANCE	MECK.
GENEVA	H. GEORG.—DESROGIS.—CHERBULIEZ.—MONROE.—GHISLETTY.
LAUSANNE	T. ROUSSY.
LUCERNE	F. KAISER.
NEUCHATEL	GERSTER.
SCHAFFHAUSEN	HURTER.
SOLEURE	JENT.
ST. GALLEN	HUBER.
ZURICH	H. FÜSSLI & CO.—MEYER & ZELLER. H. F. LEUTHOLD, POST-STRASSE.

LANDSCAPE
ARCHITECTURE

Italy.

BOLOGNA	M. RUSCONI.
FLORENCE	GOODBAN.
GENOA	GRONDONA & CO.—ANTOINE BEUF.
LEGHORN	MAZZAJOLI.
LUCCA	F. BARON.
MANTUA	NEGRETTI.
MILAN	ARTARIA.—DUMOLARD FRÈRES.—G. BRIGOLA. L. RONCHI.
MODENA	VINCENZI & ROSSI.
NAPLES	DORANT.—DUFRESNE.
PALERMO	PEDONE.
PARMA	J. ZANGHIERI.
PISA	NISTRI.—JOS. VANNUCCHI.
PERUGIA	VINCENZ. BARTELLI.
ROME	SPITHÖVER.—PIALE.—MONALDINI.
SIENA	ONORATO PORRI.
TURIN	MAGGI.—L. BEUF.—MARIETTI.—BOCCA FRERES.
VENICE	MÜNSTER.—COEN.—MEINERS.
VERONA	H. F. MÜNSTER.—MEINIERS.

France.

AMIENS	CARON.
ANGERS	BARASSE'.
AVIGNON	CLEMENT ST. JUST.
AVRANCHES	ANFRAY.
BAYONNE	JAYMEBON.—LASSERRE.
BORDEAUX	CHAUMAS.—MÜLLER.—SAUVAT.—FERET.
BOULOGNE	WATEL.—MERRIDEW.
BREST	HEBERT.
CAEN	BOISARD.—LEGOST.—CLERISE'.
CALAIS	RIGAUX CAUX.
CANNES	BARBERY FRÈRES.—ROBANDY.
CHERBOURG	Mlle. LECOUFFLET.
DIEPPE	MARAIS.
DINANT	COSTE.
DOUAI	JACQUART.—LEMÂLE.
DUNKERQUE	VANDENBUSSCHE.
GRENOBLE	VELLOT ET COMP.
HAVRE	BOURDIGNON.—FOUCHER.—Mme. BUYS.
LILLE	BEGHIN.
LYONS	AYNE' FILS.—SCHEURING.—MEYRA.
MARSEILLES	CAMOIN FRÈRES.—LE MEUNIER.
METZ	WARION.
MONTPELLIER	LEVALLE.
MULHOUSE	RISLER.
NANCY	GONET.
NANTES	PETIPAS.—POIRIER LEGROS.—ANDRE'.
NICE	BARBERY FRÈRES.—JOUGLA.
ORLEANS	GATINEAU.—PESTY.
PARIS	GALIGNANI.—XAVIER.—
PAU	LAFON.
PERPIGNAN	JULIA FRÈRES.
REIMS	BRISSART BINET.—GEOFFROY.—GIRET.
ROCHEFORT	BOUCARD.
ROUEN	LEBRUMENT.—HAULARD.
SAUMUR	GAULTIER BRIE'RE.
ST. ETIENNE	DELARUE.
ST. MALO	HUE.
ST. QUENTIN	DOLOY.
STRASBOURG	TREUTTEL ET WURTZ.—GRUCKER.—DERIVAUX.
TOULON	MONGE ET VILLAMUS.
TOULOUSE	GIMET & COTELLE.
TOURS	GEORGET.
TROYES	LALOY.—DUFEY ROBERT.

Spain and Portugal.

GIBRALTAR	ROWSWELL.
LISBON	MATT. LEWTAS.
MADRID	DURAN.—BAILLIERE.
MALAGA	FR. DE MOYA.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG	ISSAKOFF.—RÖTTGER.—WOLFF
MOSCOW	W. GAUTIER.—DEUBNER.—LANG.
ODESSA	CAMOIN FRÈRES.

Malta. *Ionian Islands.* *Constantinople.* *Greece.*

MUIR. CORFU . J. W. TAYLOR. VICK. ATHENS . A. NAST.

Add to Lib.

DD16
M95
1867
LANDSCAPE
ARCH.
LIBRARY

PREFACE.

THE plan and origin of the *Handbook* have been sufficiently explained in the Preface to the volume on *Northern Germany*.

The countries described in the following pages have been much less trodden by English travellers, and more rarely described by English authors; many of the routes, indeed, are scarcely alluded to in any work in our language. For this reason the writer has bestowed even more labour upon this than on the preceding volume, with the desire of rendering it as accurate a guide as possible. The work might, indeed, have appeared much sooner but for the additional care which he thought advisable to bestow upon it.

The Author is sensible that he can scarcely have attained perfect accuracy, in spite of his endeavours; and he has therefore only to rely on the indulgence of his readers to excuse, as far as possible, the mistakes which must necessarily creep into such a work, and to repeat his request, that all who use the work will do him the favour to transmit to him (through his publisher) *notices of any errors which they may detect*, subjoining, if possible, *their names* to such communications, in order to authenticate them. The very useful and obliging hints and corrections already forwarded to him by many persons who have made notes on the *Handbook for Northern Germany*, will enable him to improve the new edition of that volume most materially; but, in many instances, it would have added to their value had they been accompanied by the name of the person communicating them.

The present edition has been carefully corrected. Several routes have been rewritten and altered, so as to furnish complete information respecting the railroads which are open up to the present time in this part of Germany.

761

PLAN OF THE HANDBOOK.

ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

The points of the Compass are often marked simply by the letters N. S. E. W.

(*r.*) right, (*l.*) left, — applied to the banks of a river. The right bank is that which lies on the right hand of a person whose back is turned towards the source, or the quarter from which the current descends.

Miles. — Distances are always expressed in English miles, except when foreign miles are expressly mentioned.

The names of Inns precede the description of every place, because the first information needed by a traveller is where to lodge.

Instead of designating a town by the vague words "large" or "small," the amount of the population, according to the latest census, is almost invariably stated, as presenting a more exact scale of the importance and size of the place.

In order to avoid repetition, the Routes through the larger states of Europe are preceded by a chapter of preliminary information; and, to facilitate reference to it, each division or paragraph is separately numbered with Arabic figures.

Each Route is numbered with Arabic figures, corresponding with the figures attached to the Route on the Map, which thus serves as an Index to the Book, at the same time that it presents a *tolerably* exact view of the great high roads of Europe, and of the course of public conveyances.

PLANS.

	PAGE.
Munich	.. 46, 47
First Floor of Pinacothek, Munich	.. 62
Nuremberg	.. 90, 91
Ratisbon	.. 107
Passau	.. 150
Salzburg	.. 180
Vienna	200, 201
Imperial Palace and Gardens, Vienna ..	.. 214
Innsbruck	.. 289
Dolomite Mountain in the Grödenthal ..	.. 378
Grotto of Adelsberg	.. 448
Prague	.. 504
MAP	*at the end.*



CONTENTS.

Page

Tables of Money and of Measures of Length x

SECTION IX.—WÜRTEMBERG.

Preliminary Information 1
Routes 6

SECTION X.—BAVARIA.

Preliminary Information 35
Routes 40

SECTION XI.—AUSTRIA AND SALZBURG.

Preliminary Information 167
Routes 179

SECTION XII.—TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

Preliminary Information 269
Routes 282

SECTION XIII.—STYRIA, CARINTHIA, CARNIOLA, ETC.

Preliminary Information 407
Routes 412

SECTION XIV.—BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND GALLICIA.

Preliminary Information 483
Routes 484

SECTION XV.—HUNGARY, CROATIA, SLAVONIA OR MILITARY FRONTIER.

Preliminary Information 539
Routes 547

Index 61

TABLE B.

Various Foreign Measures of Length reduced to English Measure.

	English mile.	Eng. m.	Furl.	Yards.	
1 Dutch mile . . =	3·634 =	3	5	16	or 19· =1°
1 Belgian post . =	4·66 =	4	4	61	14·83=1°
1 Germ. Geogr. mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 Austrian mile . =	4·71 =	4	5	157	14 65=1°
1 Austrian post . =	9·42 =	9	3	93	7·3 =1°
1 Prussian mile . =	4·68 =	4	5	96	14·77=1°
1 Saxon mile . . =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°
1 Hanoverian mile =	4·6 =	4	4	176	15· =1°
1 m. Hesse Darmst. =	4·66 =	4	5	61	14·83=1°
1 Italian mile . =	1·15 =	1	1	45	60·02=1°
1 Italian post . =	9·20 =	9	1	142	7·5 =1°

The Prussian or Rhineland foot, which is divided into 12 inches = 12·356 English inches, or 0·31382 mètre. The Prussian ell is 25½ Prussian inches = 26·256 English inches, or 0·6669 mètre. The ruthe is 12 Prussian or Rhineland feet = 4·118 English yards. A Prussian mile is 2000 ruthen = 7·532 kilomètres.

The Dresden foot = 11·24 English inches, or 14 Dresden feet = 13 English feet, nearly. 1 Dresden ell = 2 Dresden feet = 1 ft. 10½ inch. English, nearly. 21 Dresden ells = 13 English yards. 1 Dresden ruthe = 8 Dresden ells = 4·996 English yards.

The Viennese pound = 1 lb. 3⅘ oz.; the Viennese foot = 1 foot 5⅓ lines: the Klafter = 6 feet 2 inches 8 lines.

There are two kinds of feet generally used in Holland, viz. the Amsterdam foot and the Rhineland foot. The Amsterdam foot is divided into 11 inches, and each inch is divided into quarters and eighths. This foot = 11·147 English inches, or 0·283133 mètres. The value of the Rhineland foot is given above. There are three ells used in Holland, viz. the ell of Amsterdam = 27·0797 English inches; the ell of the Hague = 27·333 English inches; and the ell of Brabant = 27·585 English inches.

In France, Belgium, and Switzerland, the decimal system, founded on the mètre, is generally used. 1 mètre = 39·37079 English inches; 1 kilomètre = 1093·6331 English yards; 1 myriamètre = 6 miles 5 furlongs 176 yards, English measure; 1610 mètres = 1 English mile.

A HANDBOOK

FOR

TRAVELLERS IN SOUTHERN GERMANY.

SECTION IX.

WÜRTEMBERG.

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

§ 70. *Passports.*—§ 71. *Inns.*—§ 72. *Money.*—§ 73. *Railroads.*—§ 74. *Posting and Roads.*—§ 75. *Maps.*—§ 76. *Language.*

ROUTES.

N.B.—The names of many places are necessarily repeated in several routes; but, to facilitate reference, they are printed *in Italics* in those routes only under which they are fully described.

ROUTE		PAGE
149.	Strasburg to Munich, by Carlsruhe, *Pforzheim*, *Stuttgart*, and Ulm—RAILWAY.	6
150.	Heidelberg to Stuttgart, by *Heilbronn*	11
151.	Heidelberg to Stuttgart, by Bruchsal—RAILWAY	13
152.	Stuttgart to *Ulm*—RAILWAY.	14
153.	Strasburg to Stuttgart, by the *Knieb*is—*the Baths of Rippoldsau*	19
154.	Stuttgart to Nördlingen (Rly.) and Nuremberg, by *Dinkelsbühl* and Ansbach	20
155.	Stuttgart to Schaffhausen, by *Tübingen*—Road	22
156.	Stuttgart to Schaffhausen, by Tübingen (RAILWAY and ROAD). Tübingen to *Rottenburg*, *Nidernau*, and Eyach (RAILWAY)	24
157.	Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance	25
158.	Ulm to *Friedrichshafen*—RAILWAY	26
159.	*Descent of the Neckar.* Heilbronn to Heidelberg	27
160.	Stuttgart [or Carlsruhe] to *Wildbad*	30
161.	Baden-Baden to Wildbad	32
162.	Baden-Baden to the Baths of Rippoldsau	32
163.	Stuttgart to Würzburg	33
164.	Heilbronn to Nuremberg, by *Hall*	34

§ 70. PASSPORTS.

Passports are abolished throughout Southern Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy; the tourist is, however, advised to carry a Foreign Office Passport when travelling on the Continent, as it will enable him to prove his identity when necessary.

§ 71. INNS — CHARGES.

The traveller in South Germany will find the hotels in the chief towns provided with excellent accommodation: in many of the country towns, however, the inns are built on low vaults, the entrance serves for man and beast, and an oppressive odour of the stable often pervades them.

The Germans are not so cleanly a people as the English. In the bedrooms, the small provision made for washing indicates the nature of German habits, and shows how easily the desire for ablution is satisfied. However, their increasing intercourse with English and American tourists is rapidly introducing an improvement in this respect, and there is now less to complain of than formerly.

On an average the individual *Charges at Inns* may be thus calculated: — Room, per diem, 48 kr. to 1½ fl.; T. or Br., with bread and butter, 30 kr. to 36 kr.; D.—table-d'hôte (including wine in a wine district), 1 fl. to 1 fl. 12 kr. at 1 o'clock—1 fl. 45 kr. at 5 o'clock; D. in private, 1 fl. 36 kr. Lights (bougies), 36 kr.; servants, 24 kr. Lodging is charged less by the bed than by the room: the host will always take out or put in a bed to a room to accommodate a party.

Living is cheaper in South Germany than in North Germany or Switzerland. But of late years this difference is not so perceptible as formerly. The daily expense at an inn of the better class for Br., D. with wine at the table-d'hôte, bed, T., or supper, ought not to exceed 4 or 4½ fl.

It is seldom necessary to ask for a separate sitting-room, the best bed-rooms being furnished with sofas, tables, and escritoires, and being used by the Germans themselves to sit in, or take their meals.

The number of good rooms in an inn, especially a country inn, is generally limited: if the traveller gets one of these, and the house is not too full to prevent his being well attended to, he gives it a good character; if, on the other hand, it is crowded, and he gets an inferior room, he condemns it.

It often happens that an inn may afford excellent accommodation for a single pedestrian, which is wholly inadequate for a family party, including ladies, for a night. Some of the smaller villages in Central Germany have inns which boast of more civility and cleanliness than many of the large hotels, but the quality and cooking of meats are generally bad.

§ 72. MONEY.

In Bavaria and Würtemberg, as well as in Baden, Darmstadt, Frankfurt, &c., accounts are kept in Florins or Gulden. 1 Florin = 1*s.* 8*d.*, contains 60 Kreutzers. 3 kr. = 1*d.*

Gold Coins (*rare*).

		Fl. kr.
Carolin (or Louis d'or)	=	11 6 to 12
Ducat	=	5 36 to 45

Silver (*New Coinage*).

Baden, Bavaria, and Würtemberg have issued a uniform coinage, including pieces of—

Vereins Double Thaler (= 2 Prussian Dollars) = 3 fl. 30 kr.

	Kr.	
Florin . . .	= 60 =	1*s.* 8*d.* = 2 Fr. francs 15 cents.
½ Florin . . .	= 30 =	10*d.*

Pieces of 6 kr. (Sechser), 3 kr. (Groschen), and 1 kr.

Old Coinage.

	Fl. kr.	
Crown, Kronthaler or Brabant Thaler	= 2 42	= 4*s.* 6*d.*
½ Kronthaler	= 1 20	
Conventions Thaler	= 2 24	
Pieces of two and one Florin	=	= 3*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 8*d.*

Brabant Dollars (originally struck by the Emperor of Austria in the Low Countries) are current without loss throughout Southern Germany.

Value of foreign coins in South German florins and kreutzers:—

	Fl. kr.	
French Napoleon	=	9 30 to 20
5-franc piece	=	2 20
1 franc	=	0 28
English Sovereign	=	11 54 to 12 Fl.
Prussian Friedrichs d'or (5 Thaler, 20 s.gr.)	=	9 54 to 10 Fl.
Dollar	=	1 45
10 Silbergroschen	=	0 35
Austrian Florin	=	1 12

The commercial pound weight = 1·031 lb. avoirdupois, or ·4678 kilogramme. The gold and silver weight is the half of this, weighing 3610 English grains, or 233·904 grammes.

A Würtemberg foot is 11·26 English inches, or 0·286 of a mètre. A short ruthe is 12, and a long ruthe 15 Rhineland feet; the former, therefore, measures 12·356 feet, and the latter 15 feet 5½ inches, English measure.

A Stuttgart ell contains 24·08 English inches, or 0·611 of a mètre. A great morgen, or acre of land, contains 400 short square ruthes; and is equal to 1 acre 1 rood 24 perches English, or 56·74 French acres. A little morgen contains 150 great square ruthes, and measures 3 roods 11 perches nearly, or 33·24 French acres.

The Scheffel, corn measure, is divided into 8 simris, 32 vierlings or unzen, 128 achtels, or 256 masslein; and renders 5·063 English bushels, or 1·783 hectolitre.

The Fuder of wine contains 6 ohms, 96 immis, 960 maas, or 3840 schoppen.

§ 73. RAILROADS.

Let the traveller, on entering Germany, provide himself with Hendschel's '*Telegraph*,' or the 'Eisenbahn und Post Buch,' containing all information about trains, stations, and hours, and far more correct and trustworthy than the Foreign Bradshaw, printed in London.

Railways have been opened in Würtemberg—

From Durlach and from Bruchsal to Stuttgart.
„ Stuttgart to Heilbronn and Hall.
„ Heilbronn to Hafsmersheim (Mosbach) and Heidelberg (1866).
„ Stuttgart to Reuttlingen, Tübingen, Rottenburg, and Eyach (temporary terminus).
„ „ Wasseralfingen, Nördlingen (Ratisbon).
„ „ Ulm (and Augsburg).
„ Ulm to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance.

This affords a very easy and agreeable means of reaching Switzerland or Italy, as steamers run from Friedrichshafen to Rorschach, whence to Coire on the Splugen road there is a railway. (See Rte. 158.) The railway-carriages are arranged like those of Austria, Switzerland, and America; they have a pas down the middle, and cross-benches holding 2 passengers on each side.

On the railroads in Würtemberg 10 lbs. of small luggage are allowed to go free; on the Bavarian railroad all luggage must be paid for; but in Austria 40 lbs. are allowed free of charge. It is necessary, in all parts of Germany, to go to the station a good while before the train starts, as much time is always occupied in weighing luggage, and the staff of railway officers is usually very unequal to the work to be performed.

Every one's baggage is taken from him at the station, weighed, and the articles belonging to one owner or one party are ticketed with the same number. Payment is then exacted according to the excess of weight, and a receipt is given on a ticket which is delivered to the traveller. At the journey's end the luggage is sorted according to the numbers, and given up on presenting the receipt; but no one is allowed to receive his share until the whole mass of luggage is arranged—a vexatious source of delay, but at least the baggage is well taken care of.

The office porters are entitled to receive 6 kr. for their trouble, both on receiving and delivering luggage.

The second-class carriages are very well fitted up, and are comfortable, and the charge is from ⅓rd to ⅕th less than in the first-class. The middle and wealthy classes travel almost exclusively in the second-class. Smoking is permitted in almost all the second-class carriages, but not in the first unless by consent.

§ 74. POSTING AND ROADS.

The traveller who starts at 5 or 6 in the morning, after a hurried and light Br. of coffee or tea, usually finds his appetite well sharpened about 11 or 12. Any order given to prepare refreshment, however slight, causes a delay of at least half an hour; but as this is the common dining-hour of the people, he will always find soup, and roast or boiled meat, ready smoking, and may make a capital luncheon almost while the horses are being changed.

The price for post-horses varies in Würtemberg, as in Baden, with the price of fodder, from 1 fl. 15 kr. to 1 fl. 45 kr. for each horse per post. The postmaster at Stuttgart is entitled to 15 kr. extra.

A Würtemberg mile = 26,000 Stuttgart feet = 7448·6516 mètres = 5·28 English m., or about 5¼ English m.; *i. e.* 13·08 Würtemberg m. = 1°. A post is 2 m.

Owing to the badness of the roads through parts of the Black Forest, especially on the approaches to Wildbad, an extra charge of 15 kr. per horse is allowed from June to September at the post stations of Wildbad, Calw, Neuenburg, and Herrenalb, and between those places; also from Neuenburg to Pforzheim and Neuenburg to Wilferdingen.

A light open carriage, holding 4 *without* heavy baggage, may be drawn by 2 horses: a heavy trunk counts as one person. If the postboy driving 2 horses cannot sit upon the box of the carriage, the postmaster is entitled to charge 15 kr. extra per post.

The Postilion is entitled by the tariff to receive for one post—driving 2 horses, 40 kr.; 3 horses, 50 kr.; 4 horses, 1 fl. Travellers usually pay 1 fl. for 2 horses per post, which satisfies the postboys: 1 fl. 12 kr. per post is high pay.

A Laufzettel (§ 34) may be obtained in Würtemberg and Bavaria, indeed throughout Southern Germany as well as in Austria. The tolls are included in the postmaster's ticket (Zettel), and are paid beforehand.

Though the *roads* in Würtemberg are generally well kept, they are for the most part very hilly, and consequently tedious, especially in Suabia.

§ 75. Maps.

There is a very good map of the *Bavarian Highlands*, the northern frontier of the *Tyrol*, and comprising the country between the Lake of Constance and the *Salzkammergut*, by *Mayr*. It is to be had at Stuttgart or Munich. It is of a very convenient size, and, mounted in a case, costs 2 fl. 24 kr. = 4*s*.

§ 76. Language.

The people of Würtemberg use in familiar conversation a *patois* highly offensive to the cultivated German, called Suabian. In different localities this *patois* is more striking than in others, in some being almost unintelligible. English persons settling for a time in Germany for the purpose of acquiring a correct knowledge and the pure accent of the German language, should not allow themselves to be induced, by the beauty of the country and the comparative cheapness of living, to select a Würtemberg locality for their residence.

ROUTES THROUGH WÜRTEMBERG.

ROUTE 149.

STRASBURG TO MUNICH, BY CARLSRUHE, PFORZHEIM, STUTTGART, AND ULM — RAILWAY.

55¼ Germ. m. = 254 Eng. m.

Trains daily in 12 hrs. By this route Munich may be reached in 34 hrs. from London.

Strasburg. See *Handbook N. Germany*. The express train from Paris is carried from Strasburg directly across the Rhine, over the Iron bridge, to

Kehl Stat.

48¼ *Carlsruhe* Stat.

Railway to Wilferdingen, Pforzheim, and Mühlacker.

Durlach Station on the railway from Carlsruhe to Heidelberg (*N. Germany*, Rte. 105), and the ancient residence of the Margraves of Baden. Hence the rly. runs up the valley of the Pfinz to

10¼ Wilferdingen Stat. (*Inn:* Krone, tolerable sleeping quarters.) [*Omnibus* daily in 3 hrs. hence through the Black Forest by 2 Neuenburg (*Inn:* Post), to 1¾ Wildbad.] The road then crosses the N. slopes of the Black Forest to

9 Pforzheim Stat. — *Inn:* Post (Becker's Hotel), good — an active manufacturing town of 14,000 Inhabitants, situated near the junction of the Enz, the Würm, and the Nagold, three streams taking their rise in the Black Forest. It has iron-works, cloth manufactories, and a considerable timber trade. Its gold and silver wares are known all over Germany. The *Schlosskirche*, on a height, contains some 10 or 12 monuments, with marble statues, &c., of the princes of Baden, besides that of Markgrave Albert Alcibiades of Baireuth, the famous warrior, who died here under ban of the Empire, 1557; also a monument erected in 1834 by the Grand Duke of Baden to the memory of 400 men of Pforzheim, who fell at the battle of Wimpfen, 1622 (Rte. 159). Reuchlin was born here, 1454; d. 1522. There is a post-road from Pforzheim to Wildbad, 3¼ Germ. m., by Neuenburg (Rte. 160).

Railway to Mühlacker Stat. on the Rly. to Stuttgart. (Rte. 149.)

[The post-road here runs for some distance along the l. bank of the Enz. At Eutingen, about 2 Eng. m. beyond Pforzheim, a small pyramid has been erected by the villagers, to commemorate the abolition of villenage (Leibeigenschaft) by Prince Charles Frederick, in 1789. Before that time the peasantry of this part of Würtemberg were serfs (adscripti glebæ), bought and sold with the land, and obliged to work a certain number of days in the week for their landlords.]

Enzberg, nearly half-way to Illingen, is the first village in Würtemberg.

7¾ Mühlacker Junct. Stat. A branch rly. to Pforzheim through a hilly fertile country destitute of interest. A handsome viaduct 1000 ft. long, 105 ft. high, of 21 arches in 2 stories, on a curve, carries the line across the valley of the Enz.

Veihingen, a straggling village.

14¼ *Bietigheim Junction Stat.* Here a branch diverges N. to Heilbronn (Rte. 150), over a viaduct of many arches.

Shortly after leaving the Bietigheim stat. the railroad winds round the base of the fortress of Hohenasperg, situated on an isolated hill on the rt. of the railroad, and now used as a state prison.

Asperg Stat.

5½ *Ludwigsburg* Stat. (*Inns:* Kanne, good; Bär) lies about a mile to the W. of the Neckar: it was at one

time the residence of the sovereigns of Würtemberg. It owes it rise to Duke Eberhard Lewis, who built it (1730) to gratify the caprice of a profligate and extravagant mistress, and at the same time to revenge himself upon his wife and the estates of Würtemberg, with whom he had quarrelled, intending to make it his capital in preference to Stuttgart. Indeed, its more elevated situation and commanding view give it advantages over the actual capital. Charles Street, which traverses the town from one end to the other, is a mile long, and, like most of the other streets, is lined with an avenue of trees. The whole has a lonely and dull appearance, in spite of its 7000 Inhab. and a garrison of 4000 men always stationed here. The deserted *Palace*, one of the largest in Germany, contains a gallery of paintings of no great value, chiefly works of the old German, Dutch, and Flemish schools. The Palace *Gardens*, at one time celebrated over Germany, are falling into disorder from neglect. The view from Emich's Tower, an artificial castle in the Gothic style, is very fine. Two other Royal Châteaux, *Monrepos*, where is preserved a fine monument by *Peter Fischer* to Walter v. Kronberg, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, brought from Mergentheim, and *La Favorite*, are situated within 3 m. of Ludwigsburg.

[*Marbach*, the birthplace of Schiller (11 Nov. 1759), a village on the rt. bank of the Neckar, is only 6 m. distant N.E. from hence. The cottage in which he first drew breath is still in existence, and is turned into a sort of museum of relics of him, including his bust by Dannecker.]

Kornwestheim Stat.

Zuffenhausen Stat.

Feuerbach Stat. The railway then passes through the Brag tunnel, 924 yards long, and runs side by side with the Cannstadt line to

9 STUTTGART Stat. in the Schloss Strasse, close to the great square in front of the Palace. (*Inns* · Marquardt's Hotel, close to the Rly., good —table-d'hôte 1 fl. 45 kr. with wine, Br. with eggs 48 kr.; Petersburger Hof; Adler, in the Markt-platz, commercial.) The wines of the Neckar are light, but drinkable: the best of those made in the immediate neighbourhood of Stuttgart are the Unter-Turkheimer and the Rothenberger. An agreeable effervescing wine (Mussirender Neckarwein) is made at Esslingen.

The club called the *Museum* has a good reading-room and restaurant. Strangers introduced by a member have free admission for a month.

Stuttgart, the capital of Würtemberg, the residence of the Court and foreign Ministers, and seat of the Chambers, contains with its suburbs 72,000 Inhab. (4000 Rom. Cath.), including garrison and strangers. It is prettily situated in the small valley of the Nesenback, surrounded by hills of no great height, entirely covered on their slopes with vineyards, and rising close round the town, whence the following verses:—

"Si l'on ne cueillait à Stuttgart le raisin,
La ville irait se noyer dans le vin."

The Neckar receives the Nesenbach 2 m. from Stuttgart, near Cannstatt, and is navigable for barges (of 400 to 600 tons) thence to the Rhine. Stuttgart, it is said, owes its origin and its name to a Stud, *Stuten-Garten*, established here by a Duke of Würtemberg in the 13th century. It is chiefly indebted for any importance it has attained to the residence of a court, the late king having expended his immense wealth in beautifying and extending his capital. The sights are not numerous nor important. Its public buildings, some of which are handsome, are with 2 exceptions (the old château and Stiftskirche) modern, a large part of the town having been built since 1805, when the sovereign of Würtemberg was raised by Napoleon from the rank of Duke to that of King. The town is traversed by a fine street, the *Königsstrasse*, stretching from one end of it to the other, and passing along one side of the Square (*Schlossplatz*) in which are situated the Old and Palace and the Theatre. Parall

the König-st. is the Neckar-st., lined with fine buildings.

The *Palace* (Schloss), on the S.E. side of this square, is a vast and handsome freestone edifice, with two projecting wings, begun 1746, not completed till 1806. The roof, immediately above the grand entrance, is surmounted by "an enormous gilt crown, which more resembles those showy ensigns of royalty which allure travellers by the road-side than the appropriate ornament of a sovereign residence." In the fore court is an equestrian statue of Count Eberhard with the beard (d. 1496) by Hofer, set up 1859. The interior is handsomely furnished, but now exhibits a somewhat faded splendour. It contains 365 rooms, great and small, and is decorated with numerous works of art, which are chiefly by native artists, *e. g.* Dannecker, &c.; also a Bacchus and Bacchante by *Thorwaldsen*, and a variety of frescoes, chiefly on Würtemberg historical subjects, by Gegenbauen. It may be seen daily Entrance on the l. in the courtyard. Fee 1 florin, or less for a single person. Nearly an hour is required merely to walk slowly through the apartments.

The side of the Schlossplatz opposite the palace is occupied by the *Königsbau*, a handsome building with arcades, erected by the architect Leins, 1860, containing concert-rooms above, and below a café, shops, &c.

To the S.W., or on the rt. hand as you face the palace, and separated from it by an agreeable avenue of trees, lies the *Old Palace*, begun in 1553 and finished in 1570, a massive and picturesque building, bearing the aspect of a feudal fortress, now occupied by officers of the Court or Government. The inner court is curious, as is also the old Court chapel, which is now being renovated for public worship. Westward of the Old Palace, and on the same side of the square, is the *Prinzensbau*, a palace inhabited by Prince Frederic of Würtemberg. Under this palace is the Hofkellerei (Royal cellar), where private persons may purchase wine (but not in small quantities) well known for its purity and cheapness.

Close to the old palace, towards the S.W., is the *Stiftskirche*, in Gothic style; begun about 1434, but not quite completed till 1578. The great tower was built 1490–1531. Over the S.E. portal are two reliefs of the 15th century, worthy of notice, representing Christ bearing his cross and Christ with the twelve Apostles. The interior was restored in 1841 by *Heideloff*. In it is a very fine organ. The reigning family of Würtemberg were for centuries buried in a vault under the choir. Their monuments, bearing 11 effigies in stone, from Count Ulrich in 1265 to Count Henry in 1519, are arranged along the l. side of the choir. There also a pulpit of stone sculptured with bas-reliefs. In the choir are 4 fine modern painted windows, executed by the brothers Scheerer.

In the open space between the old palace, the Prinzenbau, and the Stiftskirche, stands a bronze *Statue of Schiller*, designed by *Thorwaldsen* and cast at Munich. The head is fine.

The building on the N.E. side of the Schlossplatz, and connected by a covered gallery with the New Palace, is the *Theatre*, old, but redecorated 1845–6. It is open Sun., Mon., Wed., and Fri., except in July and August, when it is closed.

In the centre of the square stands the *Jubiläumssäule* (Jubilee column), erected on the 25th anniversary of the accession of King Wm. Frederick Charles, 1841. It is of grey granite, 95 ft. high: the four allegorical figures at the angles of the pedestal represent the Instructing, the Working, the Military, and the Commercial classes. On three sides, in high relief, are scenes from the campaigns of 1814, in which the king as crown prince commanded the Würtemberg troops. On the side facing the palace the assembly of the States are doing homage to the king, who holds in his hand the charter of the constitution. The sculpture is by Prof. Wagner. On each side of this column is a handsome bronze fountain, which plays during the greater part of the day. The Schlossplatz, which was

transformed by the late king into a public garden, may now be considered one of the greatest attrations in Stuttgart.

To the N. of the theatre in the Unter-Königsstrasse is the *Marstall* or *Mews*, and in the buildings adjoining the Palace is the *Königliche Leibstall*, or *Royal Studhouse*, which contains some of the finest horses in Germany, including many pure Arabians; they are extensive establishments, but there is a want of cleanliness, and "grooming" does not seem to be understood. The present king, Charles I., however, has considerably reduced this establishment.

Close to the N. end of the Kronprinzensstrasse, which is the next street running parallel to the Königsstrasse, to the westward, is

Das Ständehaus—House of the Estates or Parliament of Würtemberg. —The buildings date from 1580; and were adapted to this purpose in 1819. The chambers are open to the public, not only during debates, but at divisions. Entrance into the lower chamber is obtained by means of tickets given by the members, or by officers of the house corresponding to our serjeant-at-arms. The members speak from their seats, not from a tribune, and votes are given by each member answering "ja" or "nein" as his name is called.

The *Hospital Church* in the N.W. part of the town was completed in 1471, except the tower, which was added in 1738. It was restored in 1835–41. It contains a colossal statue, in clay, of Christ, by Dannecker, and a cenotaph of Reuchlin, who died at Stuttgart in 1522. In the cloisters are many monuments of old families.

Many of the finest buildings are in the Neckarstrasse, which runs parallel with the back of the Palace, and along the S.E. side of the Palace gardens. At the southern end of this street, No. 4, opposite to the rear of the Palace, and next to Princess Mary's Palace, stands the *Naturaliencabinet*, or *Museum of Natural History*. The lower story is occupied by the public archives. The most valuable part of the Zoological collections are the acquisitions of Professor Ludwig, from the Cape of Good Hope, and of Prince Paul of Würtemberg, from Brazil, made by them during their travels in those countries. The Natural History of Würtemberg is very completely illustrated in every department. A general notion of its geological structure may be formed from a series of specimens of the rocks. There is a very remarkable group of 12 Mammoths' tusks, embedded in a mass of diluvial deposit not more than 5 ft. square, from Cannstatt on the Neckar, 3 m. off; there are fossil lizards (Ichthyosauri) from the lias of Boll; a Mastodonsaurus Salamandrius, from an alum slate quarry, near Schwäbisch-Hall; impressions of leaves of plants from the fresh-water formation of Cannstatt, others from the Keuper formation near Stuttgart; leaves and fish from Œhningen, and a numerous collection of bones and teeth from caves in Würtemberg. A portion of the skin and hair of the Mammoth found in the ice in Siberia merits notice. There is also a mineralogical and anatomical cabinet. This museum is open Sundays, 11–1, and 2–3. Strangers may obtain admission daily from 11–12 and 2–3, by applying to the sub-inspector. Next to this, No. 8 in the Neckarstrasse, and also facing the rear of the palace buildings, is

The *Public Library*, which is open daily from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5. It contains about 200,000 printed volumes and 3220 MSS., of which about 1850 are more or less rare. The collection of Bibles is said to be the largest in the world, amounting to 8544 volumes, in 60 different languages. The library was formed by the purchase of private libraries, and the union of some state libraries and those of suppressed monasteries. A yearly sum is allowed by the government for purchasing books, and a copy of all works published in Würtemberg must be sent here. Among other curiosities, it contains a fine folio MS. of 1297, written at Trèves, containing Bible histories in French. Persons who are known, or recommended by known persons, are allowed to take away books for 6 weeks.

Further on in the same street, No. 16, is the *Royal Cabinet of Medals* (*Münz und Medaillen Cabinet*). It contains above 17,000 specimens; the most valuable of which are 700 Greek, 600 Roman, 5300 of the Würtemberg mint, 1200 of the middle ages (viz. those called Bracteatæ), and about 5000 modern. Here are also collections of antiquities, bronzes, and gems; and of objects of art from America, India, &c.

Still further on, on the same side of the Neckarstrasse, No. 32, is the *Museum of the Fine Arts* (*Museum der bildenden Künste*). 1. Four rooms on the ground-floor contain casts from the most celebrated works of ancient sculpture. In three others are casts from the works of Thorwaldsen (a very interesting collection, presented by himself, and existing nowhere else save in Denmark), Dannecker, Rauch, Schwanthaler, &c. Dannecker is best known by his celebrated Ariadne, at Frankfurt; but his statues of Christ, of a girl and bird (1839), Milo and the Lion (1775), and Sappho, are very fine; the busts of Schiller (colossal) and Göthe are worthy of the sculptor of the Ariadne. 2. The pictures consist of works of living, late, and old masters, numerous examples of *Palma Vecchio*, and good works of Titian, G. Romano, Bellini, Guido, Pordenone, &c. 3. The third department contains drawings, &c., by Albert Dürer, Nanteuil, &c.; and etchings by Wächter, Hetsch, &c. The pictures are open on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 11-1. The collection of casts, Sundays, 11-1. The engravings and drawings, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10-12 in summer, 2-4 in winter. Strangers will ing to pay 30 kr. may obtain admis sion every day except Monday, from 10-12, and after 2.

The fine stone building (opened 1865) in the Allëen Strasse is the Governmental School of Science and Art.

The stranger is struck with the number of barracks in this small capital. One of these vast edifices, the Infantry Barrack, on the old Postplatz, built 1828-1842, has accommodation for 3000 men. Near the Königsthor, close to the rly., is the Cavalry Barrack, built 1840-45. The *Post-office* is close to the rly. stat.

Bookseller—Paul Neff, in the Kronprinzstrasse. Julius Weise, Court bookseller, Königsstrasse, keeps all the Handbooks.

There is *English service* here in the *Ch. of St. Catherine*, in the Olga Strasse, built chiefly by the munificence of an English lady. The church is elaborately finished, and adorned with sculpture representing St. Cecilia, King David, St. Margaret, and St. Catherine. The stained windows were executed in Munich, at a cost of 2000*l*. It has about 200 sittings. (Opened September, 1865.)

The Jewish Synagogue, in the Hospital Strasse, built (1862) in the Moorish style of architecture, is well worthy a visit, as one of the most gorgeously-finished structures of the kind. It may be seen at all times on payment of a small fee: on Friday evening, during service, it is open to the public.

* The *Palace Gardens*, to which the public are freely admitted, form one of the most agreeable features of Stuttgart. They extend along the bottom of the valley as far as *Rosenstein*, a distance of 2 m., and are traversed by carriage-roads shaded by avenues of trees, and by winding footpaths. Some of the orange-trees placed here in the summer are 300 years old, and a foot in diameter, but in a very unhealthy condition. Adjoining the Palace Gardens on the E. side is the *Botanic Garden*. The gardens are relieved by casts from antique statues. Just outside the gates of the *Gardens* are two horses reined in by men leading them (the same subject as that on Monte Cavallo, at Rome), which are greatly admired by the people of Stuttgart. They are by Hofer.

Rosenstein is a modern Grecian villa, built by the late king for a summer residence, containing a few pictures by living or recent artists, copies in marble of celebrated statues, and some works of modern sculptors:—Cupid Angry, by Hofer of Ludwigsburg. One of the hills, the Rothenberg, is conspicuous from the Greek church, in the form of

a circular temple, on its summit (see Rte. 152). The country around may be said to be one vast garden, teeming with corn, wine, and fruits.

On the hill to the S. of Rosenstein, on the opposite side of the valley, a *Palace* has been built by the *Crown Prince* (the present king). Beautiful gardens are laid out around it, and command extensive views.

About a mile beyond Rosenstein is *Cannstatt*, a very popular place of resort of the inhabitants of Stuttgart (see Rte. 152). Trains run thither frequently during the day, in 8 min. from Stuttgart. It is a walk of ¾ hr.

The town of *Waiblingen* is 6 m. N.E. of Cannstatt (see Rte. 154).

The *Solitude* is an abandoned palace of the Dukes of Würtemberg, built in a style of great splendour, 1767, on the top of a high hill, in a very retired spot, as its name imports. It is about 6 m. from Stuttgart, on the W. The view from it is very extensive. In the adjacent park are red deer and wild boar.

Hohenheim, another deserted palace about 6 m. S. of Stuttgart, has been converted since 1817 into a School of Agriculture, and is said to be one of the best in Europe. The farm attached to it is nearly 1000 acres in extent, and is appropriated to the support of the school and the instruction of the pupils, about 100 in number. It possesses a large stock of cattle and sheep, and a collection of agricultural implements of almost every country. At Weil is a considerable breeding-stud; at Scharnhausen, Swiss dairy-farms, cows, &c.

The Railway from Stuttgart to
58 m. Ulm Junction Stat. Rte. 152.
53 m. *Augsburg Junction Stat.* Rte. 165.
39 m. MUNICH *Terminus.*—in Rte. 166.

ROUTE 150.

HEIDELBERG TO STUTTGART, BY HEILBRONN.

Heidelberg to Heilbronn (post-road), 8½ Germ. m. = 39 Eng. m. The journey from Heidelberg to Heilbronn is most quickly performed by taking the railway viâ Bruchsal and Bietigheim. (Rte. 151.) A much nearer route, *viâ* Hafsmersheim, is in progress (1865.)

Steamer on the Neckar from Heidelberg to Heilbronn. Rte. 159.

Heidelberg is described in *Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 105.

The first stage lies along the l. bank of the lovely Neckar, passing on the rt. hand the Wolfsbrunnen, and the secularised Convent of Neuburg, upon the opposite bank of the river. At the village of Neckargemünd (*Inn*, Pfalz, good), situated at the junction of the Elsenz with the Neckar, the road leaves the valley of the Neckar and turns south. The country beyond loses its beauty, and continues without interest as far as Heilbronn.

8 Wiesenbach. (Post, good.) Here the formation of the variegated sandstone (Buntersandstein) ceases, and is succeeded by the Muschelkalk. About 3 m. S. of Sinsheim, on the summit of a conical hill, rises the octagon tower of the castle of Steinsberg, commonly called the Weiler Schloss.

10 Sinsheim (*Inns:* Pfälzer Hof, good; Drei Könige; Goldener Adler, Post), a town of 2800 Inhab. The abbey of Sinsheim was one of the richest in the vale of the Elsenz: scanty ruins of the ancient edifice remain; but one octagon tower, *Stiftsthurm*, in the round style, is still perfect, and dates probably from the earliest foundation of the abbey, 1099. Turenne

defeated the Imperial army here 6th June 1674, and 15 years later the town was almost entirely destroyed by the French.

10½ Fürfeld is the first post station within the territory of Würtemberg. 3 m. to the E. lie the salt-works of *Rappenau*, which supply the whole of Baden with salt, from brine springs obtained by borings. The inn Zur Sonne is good; that called Salinen Wirthschaft is provided with brine baths.

10½ *Heilbronn* Stat. — *Inns:* Falke (Post), best, on Grande Place, opposite Rathhaus; Rose, next to the Rathhaus; Sonne, good.

Heilbronn is prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Neckar, which is here crossed by a covered wooden bridge, like those of Switzerland; it has about 14,500 Inhab., 300 of whom are Rom. Catholics. Down to the beginning of the present century it retained the privileges of a free city of the empire. It is a picturesque old town, with pointed towers, gable-faced houses, and ancient walls, and has regained much of its former importance in trade and manufactures.

The most interesting building is the **Church of St. Kilian*, remarkable for its architecture and for its beautiful tower, 225 ft. high, the lower part of which, in the old German style, was built in the 13th centy.: the upper part, where it begins to be octagonal, dates from 1529, and is in a richly ornamented variety of the Renaissance style. The foundation of the nave was laid 1037; among the oldest portions are the 2 quadrangular towers rising over the aisles at the beginning of the choir. The choir, in pure Gothic style, slightly injured by modern alterations, was not completed till the end of the 15th centy. The altarpiece in the choir is a rich example of painting and wood-carving combined: subject, Birth of Christ; with wings, the Resurrection and Death of the Virgin. The church contains some curious monuments and scraps of old painted glass. The top of the square part of the tower affords a good view; within it is a finely toned and very massive bell (cast 1479), which is tolled every day at 12 o'clock.

Near this church, flowing out of 7 pipes, is the "holy spring," to which the city is said to owe its origin, and from which it derives its name, being called in the 9th century Heiligbronn.

The *Town Hall* (Rathhaus—1540), with a complicated clock (1579), contains among the records deposited in it several Imperial Charters and Papal Bulls, also a declaration of war (Fehdebrief) against the town from Götz of Berlichingen, the Knight with the Iron Hand, whose history is so well known from the drama of Göthe.

The *Three Kings* Inn, corner of Market-strasse, was Götz's prison for 3 years. Another memorial of him is the tall square red tower, sometimes called the *Thief's Tower* (der Diebsthurm) or Götzensthurm—standing on the bank of the Neckar, above its bridge—in which Göthe places the scene of his death, although he was shut up in it only one night (1519). It is very conspicuous from the railway.

The Swedish Chancellor Oxenstierna summoned hither (April 1633) the leaders of the Protestant states of Germany, to renew the league jeopardized by the death of Gustavus Adolphus.

The *best view* of Heilbronn and the Neckar valley is to be obtained from the **Wartberg* (Watch Tower Hill) overlooking the town, and conspicuous at a distance to the N.E. of the town from having an inn, with a tower behind it 60 ft. high, on its summit, ¾ hr. walk. The banks of the river are clothed with *vineyards* producing a tolerable wine.

About 3 m. to the E. of Heilbronn (see Rte. 163), on the summit of a hill, stand the shattered ruins of the *castle of Weinsberg*, called Weibertreue (woman's fidelity), from a story connected with it, which may be found in the 'Spectator,' No. 499, and which has also furnished the subject of one of Bürger's ballads. During the wars of Guelph and Ghibelline the castle was besieged in 1140 by Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen, who became at length so

irritated at the resistance offered by the garrison, that he vowed to put all the men in it to the sword. He, however, disclaimed any intention of injuring the women, and offered to allow them not only to depart in safety, but to carry with them their most valuable property. The offer was accepted, the gates opened, and out marched the women, each carrying on her back her husband or lover.

The *descent of the Neckar* from Heilbronn to Heidelberg, an interesting voyage of 6 or 7 hrs. by *steamer*, is described in Rte. 159. A *steamer* plies regularly from May till October; after which it stops, first from want of passengers, and then owing to the ice.

Heilbronn to Stuttgart. Railway, 30 Eng. m. Trains in 2 hrs. On leaving the station the *Wartberg*, whose watch-tower commands the best view of Heilbronn, is visible on the l. The railway runs along the l. bank of the Neckar, over the narrow strip of plain between it and the vine-clad hills, to

Nordheim Stat. and

Lauffen Stat.; then passing by a tunnel through a long ridge which juts out from the hills on the W. side of the valley, it reaches

Kirchheim Stat.

11¼ Besigheim Stat. A little beyond this the railway crosses the river Enz by a lattice bridge, and leaves the valley of the Neckar, following that of the Enz to

Bietigheim Junction Stat. From this station a railway is carried through Knittlingen and Bretten (birthplace of Melanchthon), to join the Great Baden railway at Bruchsal. It is the quickest way from Heidelberg to Stuttgart. (Rte. 151.)

Ludwigsburg Stat. } Described in
18½ *Stuttgart Stat.* } Rte. 149.

ROUTE 151.

HEIDELBERG TO STUTTGART, BY BRUCHSAL—RAILWAY.

15 Germ. m. = 69 Eng. m.

Trains 6 times a day, in 2 hrs. express, and 3 hrs. ordinary trains.

From Heidelberg to Bruchsal there are no points of interest for the traveller.

Wiesloch Stat.

Langenbruchen Stat.

19¾ BRUCHSAL JUNCTION *Stat.* (*Inn:* Badischer Hof.) Travellers to Stuttgart here change carriages. The stat. is the joint property of Baden and Würtemberg, and is divided between the officials of the two countries. 10 min. walk from the stat. is the Penitentiary for Male Criminals of the duchy of Baden. A tunnel 560 ft. long, under a churchyard, leads into the valley of the Salzach.

9½ Bretten Stat. This village (2800 Inhab.), overtopped by a tall old watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497).

7 Maulbronn Stat. Here is a fine Romanesque *Church* (1137). l. A small lake. A short tunnel carries the railway out of the valley of the Rhine into that of the Neckar.

3½ *Mühlacker Junc. Stat.*
15½ *Bietigheim Junc. Stat.* } Rte. 149.
4½ *Ludwigsburg Stat.*
9½ STUTTGART.

ROUTE 152.

STUTTGART TO ULM. RAILWAY.

12½ Germ. m. = 57½ Eng. m. Trains in 4 hrs. Express 2½ hrs.

The valleys of the Neckar and Fils, along which the railroad lies, as far as Geisslingen, are two of the most beautiful in Suabia.

The Station at Stuttgart, which serves also for the Heilbronn Railway, is in the Schloss Strasse. The line to Ulm runs parallel to that to Heilbronn for a distance of 344 yards, when the latter curves round to the N. That to Ulm, descending, runs along the N.W. side of the palace gardens, and passes through a tunnel 398 yards long, under the royal villa of Rosenstein, on coming out of which it crosses the Neckar by a long wooden bridge, having a footway on the level of the ties of the trussed beams. In about 8 minutes the trains reach

2½ *Cannstatt Stat.* (*Inns:* Hotel Herrmann, close to the station, best; table d'hôte at half-past 12, 1fl. 12 kr.; a hot and cold mineral bath establishment connected with the hotel;—Hotel Wilhelmsbad, near the Kursaal, good; —Hotel Belle Vue.) Cannstatt is a town of 7500 Inhab., prettily situated on both banks of the Neckar, which are joined by a good stone bridge built in 1838. The river here becomes navigable for barges. Cannstatt was founded by the Romans, many fragments of whose baths, buildings, and sculpture have been found here, and may be seen in the Cabinet of Medals at Stuttgart. Its site is much better chosen than that of the capital, and it is the seat of considerable trade and manufacturing industry, and has 4 annual fairs. It is chiefly remarkable on account of its *mineral springs*, of which nearly 40 burst forth in and about the town, discharging nearly 800,000 cubic feet of water in the 24 hrs. Only a few of them are employed for medicinal purposes. These springs contain carbonic acid, sulphur, salts, and a small quantity of iron, the latter being here called sulzen. They are efficacious in curing disorders of the digestion, and are resorted to by increasing numbers of patients from Germany, England, and even America. The country about Cannstatt is volcanic, and was much disturbed at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. One spring is tepid, the rest are cold. The principal springs are, 1. The Wilhelmsbrunnen (Sulzerrain), about ¼ m. beyond the town, under the hill, from which two other springs, the Carls and the Wiesenquelle, rise. A large *Kursaal* has been erected here, to which an avenue of trees leads. The interior is covered with frescoes, as washy and trashy as ever adorned a hairdresser's room: those on the walls are meant for views of the principal German watering-places. The Wilhelms-spring rises into a basin placed in a covered walk behind the Kursaal. Agreeable walks are laid out behind the Kursaal, and on the side of the hill which rises behind it, from the summit of which are beautitiful views of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar.

Other springs and baths are to be found at — 2. The *Hotel Herrmann*, or *Badgarten*. 3. The *Wilhelmsbad*. 4. The Inselquelle, the richest in carbonic acid and iron, is in the island formed by the Neckar between Cannstatt and Berg, a village on the carriage-road going to Stuttgart. 5. The Koch'sche Sprudel is in Berg, and near the last-mentioned spring. Hotels, lodgings, and *restaurations* are connected with almost all these springs. At the Carlsbad is a *floating bath*, in the Neckar, a little above the stone bridge (bath with towels, 9 kr.). Cannstatt is much frequented in summer by the inhabitants of Stuttgart, who often drive over in the morning, drink their allotted number of glasses, or take their bath, perhaps dine at the table-d'hôte, and then return. The number of such visitors on Sundays is particularly large. The stone-quarries near Cannstatt disclose

some singular fresh-water fossils, plants, &c. In September there are horse-races at Cannstatt, and a summer theatre.

The late king's favourite resort was the Wilhelma Palace at Cannstatt. On this gorgeous structure he expended, it was computed, more than 3 million florins; and this lavish expenditure, to gratify what his subjects thought a whim, excited so much discontent among them that he thought it advisable to refuse admission to the public, and it was consequently kept closed. The present king, however, who dislikes Wilhelma, which, from a royal palace, has become "the great sight" of Cannstatt, allows "tickets to view" to be given on proper application at the Alte Schloss in Stuttgart. The palace, completed in 1851, is built in the Moorish style of architecture, by the Würtemberg architect Zante, and the dining-hall, ball-room, &c., resemble, on a much larger and grander scale, the well-known Alhambra Court at the Sydenham Crystal Palace. The statuary and paintings collected for this palace by the late king have been greatly reduced in number and value by the transfer of the best to other royal residences. On the high road connected with the Wilhelma, is the Royal Theatre, which is very rarely opened. The gardens and grounds surrounding this costly "show palace" are tastefully laid out, and very extensive. A fee of 1 fl. for a party of four or five is sufficient for the guide.

Church of England service every Sunday at 10, in a room adjoining the Kursaal.

Physician.—Hofrath Dr. Von Veiel, understands English.

On leaving Cannstatt the railroad ascends the valley of the Neckar on its rt. bank. Both sides of the valley are completely lined with vineyards, while on the lower ground are orchards and rich fields of maize. On the l. rises the hill of *Rothenberg*, crowned by the Wilhelma Greek chapel erected by the King of Würtemberg to contain the remains of his second wife, a Russian princess. It is a rotunda with 3 porticoes: the Greek church service is performed in it by resident priests. It contains statues of the four Evangelists, St. John and another by *Dannecker*, and two others modelled by *Thorwaldsen*. It stands on the spot once occupied by the feudal castle of Würtemberg, the cradle of the present regal family, all traces of which have disappeared, having been cleared away to make room for this chapel.

Untertürkheim Stat. This village and the Rothenberg give their names to two of the best wines of the neighbourhood of Stuttgart.

Obertürkheim Stat.

7 *Esslingen Stat.* (*Inn:* *Krone.) A manufacturing town of about 15,500 Inhabitants, formerly an Imperial city, and in perpetual feud with the dukes of Würtemberg. It was ceded to them at the peace of Lüneville (1802). It retains its old *walls*, built by the Emp. Frederick II. 1216. Its manufactures are of wool, cotton, hardware, and of a sparkling wine (Neckar-Schaumwein) imitating Champagne. It has a beautiful Gothic church, the **Liebfrauenkirche*, with reliefs over the doorways, and a tower surmounted by an elegant octagonal open spire, the whole 165 ft. high, begun in 1440. Within is the tomb of the architect of the church, Hans Böblinger. The church is used both by Protestants and Catholics.

The *Stadtkirche* or *St. Dionysius*, in Romanesque style, has a lofty choir, and 2 towers of the 13th century: it was enlarged in the 15th. It has some painted glass, a rood-screen (jubé), and a *Sacramentshäuschen* of 1486. The gate called the *Wolfsthor* is of the age of the Hohenstaufen, and bears their lion carved in the stone. The view from the old castle called *Berfried*, whose walls descend to the town, is fine.

4½ Plochingen Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Waldhorn; Krone). A town with 2000 Inhab., at the junction of the Fils with the Neckar, which latter stream is crossed by a curious wooden bridge, constructed in 1777 by a carpenter of Stuttgart, named Etzel. Branch Rly. to Tübingen (Rte. 155), and to Kirch-

heim, the principal wool-market of South Germany.

Here the railroad quits the valley of the Neckar, and follows up that of the Fils as far as Geisslingen.

Reichenbach Stat.

Ebersbach Stat.

Uihingen Stat.

12¼ Göppingen Stat. (*Inn:* Apostel, good.) A flourishing small town on the Fils, with 5000 Inhab. *Obs.* the winding stone staircase, in the fashion of a vine (Traubenstieg), in the courtyard of the *Schloss* (Oberamt) b. 1562. [About 5 m. S. of this lies *Boll*, a frequented watering-place, prettily situated at the foot of the Rauhe Alp. Its springs are cold and sulphureous. The large *Bath-house*, distant 1 m. from the village, is the property of the crown, and contains about 100 bedrooms.]

Soon after quitting Göppingen, the eye is attracted by the Hohenstaufenberg, a remarkable conical hill, about 2 m. to the l. of the railroad. On its summit once stood the *Castle* (Stammschloss) of the noble family of *Hohenstaufen*, who, from simple barons and owners of a single tower, raised themselves above all the princely houses of Germany, and became emperors of Germany (the House of Suabia) from Conrad III., 1138, to Conrad IV., 1254. It has long since disappeared, and the only vestiges now to be discovered of the cradle of kings and emperors are a few stunted walls barely projecting above the verdant turf. It owes its destruction to the violence of the peasants in the war of 1525. On the slope of the hill lies the village of Hohenstaufen (*Inn:* Lamm); within its little church may be seen a representation of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa, and the words "Hic transibat Cæsar," inscribed over an ancient doorway, mark the way the emperor went to mass. The view from the summit, 2240 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, is most extensive; a practised eye may discover within the circle of the horizon 60 towns and villages. Behind the Hohenstaufen, at some distance on the N.E., rises the more lofty summit of the Rechberg. More than one feudal tower, overlooking the fertile valley, is passed before reaching

Eislingen Stat.

Süssen Stat. Diligence to Nördlingen.

Gingen Stat.

11¼ Geislingen Stat. (Post.) This inconsiderable town is picturesquely situated in a narrow glen at the foot of the hills called Rauhe Alp, with the domineering round tower of the decayed *Castle* (*Helfenstein*) on the heights above it. The traveller is here beset by a crowd of girls and old women offering for sale toys in bone, wood, and ivory, which are manufactured on the spot; they are so importunate, that it is generally necessary to buy something in order to be rid of them. In the *Church* are finely carved stalls. The upper end of the deep defile in which the town lies is singularly beautiful, —clothed with rich foliage on the one side, overhung by gigantic rocks on the other, while the Fils, here a mere millstream, runs at the bottom.

The railway is carried up a steep incline of 1 in 50, along a fine terrace built up against the hills on the E. side of the valley, on to the high land called the Schwäbische Alp, dividing the waters which join the Neckar from those which flow into the Danube. The country becomes open and somewhat dreary. The railway passes by Urspring, Westerstetten, and Beimerstetten, through hilly country; then gradually descending into the valley of the Danube, it passes several of the new detached forts or towers, including the citadel of *Wilhelmsburg*, before reaching

20 ULM Junction Stat. — *Inns:* (Kronprinz, quiet and clean. Russischer Hof, at the Stat., fair. Hirsch. Restaurant at the Rly. stat.

Ulm, a fortress and the frontier city of Würtemberg, is situated on the l. bank of the Danube, and connected by 2 bridges with New Ulm on the rt. bank, which is Bavarian. It has 23,000 Inhab. and some trade and manufactures, though not enough to give it the ap-

pearance of activity and prosperity. From the 14th to the end of the 16th centuries Ulm was an Imperial Free city, and one of the most flourishing in Germany; whence the proverb, "Ulmer Geld regiert die Welt." The manufacture of linen alone employed 400 master weavers, whereas at present there are but 68. It still carries on a great trade in corn. Among the exports are grits (Gersten) and snails (Helix pomatia); the latter, being fattened in the surrounding district, are packed in casks to the extent of 4 millions annually, and exported to Austria and other Rom. Catholic countries, where they are esteemed a great delicacy for the table, especially during the season of Lent. A great quantity of pipe-heads are made here. The streets are narrow; the houses for the most part have pointed gables turned to the street.

Ulm is ingloriously distinguished in modern history, through the disgraceful surrender of the place to the French by General Mack in 1805, when 30,000 Austrians, through the cowardice or stupidity of their leader, capitulated without striking a blow, and were made prisoners of war. A body of 12,000, commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand of Este, made a bold attempt to break out, but all his infantry and the greater part of his cavalry were slain or captured, and a few hundred men alone succeeded in cutting their way through the enemy into Bohemia. The *Fortifications*, already at that time dilapidated, and dismantled after the surrender, have been replaced since 1842 by new works on a vast scale from plans by Prussian engineers, including 12 detached forts or towers, and a citadel (Wilhelmsburg), embracing both banks of the Danube in a wide circuit. Thus Ulm is again a first-class fortress of the Confederation, and a bulwark to Germany and the valley of the Danube against France. It has a garrison of 5000 men, half Bavarians, half Würtembergers, and 300 Austrian artillery.

The most interesting object in Ulm is the ** *Minster*, now a Protestant ch., one of the six finest Gothic cathedrals in Germany. Its area, though less than those of Cologne and Spires, is much greater than those of Strasburg and Vienna. It was begun 1377, and continued down to 1494. It was erected entirely at the expense of the citizens, without the aid of contributions from abroad, papal indulgences, or remission of taxes, to which so many other similar edifices owe their origin. The *Tower* is a bold structure, 316¾ Eng. ft. high, left unfinished, owing to a disturbance caused by the giving way of the two piers which supported it on the side towards the body of the ch., occurring while it was in progress in 1492, which thwarted the arhitect in the completion of his original design. Had it been completed, it would have been 491 ft. high, and the finest and purest of these structures in Germany. The view from the top extends as far as the Alps in clear weather, and includes a large part of Suabia and Bavaria, with the memorable fields of Blenheim and Hochstädt; and in the foreground commands the circle of the new fortifications and the scene of operation of the Austrian and French armies in 1805. A Latin inscription on the N. side commemorates a feat of foolhardiness on the part of the Emperor Maximilian, who, on ascending the tower, 1492, leaped upon the parapet, and, balancing himself on one leg, swung the other round in the air.

Six doorways lead into the church. The beauty of the *chief Portal* below the tower, surpassing all the rest, will not escape observation. It consists of three pointed arches, is 45 ft. high and 6 ft. deep, recessed within pillars, mouldings, and niches occupied by statues. The sculpture over the 4 portals on the N. and S. sides belonged to the old church which formerly stood on the site of the present cathedral. The *porch* on the S. side displays a fanciful device, a tree carved in stone, with its branches bent and lopped to form the arch.

The exterior length of the church is 455 ft.; the internal length is 391 ft. The nave, 146 ft. high, simple in effect, rests on 12 clustered columns of huge size bearing lancet pier-arches, without

triforium, flanked by double aisles on slender shafts. The main support of the roof comes from huge external buttresses. The choir and nave are built partly of brick. In the choir are several windows of rich painted glass, executed 1480, by Hans Wild and Crämer; the two finest contain the genealogical tree of Christ, the Life of the Virgin Mary, and the Life and Passion of the Saviour. The picture at the altar is by *Martin Schaffner*, an artist of Ulm, 1521. The carved work of the oaken stalls in the choir, by *Jörg Syrlin*, an artist of Ulm, 1469–74, is much praised, though in a quaint style of art, adopting the local costumes of the artist's time. Busts supply the place of poppy-heads: on the l. (N.) side of the choir the 7 heathen sages, including Pythagoras, Pliny, Cicero (in a hat), and the artist himself in the corner. Behind these, against the wall, are 20 heads of saints and prophets of the Old Testament. Above these, smaller, are apostles and saints. The opposite or S. side of the choir is devoted to the ladies; the lowest row of heads represents the 7 Sibyls, and Syrlin's housekeeper; the middle row, celebrated women of the Bible; the upper row, holy women and virgins, flanked by two doctors, St. Cosman and St. Luke. The font, in the S. aisle, near the sacristy, resting on 4 lions, and surrounded with 8 busts of persons of the Old Testament, is also the work of the elder Syrlin. The stone pulpit, with its carved canopy of lime-wood, is by Syrlin the son; as are also several statues within the church and over the entrance. The *Sacraments-Häuslein* or *Tabernacle*, a remarkable fretted Gothic pinnacle of filigree stone-work, with statues of St. Sebastian and St. Christopher, resembling that at Nuremberg, is believed to be the work of a "Meister von Weingarten." It is 90 ft. in height. The chapel of the Besserer family contains 6 painted windows, placed in it at its foundation in the 16th century. The church contains some remarkable *Brasses* in relief, 14th centy. work. The organ is first-rate, and the largest in Germany—100 pipes; built 1856 by Walker of Ludwigsburg. The church is undergoing judicious repairs and restorations, which advance slowly for want of funds.

The *Rathhaus* is a curious Gothic building of 1370, but not handsome. Its front was originally painted in fresco, and traces of this remain. In the market square before it is a very handsome *Fountain* (Fischkasten), a triangular Gothic obelisk, wreathed with flowers, and bearing on each face the statue of a knight; it is the work of Jörge Syrlin the elder. The *Veste*, connected with the Rathhaus by a covered passage, is remarkable for the extensive vaults and subterraneous passages and dungeons running under it, in ancient times doubtless the place of torture and confinement of unfortunate prisoners. The *Deutsche Haus*, which existed before the year 1226, but was thoroughly repaired in 1726, is a picturesque edifice.

The *Post-office* is at the Rly. stat.

9 Eng. m. W. of Ulm, on the road to Tübingen, is *Blaubeuern*, where, in the old church, are fine wood carvings. They consist of a bishop's throne, stalls in the choir, and an *altar-screen* nearly 40 ft. high, with figures of the 12 Apostles (date 1470), closed in front with double doors, also carved with figures, &c., the work of George Syrlin of Ulm, in 1493. The inner central frame is occupied with statues in niches of the Virgin and Child with 5 saints. On either side the Nativity and Adoration of Magi in bas-relief. It is one of the finest and most elaborate wood-carvings in Germany. Four subjects on the exterior of the screen represent the history of the Passion; 16 within, the history of John the Baptist. The paintings at the back, of saints, are by *Zeitblom*.

An attempt made in 1839 to run steamers on the Danube between Ulm and Ratisbon was arrested by the shallowness of the river: they now commence at Donauwörth.

Railways—to Augsburg and Munich (Rtes. 165, 166); to Friedrichshafen on the Lake of Constance (Rte. 158; to Stuttgart; to Kempten and Lindau.

ROUTE 153.

STRASBURG TO STUTTGART, BY THE KNIEBIS — THE BATHS OF RIPPOLDSAU.

This is the most direct line from Paris to Munich and Vienna, and the distance by it from Strasburg to Stuttgart is about ¼ shorter than by way of Carlsruhe; but the first part of the road is not in good condition, nor provided with post-horses, therefore it is little frequented. A railway runs from Kehl to Appenweier (where it joins the railway between Heidelberg and Bâle). (*See Germany*, Rte. 105.) There horses may be hired to go to Freudenstadt.

Oberkirch (*Inn:* Zur Linde), a small town, prettily situated in the valley of the Rench, by the side of which our road now begins to ascend. About 2 m. beyond Oberkirch the road passes through Lautenbach, where there is a pilgrimage church, built 1471, with altar and painted glass of the same period.

Oppenau (*Inns:* Post; Stahlbad), a town of 1600 Inhab., at the foot of the Kniebis: much Kirschwasser is made here. It stands at the junction of 3 valleys. Near the head of the vale of Lierbach, which stretches 10 m. N. from this, are the ruins of the *Abbey of Allerheiligen*, and the still more picturesque series of 7 or 8 waterfalls on the stream descending from the abbey. Within a radius of 12 m. from Oppenau lie the Baths of *Antogast*, Griesbach, Petersthal, Freiersbach. The road on leaving Oppenau runs to the eastward and then ascends the Kniebis. A road to the rt. at Friedburg, ¼ m. from Oppenau, leads up the pretty valley of the Maisach to the baths of Antogast, situated in a wild sequestered hollow in the Kniebis.

An excellent road leads over the Kniebis; but a heavy carriage will require extra horses or oxen for the ascent, which occupies between 2 and 3 hours. Along the summit of the ridge, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea, runs the frontier line of Baden and Würtemberg. Here may be seen the remains of fortifications thrown up in the last century to defend the pass against the French. The view of the valley and windings of the Rhine, of Strasburg, and the Vosges mountains, &c., from the top, is very extensive and very beautiful indeed. (See Rte. 162.)

"Near the highest elevation of the Kniebis a road turns abruptly to the S., and by a very steep descent plunges into the deep valley of the Schappach, in the midst of which, as if fallen from the clouds, stands *Rippoldsau*, one of the most attractive but least known of the Brunnen of Germany, situated nearly in the centre of the Black Forest. It is a small village, or rather collection of accommodations for travellers, where, to their surprise, in the midst of this apparent solitude, they find themselves seated in one of the most singular and beautiful dining-rooms, at a table-d'hôte, with from 150 to upwards of 200 guests to bear them company. The property belonged originally to the grand duchy of Baden, but was purchased of Prince Fürstenberg by the proprietor, M. Görenger, who has speculated largely in improvements and buildings, which promise to yield a handsome remuneration, there being few similar places which, in point of scenery, mineralogy, and mineral waters, can rival this secluded spot."—*Stanley.* The *Bath-House* is a very handsome establishment. There are 5 mineral springs, all cold. Three of them, the Joseph's, the Leopold's, and Wenzel's Brunnen, differ in little but strength from each other. Sulphate of soda and carbonate of lime are the chief ingredients. Joseph's spring contains 15½ grs. of the former in a lb. of water, along with from 25 to 30 in. of free carbonic acid gas. Of the other 2 springs, one contains in a lb. of water 20 grs. bicarbonate and 15½ grs. sulphate of soda, 4 grs. carbonate of lime with some iron, and 15 in. of free carbonic acid gas. The last spring contains 3 grs. bicarbonate and 12 grs.

sulphate of soda, a very little iron, 15 in. of free carbonic acid gas, and 6 in. of sulphuretted hydrogen. These springs are considered very efficacious in affections of the stomach, glandular system, and skin. The vale of Schappach, at the head of which Rippoldsau is situated, is distinguished for the picturesque, or rather grotesque, costume of its inhabitants, and the rustic fashion of their houses, as well as for its constant variety of pleasing prospect. It is about 10 m. long from the Kniebis to Wolfach, where it opens out into the Kinzigthal, and its whole length is scattered over with farm-houses. The road from Rippoldsau down this valley, after passing through Wolfach, proceeds on to Hausach, near which it falls into the high road from Offenburg to Schaffhausen, described in Rte. 108, *N. Germany*. The road from Rippoldsau to Hausach runs down hill all the way, and is traversed in 2¼ hrs. Baden may be reached in about 10 hrs. (see Rte. 162). Griesbach is only separated by a mountain ridge from Rippoldsau: the distance by the footpath 2 hrs.; by carriage, 3 hrs.

Freudenstadt (*Inn:* Post), a town 2300 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, with 3600 Inhab.; founded in 1599, by a Duke of Würtemberg, for the reception of Protestants driven from Styria and Carinthia by religious persecution. There is a singular church here; 2 bays placed at rt. angles to each other, so that the women in the one cannot see the men in the other, and *vice versâ*. Hence to Stuttgart this road is provided with post-horses at the following stations:—

Pfalzgrafenweiler.

Nagold.

The heights of Ober-Jettingen command a fine view of the range of mountains to the S.E. called the Suabian Alps.

Herrenberg.—*Inns:* Post; Deutsches Haus. Here are ruins of Roman buildings. The *Stadtkirche*, built in 1517, contains much carved wood-work, by the architect of the ch. Schickhard the elder; a high-altar piece, representing the principal events of the New Testament, dated 1519, with the monogram R, and some painted glass.

A road turns off from this to Tübingen (Rte. 155), whence trains to Stuttgart, Rte. 149.

ROUTE 154.

STUTTGART TO NÖRDLINGEN (RAIL) AND NUREMBERG, BY DINKELSBÜHL AND ANSBACH.

The Rems Valley Railway, 15¼ Germ. m. = 71½ Eng. m., to Nordlingen—4 trains daily, in 4½ to 5 hrs.

The railway from Stuttgart lies through

Cannstatt Stat. (described Rte. 152) to

Waiblingen Stat. (*Inn:* Post, good, a small and very old town of 3000 Inhab., an ancient possession of the family of Hohenstaufen, from which they were styled Waiblinger, which the Italians converted into Ghibellini, and by which they distinguished the faction of the Emperors of that house. At the battle of Weinsberg, A.D. 1140, between Conrad III. of Waiblingen and Duke Welf, the battle-cry of the former was "hie Waiblingen." The ch. outside the town, of late Gothic (1456-88), has a fine tower.

During this and the following stages the Railroad ascends the beautiful vale of the Rems.

Schorndorf Stat., Buffet (*Inn:* Hirsch) (3800 Inhab.), has a handsome Gothic *church*, with fine portal (1477). Half-

way is *Lorch Stat.*, in whose ch. of the monastery many of the Hohenstaufen lie buried. It contains also frescoes. Opposite is a bleak hill, on which are some slight vestiges of the castle of Wäschenbeuern, formerly called Büren, the original seat (Stammsitz) of the founder of the Hohenstaufen family.

3½ Gmünd Stat. (*Inns:* Drei Mohren; Rad), an ancient town of 6000 Inhab., on the Rems, formerly a free Imperial city, possessing 18 chs., 3 of which are very old. The *Ch. of Holy Cross*, built 1351 by Heinrich Arler, one of a family of mediæval architects, natives of Gmünd, was the type of many Suabian churches, and of the Dom at Prague, built by his son. It has a fine carved portal and altarpiece (reredos). The cathedral of Milan also was built by Peter Arler of Gmünd (de Gamodia). The pilgrimage *Ch. of St. Salvator*, on a neighbouring hill, is excavated in the rock.

Omnibus several times daily to Süssen, a station on the Stuttgart and Ulm railway (Rte. 152). The river winds round the Rechberg, the view from whose summit (2430 Eng. ft. above the sea-level) is said to be finer than that from the Hohenstaufenberg. It is 3 m. from Gmünd. The Rosenstein, another mountain on the rt. halfway between Gmünd and Aalen, also commands a very extensive prospect.

15¾ Aalen Junc. Stat. (from this a Branch Rly. to Heidenheim) (Krone), an old Imperial city, on the Kocher, with 2800 Inhab. Hence to Dinkelsbühl the road is devoid of interest. At Wasseralfingen Stat. there are extensive iron-furnaces.

Goldshofe Stat.

24½ Nördlingen Stat. on the Nuremberg and Augsburg Railway (Rte. 172).

At Goldshofe Stat. the road turns N. to Ansbach.

2½ Ellwangen (*Inn:* Adler), a town of 3000 Inhab., on the Jaxt, was once the chief town of the territory of the princely Priory. The Castle of the priory still remains. It, the celebrated pilgrimage church on the *Schönberge*, and the Hauptkirche, are the principal buildings.

2½ Dinkelsbühl (*Inns:* Drei Mohren; Ochs), the first town in Bavaria (§ 76). A venerable walled town, anciently a free city of the empire. It has 7000 Inhab.; many of them are stocking-weavers. The parish *Church of St. George* is a particularly fine Gothic edifice of the 15th centy., and contains paintings, &c., worth notice.

1¾ Feuchtwangen (*Inns:* Post, or Zum Bayerischen Hof; Hirsch; and Schwan), a town of 2050 Inhab. The *old church* is worth notice.

3½ *Ansbach Stat.* (See Rte. 171.)

2½ Kloster Heilsbronn. (Post, middling.) The Gothic *ch.* (built 1136, and recently restored) of the sequestrated Cistercian abbey is rich in carved work, and contains some curious monuments of the Burgraves of Nuremberg, Margraves of Braudenburg; also paintings by Wohlgemuth and Kulmbach. A Gothic chapel, now degraded into a brewhouse, deserves attention for the richness of its portal, in the most florid style of Gothic ornament.

3½ NUREMBERG. (Rte. 167.)

ROUTE 155.

STUTTGART TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, BY TÜBINGEN. ROAD.

21½ Germ. m. = 97¾ Eng. m.

8 m. *Tübingen—Inns:* Traube (Post), best: bed, 36 kr.; dinner, 36 kr.; breakfast, 18 kr.;—Lamm. This ancient town, of 10,000 Inhab., situated on the Neckar, in one of the prettiest and most fertile districts of Swabia, is built on the very irregular ground produced by a dip in the ridge which separates the valleys of that river and of the Ammer. It is chiefly remarkable as being the seat of the *University* of the kingdom of Würtemberg, founded 1477, and numbering among its earliest professors Reuchlin and Melanchthon. It maintains both a Catholic and Protestant theological faculty, and possesses rich endowments, supporting fellows and scholars. It is attended by about 750 students. There are here 2 establishments somewhat like the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: one for Protestant students in divinity, called *das Stift;* the other for Roman Catholic students, called *das Convict.*

A new and handsome building for the University stands at the entrance of the town from Stuttgart, on the rt. hand, in the modern Wilhelmstrasse. It contains a small cabinet of pictures by old masters. The collection of *Fossils* in the Old University, near the ch., deserves a visit.

The choir of the **Ch. of St. George* (built 1420, the rest of the church 1470) contains 12 monuments, chiefly of princes of Würtemberg, who are represented in full armour on their tombs: two—that of Duke Ludwig, d. 1593, and of his wife—are richly decorated with sculpture, some of which is executed with great delicacy; Count Eberhard, 1496, founder of the University; also, Duke John of Schleswig-Holstein (d. a student here 1613). Many of the monuments have been much injured. In this choir is also one of the best work of *Hans Scheuffelin*, a pupil of Alt Dürer (Kugler, pt. ii. 155), an altar piece, with shutters. The centre re presents the Crucifixion; the l. win St. Veronica meeting Christ; the r wing the Deposition from the Cross.

The Castle of Hohen-Tübingen, o the heights to the W. of the town, wa built in 1535, in the place of the ol stronghold of the preceding Pfalz graves of Tübingen. Their famil became extinct in 1631, and the castl has been conceded by the governmen to the use of the *University*. Ascen to the castle through the curiousl decorated gateway, in the style of th Renaissance (built about 1600), witl the façade of a triumphal arch, an bearing the insignia of the Order o the Garter. Proceed through a secon gateway, in the same style, and thu enter the quadrangle, on the N. sid of which is the valuable Universit Library of 140,000 volumes. There ar also here vast cellars and a giant tun.

On the W. side of the quadrangl a low, vaulted passage leads to a higl point outside the castle wall, fron which there is an excellent view o the valleys of the Neckar, the Ammer and of the Steinlach, and of the chai of the Swabian Alp, to S.E. and E But the view from the *Österberg*, th hill on the opposite or E. side of th town, on which stands Ludwig Uh land's house, is the finest: ascend quit to the top through the vineyards an orchards, when the sun is in the W The range of the Swabian Alp is the seen finely lighted up. The castle o Hohenzollern rises against the sky bearing S.S.W. Below lies Tübingen with the castle above it, and far t the westward stretch the slightly-di verging valleys of the Neckar and th Ammer.

The road from Tübingen to Hech ingen, after crossing the Neckar an the Steinlach, runs up the prettily wooded valley of the latter stream A little after leaving this it passes o the rt. the bath establishment of Se bastiansweiler, and, on crossing th

ridge beyond this, the castle of Hohenzollern is seen rising very boldly against the sky. A little further on 2 posts mark the frontier of Würtemberg and Hechingen, a principality transferred in 1849, by treaty, to the king of Prussia.

13¾ Hechingen (*Inn:* Silber's, Post), a dull and dilapidated town of 3000 Inhab., 500 Jews; down to 1849-50, when it was ceded to Prussia, capital and residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, one of the oldest noble races of Swabia. In the *ch.* (b. 1782) is a monumental relief by Peter Vischer to a Count v. Zollern. The view from the Weilerberg is fine. On the S. side of the town is the Villa Eugenia, a *château* of the prince, surrounded by agreeable gardens and pleasure-grounds.

1 hr's drive, 1½ hr's walk, from Hechingen stands the ** *Castle Hohenzollern*, the nest of the black eagle, the cradle of the royal family of Prussia, forming a striking object on the l. of the road. While the elder branch of Hechingen gradually lost ground and influence in perpetual contests with the dukes of Würtemberg, till reduced to the condition of princes in little else but name, the younger branch became Burg-graves of Nuremberg, and, augmenting their influence, purchased in 1417 the Mark of Brandenburg, with the electoral dignity, from the Emperor Sigismund. Two centuries later they obtained kingly rank, which they still maintain. The old *Castle* stands on the summit of a table-rock of limestone, with precipitous sides, 2797 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. It was ruined by the forces of the Hanseatic League, 1423. It is now the property of the King of Prussia, who has built (1850-55) on the site of the old castle a modern fort and palace (designed by Stüler). An excellent carriage-road has been formed in gradual ascent, partly by blasting the rock, up to the Eagle Gate, where, crossing a drawbridge, you are led by 3 ingeniously planned zigzags and through a curved tunnel to the upper Bail, 100 ft. above it. The fortress, in plan a heptagon, follows the outline of the old castle, with bastions, corner towers rising 50 or 60 ft. high above the precipice, and forming as it were a continuation of it. The modern schloss is a building of 5 stories, the 2 lower casemated, surmounted by 5 towers. Attached to one wing is the *chapel*, almost the only ancient fragment now preserved, and to the other a modern Gothic ch. (Protestant).

The view on three sides is almost boundless over the undulating district of Swabia: N. to the Black Forest, where the Feldberg is conspicuous; and S., in clear weather, extends to the Bernese Alps. At the distance of a cannon-shot rises another outlying rock of the Swabian Alb, the Zollerhornle, 200 ft. higher, in Würtemberg territory.

8 Bahlingen (*Inn:* Post, Adler has been rebuilt since 1809, when the town was burnt. The chain of hills running on the l. of the road is a branch of the Swabian Alp. The country abounds in fir woods.

5¾ Schomberg.

7 Rottweil (*Alte Post; Lamm), an antique walled town on the Neckar.

9¼ Spaichingen (*Inn:* Post, tolerable).

8 Tuttlingen (*Inn:* Post), a town of 6000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Danube, rebuilt since 1803, at which time it was destroyed by fire. Outside the town is the ruined *Castle of Hohnburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. It was the scene of a bloody action in 1643, called the "Surprise of Tuttlingen," in which the Bavarians, under their skilful general Mercey, fell unperceived upon the allied French and Swedish forces quartered in the town, and cut to pieces or made prisoners the greater number.

Below Tuttlingen, and especially from Friedingen to Inzighofen, the banks of the Swabian Danube are very picturesque, abounding in old castles (*see above*). Tuttlingen is 12 m. from Kloster Beuron, where the fine scenery begins. This part of the Danube is not navigable.

Eilwagen to Stockach.

A little beyond Tuttlingen the frontier line of Würtemberg and Baden is crossed. The heights over which the road now passes command one of the finest distant views of the Alps of Switzerland and Tyrol which can be obtained in Germany.

On the l. of the road are seen the ruined castles of *Hohenkrähe*, *Hohenstaufen*, and *Hohentwiel*, standing upon truncated conical hills, regarded by geologists as a group of extinct volcanoes. Hohentwiel belongs to Würtemberg, though surrounded by the territory of Baden.

25½ Stockach (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), a town of 1300 Inhab., 3 m. distant from the Lake of Constance. A group of conical volcanic mountains, Hohenstoffen, Hoheuhöfen, Hohenkrähe, and Hohentwiel, rises on the W.

Singen stands immediately under the ruins of *Hohentwiel*, an ancient feudal fortress perched on an isolated rock 2310 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, and accessible by one narrow pathway. The French took it, and blew up its fortifications; the ruins are still worth a visit. Though surrounded by the territory of Baden, it now belongs to Würtemberg.

From Singen, rly. in ¾ hr. to

12½ SCHAFFHAUSEN, in SWITZERLAND.

ROUTE 156.

STUTTGART TO SCHAFFHAUSEN, BY TÜBINGEN (RAILWAY AND ROAD). TÜBINGEN TO ROTTENBURG, NIEDERNAU, AND EYACH (RAILWAY).

Railway train 6 times a day to Tübingen, in 3¼ hours.

Unbertürkheim Stat.
Obertürkheim Stat.
Esslingen Stat.
Plochingen Junc. Stat.
} Rte. 152.

Unterboihgen Stat. Here a short line S.W. to

Kircheim terminus. (Rte. 152.)
Reutlingen Stat. (Rte. 157.)
Tübingen Stat. (Rte. 155.)

Here the traveller going on to Schaffhausen by road must leave the rly. and take the Eilwagen for Hechingen, &c., as in Rte. 155.

Rottenburg Stat. (*Inns:* Bär, Kaiser), the Roman Catholic Archbishopric of Würtemberg, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Neckar. The lover of Roman antiquities will find here a very large and valuable collection in the old monastery of the Jesuits. St. Martin's Ch., a very ancient structure, is well worth a visit. Here is a penitentiary, admirably organised, on a very extensive scale, and recruited from the whole kingdom of Würtemberg. A large proportion of the prisoners are employed in silk-spinning, for which excellent machinery has been introduced. The female prisoners are allowed to take in needle-work, sent to them from all parts of the surrounding district, and their earnings are accumulated till they leave the institution. The cultivation of hops is carried on here to a very great extent, and is a source of great wealth to the inhabitants.

Niedernau Stat., one of the pleasantest of Würtemberg villages, delightfully situated in a valley running into the Neckarthal, and surrounded by extensive pine and fir forests. The people of Rottenburg, Tübingen, &c.,

resort hither in great numbers to spend their summer evenings in the public gardens, to imbibe long draughts of their much-loved beer, and to enjoy the beautiful scenery and atmosphere of the district. From the Weilerburg is a splendid view over the Alb and Neckar valleys.

Eyach Terminus. At this very uninteresting village the railway at present (1867) terminates, its further progress having been arrested by difficulties raised by Prussia, through a portion of whose territory the projected line will have to pass.

ROUTE 157.

STUTTGART TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE.

The quickest and easiest way of reaching Friedrichshafen from Stuttgart is to take the railway, and go round by Ulm (26¾ Germ. m. = 123½ Eng. m. See Rtes. 152 and 158). Reutlingen also may be reached by rail (Rte. 155). The 2 old post-roads (*a* and *b*) pass through some places of interest, and are therefore retained here.

Eilwagen twice a day in 18½ hrs.

(*a.*) From Stuttgart to

13½ Neckarthailfingen.

9½ *Reutlingen Stat.* — *Inns:* Kronprinz; Ochse—an old town of 14,000 Inhab.; during the middle ages constantly at war with the princes of Würtemberg. It retains many picturesque old houses, and the waters of the Echaz are carried through its streets. The weaving of wire webs for sieves is carried on. The noble Gothic *Church of St. Mary*, built 1247-1343, with tower 325 ft. high, contains a beautiful Gothic Font (1499) and a curious carving of the Entombment.

Beyond Pfüllingen begins the very steep and long ascent of the *Swabian Alp*, requiring Vorspann. [An excursion may be made from this a little on the rt. of the high road, first to the cave called *Nebelhöhle*, in which Prince Ulric of Würtemberg concealed himself from the chiefs of the Swabian League (the key is kept at Oberhausen, and the cave is not worth much trouble to see); and next to the *Castle of Lichtenstein*, 9 m. from Reutlingen, a mimic feudal stronghold, built 1842 by Heideloff, perched on the apex of a towering rock, on the edge of precipices 800 ft. above the river, and approached only by a drawbridge. It belongs to Graf Wilhelm von Würtemberg, who has decorated the interior with frescoes illustrating the story of Prince Ulric, as told in Hauff's charming romance named after this castle. The ancient Castle of Lichtenstein contains many interesting Old-German *paintings* by *Holbein*, Schaufelein, and Wohlgemuth; an armoury, library, and elegant chapel; the site is very romantic, the view charming, over the Alps of Tyrol and Switzerland; but it is not shown except by express leave from the owner, difficult to procure in Ulm.]

9½ Engstingen (Inn not good).

11½ Ravensburg Stat., on the Ulm and Friedrichshafen railway.

See, for the rest of the way, Rte. 158.

(*b.*) From Stuttgart to

13½ Neckarthailfingen. The road shortly after enters and runs up the valley of the Erms to

11½ Urach (*Inn:* *Post; very good), 3500 Inhab., situated in a deep valley, is the centre of the linen manufacture. The *Church of St. Amandus* retains the beautifully carved stall or throne of oak of Duke Eberhard, 1472. The castle, partly of wood, retains in the Rittersaal gilt carvings and armorial bearings. In the market-place a good Gothic *Fountain*, like that at Ulm. On

the rt. of the road rises the ruined *Castle* Hohenurach, the residence of the Dukes of Würtemberg before Stuttgart. The way lies through the finely wooded valley and pass of Seeburg, overlooked by the heights of the Swabian Alp, from which the ruins of many an old castle peer down.

9½ Münsingen (*Inn:* Post). The watershed between the Neckar and the Danube is then crossed before reaching

13¾ Ehingen. (See Rte. 157.)

18¾ Biberach. This is a station on the Ulm and Friedrichshafen railway. For the rest of the way see Rte. 158.

ROUTE 158.

[ULM TO FRIEDRICHSHAFEN—RAILWAY.

14 Germ. m. = 64½ Eng. m. 4 trains daily; 3½ to 4½ hrs.

On quitting Ulm Stat. this Rly. leaves on l. the Augsburg line (Rte. 165) and bridge over the Danube, and proceeds up its l. bank (passing on rt. one of the detached forts) as far as

7 Erbach Stat. Shortly after this the railway crosses the Danube on a wooden lattice bridge, and runs for some distance in a perfectly straight line over the lowland, watered by many small streams—the Dürrnach, the Ried, &c. Before reaching Biberach the hills close in on each side of the valley of the Ried, the scenery of which is rather pleasing. On the rt. rises the castle of Warthausen, a little before reaching the

16½ Biberach Stat. (*Inns:* Ente, Post; Rad), a picturesque old town, formerly a free Imperial city; 5000 Inhab., of whom 1800 are Roman Catholics. Children's toys are manufactured here. The poet Wieland was born in the neighbouring village of Ober-Holzheim, 1733.

Ummendorf Stat.

Essendorf Stat. The railroad now leaves the valley of the Ried, and crosses the watershed between the streams which flow to the Danube and those which flow to the Lake of Constance. Fine distant views of the Alps of Switzerland and the Vorarlberg are obtained towards the S.E. and the S.

Schussenried Stat., at the head of the valley of the small river Schussen: the railroad follows this valley nearly all the way to Friedrichshafen.

Aulendorf Stat. *Coaches* to Stockach and Siegmaringen.

20 Durlesbach Stat. The valley opens out before reaching the Mochenwangen Stat. Short way before

Niederbiegen Stat., l. are seen the extensive buildings which formed the Abbey of *Weingarten;* once celebrated for possessing a portion of our Saviour's blood. There is a fine Italian *church*, with a dome and two towers, to which pilgrimages are made. The Tomb of the Guelphs, its founders, was restored by the King of Hanover 1859, from Klenze's design. The organ is a very fine instrument, built by Gabler. The Abbey is now an Orphan Asylum.

9½ *Ravensburg Stat.* (*Inn:* Post)—a highly picturesque place within a circlet of 10 or 12 old towers of different shapes—formerly a free Imperial city, has now 4500 Inhab., of whom 1700 are Protestants. The *Rathhaus* is of the 15th century: from the *Veitsberg*, on which stood formerly a castle, now a place of public resort, there is a beautiful view over the lake of Constance. The old tower, called the *Mehlsack*, was built in the 15th century to defend the town against the Veitsberg. About 5 Eng. m. to the E. of this is the *Castle of Waldburg*, the stronghold, in olden times, of the Truchsess of Waldburg, now famous for its magnificent view over upper Swabia.

Oberzell Stat.

Meckenbeuren Stat. 1. Beyond this about 2 m. to the E. of the railway is Tettnang, 1400 Inhab., whose huge castle belonged to the now extinct family of Montfort. A fine burst of the lake into view before reaching

12 *Friedrichshafen Stat.*—*Inns:* *Deutsches Hans, close to the station—good, commanding fine view. Schwann—good and moderate; near the Lake, and steamer. König von Würtemburg.

This is a small but increasing town, on the N. shore of the lake of Constance (Bodensee), formerly the free Imperial town of *Buchhorn*. It was acquired by Würtemberg in 1810, and having received the addition of several new houses and a port for small vessels, built by King Friedrich of Würtemberg, has had its name changed. Friedrichshafen has become the principal port on the lake, for this part of Germany, for goods shipped from and to Italy and Switzerland. Its situation is at the widest part of the lake, and is very beautiful; the king of Würtemberg occupies, as a summer residence, the *Château*, with 2 lofty towers, which was originally the Benedictine Priory of Hofen, belonging to the Abbey of Weingarten. Friedrichshafen and its vicinity command splendid prospects across the lake over the influx of the Rhine, and to the Alps of Tyrol (Vorarlberg) on the E., and Glarus and Appenzell on the S.

The *Lake of Constance* is more fully described in the *Swiss Handbook*; its N. shores consist of gentle slopes and grassy or vine-clad hills, fertile, and sprinkled with villas, houses, and villages, while above its S. shore rises the silvery outline of the Alps of Appenzell. Its greatest depth is between Friedrichshafen and Rorschach, a little to the west of a line drawn between these two places, at one-third of the distance from Friedrichshafen, and is 912 English feet. Its height above the sea is 1280 English feet. There is a constant water communication along the lake and between the towns of Constance, Sernatingen, and Ueberlingen at its W. extremity. From Friedrichshafen *steamers* to Lindau at its E. end; and Rorschach on the S. and Swiss side of the lake. There are 18 or 20 *steamboats*. For times of starting and arrival, which vary according to the time of the year, see the bills. Steamers leave Friedrichshafen twice a day for Rorschach in 1½ hr., Romanshorn in 1 hr., and Constance in 1½ hr., and arrive from those places at Friedrichshafen twice a day. On reaching these Swiss ports travellers may proceed at once by *Railway* to St. Gall, Zurich, Schaffhausen, Ragatz, and Coire. It takes 7 hours to go from one extremity of the lake to the other, and 1½ from Rorschach to *Lindau*, whence a Railway is open to Augsburg (Route 176). Steamers daily from Constance to Schaffhausen in 3 to 4 hrs.

Railway, 3 trains daily.

ROUTE 159.

DESCENT OF THE NECKAR.* HEILBRONN TO HEIDELBERG.

53 Eng. m.

Steamboats between Heidelberg and Heilbronn, ascending in 12 or 14 hours (very tedious—not to be recommended); descent in 7 or 8, very agreeable when the river is high. Steamers are liable to be stopped in summer and autumn by the want of water. Carriages are not taken. No good carriage-road runs for any distance along the side of the Neckar, so that its beauties, like those of the Moselle, are accessible only to those who walk or descend in a boat.

The finest scenery is below Hornburg, where the river winds among thickly wooded hills (chiefly beech), the skirts of the Odenwald and Black Forest,

* A Map of the river may be had at Heidelberg or Heilbronn.

alternating with red seams or cliffs of sandstone. The most picturesque Castles are Mittelburg, Zwingenburg, Hornburg, and Ehrenburg.

The river banks near Heilbronn and as far as Wimpfen are flat and not the most interesting: the places of most importance passed after quitting Heilbronn are—

rt. Neckarsulm, a short distance from the river, where the Sulm enters the Neckar.

rt. Jaxtfeld (*Inns:* Anker, very good, supplied with brine baths; Schiff), a village of 525 Inhab., situated between the rivers Kocher and Jaxt, which pour their tributary waters into the Neckar within a short distance of each other. Between Kocherfeld and Jaxtfeld are the salt-works of *Friedrichshall*,—of great importance to Würtemberg, since they render her independent of other countries for this valuable article: they were established in 1812. The deposit of salt is situated in rocks of the Muschelkalk, a calcareous formation corresponding in age with the new red sandstone of England. The salt is obtained in the state of brine, by boring through the rock until a spring sufficiently strong to be worth evaporating without any intermediate process is reached. The borings sometimes descend to the depth of 600 ft. The hydraulic machinery employed in raising the brine to the surface is very interesting, as well as the evaporating houses. [About 15 miles up the valley of the Jaxt is *Jaxthausen*, the family castle of the celebrated robber-knight, Götz von Berlichingen, with the Iron Hand.]

l. *Wimpfen* (a large Hotel, above the Neckar, contains 70 bedrooms and 20 baths, supplied with brine from the salt-works). This small town, which belongs to Hesse Darmstadt, consists of two parts, Wimpfen in the valley, and, above it, Wimpfen on the hill. Their united population is 2600 Inhab. The *Stiftskirche*, in lower Wimpfen, distinguished by its three spiras, is a noble Gothic edifice, built by a French architect, 1262–78, partly in the round, partly in the pointed style, but much injured. At the rt. side of its curiously carved portal is a representation of a Jewish child suckled by a sow. Wimpfen on the hill is believed to stand on the site of the Roman *Cornelia* (named after Julius Cæsar's wife), which was destroyed by Attila and the Huns. In ascending to it an ancient tower is passed, the foundations of which are said to be of Roman construction. Ruined fortifications run along the edge of the steep wooded bank of the Neckar. The *Pfahlgraben*, the remarkable rampart raised by the Emp. Probus, to restrain the barbarians, extended from Wimpfen on the Neckar to the Danube a little above Ratisbon (Rte. 175). The *Stadtkirche* contains some curious carvings and paintings. Near Wimpfen, the Imperial troops, under Tilly, defeated the Margrave George Frederick of Baden, 1622: 5000 were left dead upon the field; among them 400 men of Pforzheim, who, headed by their burgomaster, sacrificed themselves to secure the retreat of their prince, the Margrave. Close to Wimpfen-am-Berg are the salt-works of Ludwigshall, situated, like those of Friedrichshall and Klemenshall, on the Muschelkalk. The brine is employed for baths.

Below Wimpfen the Neckar quits Würtemberg, and traverses the dominions of the Grand Duke of Baden.

l. Beyond the village of Heinsheim rise the ruins of the knightly *Castle of Ehrenburg*, one of the most picturesque on the river. The walls of its quadrangular donjon are 12 ft. thick. Farther down is

rt. Gundelsheim (Prinz Carl), walled town.—The *Castle of Hornegg*, above it, became in the 13th centy. a stronghold of the Teutonic knights, and residence of the Grand Masters of the order, many of whom sleep in the chapel, with their effigies carved in stone reclining upon their tombs. Not far distant is the very ancient chapel of St. Michael.

l. Guttemburg Castle, with tall tower, and a modern château within its walls.

l. Near the village of Hasmersheim gypsum is extensively worked in the

Muschelkalk, by means both of quarries and mines.

rt. *The Castle of Hornberg*, surmounted by a tall semi-cylindrical tower and picturesquely overgrown with trees and ivy, was the favourite residence and stronghold of Götz of the Iron Hand. He wrote his memoirs here, and died here, 1562. The castle was inhabited nearly to the end of the last century. Götz's armour, a plain suit, is still preserved here.

rt. Neckarelz (*Inn:* Alte Post). The inn Prince Karl at *Mosbach*, 2 miles from the river, is recommended as better. Near this there are also saltworks. 300 yards lower down is

rt. Diedesheim. Here the Neckar is crossed by a bridge of boats.

l. Obrigheim is associated with an old church and a ruined castle called Neuburg or Hohinrot. The vale of the Neckar here becomes narrower. The *Castle of Dauchstein* and the red ruin of Minneburg next appear in sight. Fine view of the river below this.

l. The Heron's Meadow, *Reiherhalde*, is a very extensive heronry.

rt. *Zwingenberg*, an extensive feudal fortress surrounded by high walls, and by 5 out of the 8 towers which once defended the approach of it. It is still inhabited, and deserves to be visited. Its picturesque appearance, and its situation amidst some of the prettiest scenery of the Neckar, here confined by wooded hills within narrow limits, are very remarkable. After an abrupt turn of the river l. Wimmersbach is passed, and beyond it the romantic town of

rt. Eberbach (*Inn:* Krone). It has 3000 Inhab. The scales of the bleak (Cyprinus alburnus) are collected here to make false pearls. 20,000 fish yield only one pound of this pearl essence, as the colouring matter which gives lustre to the scales is called. Near this rises the Katzenbüchel, the highest hill of the Odenwald, 1932 ft. above the sea-level. A tower has been erected on its summit on account of the view.

Eberbach is in a most picturesque and beautiful valley, and lovers of the country would be well repaid by staying a day or two at the Leiningischer Hof, a very clean *Inn*. Between Eberbach and

rt. Hirschhorn (an ancient town, whose walls and towers are in ruins: with a ruined church which has some good tracery in the windows: the Grand Duke of Hesse has built a château among the ruins), the Neckar pursues a very sinuous course for 6 m. between hills covered with wood.

rt. The territory of Hesse Darmstadt comes down to the Neckar.

l. Dilsburg. A village and fort, still inhabited, on the top of the hill, commanding a fine view of

rt. *Neckar-Steinach* (*Inn:* Die Harfe —Harp) and its four picturesque castles, which belonged to the family of Landschaden—literally, "bane of the land;" a name given to the founder of the family, a robber-knight, on account of his constant feuds and depredations on the property of his neighbours, and of all who approached his stronghold. He was placed under the ban of the empire for his offences. The village *church*, which is frequented equally by Catholic and Protestant, without any interruption of harmony, contains many curious monuments of the Landschaden. A pathway leads up the hill from it to the four castles. The first, Vorderburg, consists of little beside a square donjon; the second, Mittel, or Schwesterburg, is more extensive, picturesque, and better preserved, so as to be still habitable; the third, the old or farther castle, Hinterburg, shows evident marks of having been destroyed by violence, though, from its position, the thickness of its walls, and the deep ditch around it, partly cut in the rock, it must have been a place of great strength during the feudal times; the fourth and highest of these castles overlooks all the rest, and is distant from the lowest about a mile; it is called by the peasantry the *Swallow's Nest*, a very appropriate name, from its position on a pointed rock, with an inaccessible precipice extending below it towards the river. It is more ancient than the others, and was probably the earliest fastness of the Landschadens. No

better situation could have been chosen by one who followed the profession of a robber, since it commands a view of the river and valley up and down, and of all who traverse it.

l. Neckargemünd lies on the road from Heidelberg to Heilbronn (Rte. 150). The Elsenz enters the Neckar here, and is spanned by a bridge of one arch. The village and fort of Dilsburg are again seen over the town.

The Wolfsbrunnen.

l. HEIDELBERG, in *Handbook for N. Germany*.

ROUTE 160.

STUTTGART [OR CARLSRUHE] TO WILDBAD.

7 Germ. m. = 32½ Eng. m.

Eilwagen during the season from May 15 to Sept. 15 daily, in 7¼ hours, starting in the morning.

From Carlsruhe Rail to Pforzheim Stat.; thence Eilwagen daily in 3 hrs. by

Neumburg.

Calmbach.

About 4 m. from Stuttgart the royal park called *Solitude* is passed on the rt. (See Rte. 149.)

9¾ Böblingen.

Weil-die-Stadt (*Inn:* Krone, good), Kepler's birthplace.

11½ Calw, § 71 (*Inn:* Waldhorn), a town of 4300 Inhab., on the Nagold —of considerable importance as the centre of the timber trade of the Black Forest with Holland. Rafts are here launched on the Nagold to find their way down the Rhine to Dort. During the war of the Palatinate Calw was burned by the French under Melac, in 1692. Above it stands the ruined *Castle* of the Counts of Calw. A road ascends the Nagold from this, passing the Castle of Waldeck to *Teinach Baths*, where there is an aciduous and a chalybeate spring, very much resembling those of Wildbad in situation.

The mountains are for the most part composed of granite, and are covered to their summits with forests of black firs, mixed with beech and birch. The peasants of the district are hewers of wood, which, after being trimmed in the forest and dragged on sledges to the brow of some eminence, is hurled down into the nearest river-bed, whence, by the aid of sluices, it is floated down the Nagold, Enz, and Neckar to the Rhine, and thence to Holland.

At Hirschau, beautifully secluded on the Nagold, are the picturesque ruins of a castle and convent and church of St. Peter, destroyed by the French, under Melac, in the atrocious war of the Palatinate, in 1692.

The road between Hirschau and Calmbach rises with a gradual ascent up to a high pass, and though recently improved is still hilly, and some miles longer than the old road.

11½ *Wildbad* (*Inns:* Bellevue, well situated, and best; belongs to Count Dillon—table-d'hôte 1 fl. 12 kr., including wines, at 1 o'clock, 1 fl. 45 kr. at 5 o'clock; bedrooms at 4 to 12 fl. a week and upwards; with sitting-room from 22 to 33 fl.; apartments with 3 rooms 36 to 48 fl.;—Bad hotel; Hotel Klump (Bär); Belle Vue). There are several other inferior inns, and rooms may be procured in lodging-houses. The *Bath-house*, with hotel attached, is a grand establishment in Byzantine style, with coloured decorations, and cost 100,000*l*. (Thouret architect.)

This small and retired watering-place consists in 2 narrow streets ending in a *Place*; it lies in a valley of the Black Forest, and is called Wildbad in Schwartzwald, to distinguish it from other places of the same name.

Wildbad, being situated 1444 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, has a somewhat Alpine climate. The snow sometimes lies on the neighbouring hills from the middle of November to the middle of May. Their average height round Wildbad is 800 ft. The valley is narrow; in the middle are meadows, on the steep sides thick wood. In the

streams between Wildbad and Calmbach some trout and grayling fishing may be had.

Wildbad is a cripple's *bath*. The natural hot waters are considered beneficial for rheumatism, gout, when attended with loss of power in the joints, stiffness of the limbs after wounds or fractures, paralysis, and also for some diseases of the skin.

The thermal waters of Wildbad are nearly pure, containing only 3½ grains of solid matter in about a pint; their principal chemical ingredient is common salt. The mean temperature of the different baths varies from 26° to 30° Réaumur (= 90° to 100° Fahr.). Their temperature is quite independent of that of the external air, and is the same at all times. In the baths commonly used the temperature, being nearly that of the human body, is agreeable to the feelings. There is a charitable institution at Wildbad to enable poor persons to take the baths.

The baths consist of numerous basins formed round the springs as they bubble forth from the crevices of the granitic rocks, which are covered with a layer of sand for the comfort of the bathers. The water is continually running through the basins, but every hour the greater part is allowed to run off, and the sand stirred up by sweeping it, and some time allowed to elapse before the bath is again filled for a new patient. They are therefore used only every other hour. Twice a day the baths are emptied altogether. The number of places being limited, it is advisable to get a ticket beforehand at the bureau, which must be paid for at once, and is valid only for the days indicated. The baths are the property of the government.

The season of Wildbad lasts from May 15 to September 15. The number of visitors has increased regularly from 470 in 1830 to 4782 in 1860. No gambling is allowed, and the place is quiet and well adapted for invalids. Instead of donkeys or mules the invalids make use of Bath chairs (Tragsessil). There is music morning and evening on the *Kurplutz*.

There is a small *reading-room*, where Galignani, the Journal des Débats, and the principal German newspapers are taken in. *Divine service* is performed every Sunday during the season by a clergyman of the Established Church.

At times, after rain, the lock-gates on the Enz are opened, to float down the timber cut on the hills.

The native population of Wildbad, about 2000, is poor. The men are employed in the forest, and leave the cultivation of the ground to the women. Goitres abound here and in the neighbouring close valleys of the Black Forest, as in some of the narrow Swiss valleys.

The situation of Wildbad in the depth of the Black Forest is romantic, and the neighbourhood has some pleasant rides and walks. There is a shady and very agreeable *promenade* by the side of the brook Enz, here running rapidly among large stones.

Excursions of 1 day—by Calmbach, Rothenbach (view), to *Zavelstein Castle*, an imposing ruin; send round carriage to *Teinach Baths* (where dine); return by Calw, Hirschau, and the vale of the Nagold.

— To Baden by Gernsbach (carriage and pair, 16 fl.).

A *tarn* or mountain pool, named the *Wilder-See*, is situate in the Black Forest, at a distance of about 3½ hours' walk from Wildbad. It is in the midst of a peat-bog, in which the Pinus pumilio (or dwarf pine) grows abundantly. The Black Forest, in the neighbourhood of Wildbad, consists principally of 3 sorts of fir—the spruce, Scotch, and silver.

A carriage-road is made up the valley of the Enz to Freudenstadt (Rte. 153), whence the traveller may descend the picturesque Murgthal to Baden. (See Rte. 162.)

Eilwagen in summer to Wilferdingen Stat. on the Rly. to Durlach and Baden; and to Enzberg Stat. on Rly. to Stuttgart. (Rte. 151.)

ROUTE 161.

BADEN-BADEN TO WILDBAD.

26½ Eng. m.

A tolerable carriage-road, but there are on it several steep ascents: it is not a post-road; extra charges are permitted to be made on certain stages (see § 71), conformably with the posting regulations. The road on leaving Baden runs through a fine avenue of oaks for 2 m. up the pretty Lichtenthal. Soon after begins the ascent over the mountain ridge dividing this valley from that of the Murg. The road is skilfully conducted, and kept in excellent order, rising by a long and easy ascent through pleasing forest scenery, with glimpses of the valleys below. Soon after crossing the summit it leads by the gate of New Eberstein (see Rte. 106, *N. Germany*). The descent from this is rather rough and steep, but causing no difficulty even to a heavy carriage. In 2 h. from Baden you reach

Gernsbach (described in *Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 106), where the river Murg is crossed.

The first place within the territory of Würtemberg is Loffenau; in the hill near the village are seven caverns, called Teufelskammern, formed apparently by the force of running water. A little way above them is the Teufelsmühle, a confused heap of fallen rocks of sandstone.

2 m. from Loffenau, after crossing a steep hill called die Capelle, you reach

Herrenalb (*Inn:* Ochs), a small hamlet grouped round the buildings of a once celebrated *abbey*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Near the inn is a fine ruin of a chapel. In the churchyard are many tombstones of the abbots.

Hence to Wildbad the road is very hilly, with 2 very steep hills; it takes about 3 hrs. A continued ascent for nearly 3 m. leads to Dobel, 2422 Eng. ft. above the le
where there is a
valley of the Rhir
ing through the v
Wildbad. (See

ROUTE

BADEN-BADEN TO TH
RIPPOLDSAU

51¼ Eng. m. A post-r .o
Eilwagen.

The first stage from Bade
9¾ Gernsbach, and is desc . in
Rte. 161.

Hence to Forbach (in 2 hrs.), the road, good but hilly, ascending the valley of the Murg, runs first on the l. bank, under the castle of Neu Eberstein, and afterwards, crossing the river at Wilpertsau, on the rt. through beautiful scenery. At the bottom of the deep, winding valley, whose sides are clothed to the top with luxuriant forests of pine and beech, runs a clear and lively mountain stream, its banks alternately bold cliff and green meadow, fringed with trees and shrubs. At intervals on the higher darkly wooded slopes occur bright glassy glades, carefully irrigated, and dotted with Swiss-like châlets, while here and there peeps out a picturesque village. The road passes Weissenbach and Langenbrand, occupying a striking position on a lofty granite rock; and Gausbach, where the wooden houses resemble those of Switzerland.

13¾ Forbach (*Inn:* Krone). The valley here is highly romantic and very narrow, leaving little room for corn-fields. The road crosses the Raumünzach and Schönmünzach, which fall into the Murg.

6½ (1¼ hr.) Schwarzenberg, which is just on the frontier line of Würtemberg (*Inns:* Post and Zum Waldhorn, —delicious trout; Hirsch; Sächsischer Hof). The road passes in succession the ruins of *Königswart*, on the top of a rock, the village of Hazenbach, the ancient abbey of *Reichenbach*, and Baiersbronn, a village of 3000 Inhab. As the road ascends the Murg, the scenery, though always pleasing, becomes less Alpine and striking. The valley opens, its sides sink down, several glass-houses and other manufactories are passed, and at the end of a long ascent a sort of table-land is reached, on which stands the poor-looking town of Freudenstadt. From this point the view is very extensive in some directions, a conspicuous feature in the distance being the Voralberg range of mountains in the Tyrol.

11½ (2½ hrs.) Freudenstadt (Rte. 153). Leaving this town by the high road from Stuttgart to Strasburg, we still follow up the Murg, which dwindles to a rill as we approach the summit of the Kniebis. The scenery is wild and woodland, the valley and its stream dwindling until a wide open heath is reached, 3000 ft. above the level of the sea. Here quitting Würtemberg again, we re-enter Baden, and soon after the road to Rippoldsau turns off abruptly to the l., and plunges at once, by a well-wooded descent, into the valley of the Schappach. In about 2¼ hrs. from Freudenstadt we reach the baths at

10¼ *Rippoldsau.* (See Rte. 153.) If the traveller suffers much detention at the post stations, the journey from Baden-Baden to Rippoldsau will take 12 hrs.; but by bespeaking the horses beforehand it might easily be done in 10, or with a light carriage in 9. The road is on the whole very good; and one equally picturesque and varied of the same extent, and presenting so few difficulties for any kind of carriage, is not often found. It presents a perfect picture of the beauties of the Black Forest valleys.

ROUTE 163.

STUTTGART TO WÜRZBURG.

99 Eng. m.

From Stuttgart by railway to

32 *Heilbronn* is described in Rte. 150.

From Heilbronn to

14 Oehringen Stat., the residence of the princes of Hohenlohe-Oehringen (*Inn:* Kaiser.) The Protestant *Church* contains some ancient monuments of the Hohenlohe family, and at the E. end a bas-relief, erected towards the end of the last century by one of the princes of that house, in commemoration of his Goldene Hochzeit, or 50th anniversary of the marriage-day, wife and husband being both alive. In the cloisters, preserved within a case, is a group of figures, in wood, of the Virgin and Child, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Gregory, beneath a canopy of elaborate fret-work, carved also in wood.

The Schloss of Prince Hohenlohe-Waldenburg is conspicuous on the rt. of the road to Künzelsau.

Eilwagen from Oehringen daily in 13 hrs.

11 Künzelsau. (*Inns*, not good, Krone :—Glocke) a town on the Kocher surrounded by hills.

"A tedious ascent leads across the high land separating the valley of the Kocher from that of the Jaxt. Upon the descent the road passes over some natural cavern in the limestone, and a church which is partly built in a recess of the rock."

9 Ailringen, on the Jaxt.

9 *Mergentheim* (*Inn:* Hirsch; good and reasonable, and civil landlord) This town contains the *Palace* of the Grand Master of the *Teutonic Order* (1527-1809). The late Prince Paul of Würtemberg formed in it a *Museum* of Natural History (birds, &c., collected by himself in his travels), which is shown to strangers, together with some portraits of the Masters of the Order. The church in the Schloss (now Pro-

testant) deserves special notice. Mergentheim is resorted to in the season on account of its mineral waters, saline chalybeate, resembling those of Kissingen. The Bath-house is called Carlsbad.

There is a direct road to Würzburg through Euerhausen, leaving Bischofsheim on the left.

10 Bischofsheim.

14 Würzburg. (Rte. 167.) G. C. L.

ROUTE 164.

HEILBRONN TO NUREMBERG, BY HALL.

Railway to Hall, 33 Eng. m.

Heilbronn and Weinsberg (Stat.) are in Rte. 150.

Willsbach Stat. } Rte. 163.
Oehringen Stat. }

Schwäbisch-Hall Stat. (*Inns:* Goldner Adler, best situated; Lamm). This picturesque old town, of 7000 Inhab., on the steep banks of the Kocher, was formerly a free Imperial city, with a territory containing in the 13th centy. 16,000 Inhab.; some of the old towers and walls still remain. Like other places whose names are compounded with the word Hall or Salz, it possesses considerable salt-works. The money called Heller (Häller) is said to have been first coined here, and hence to have derived its name. A fire in 1728 destroyed the centre of the town and the Rathhaus, whose architecture is therefore of that date. *St. Michael's*, the principal *church*, approached by a lofty flight of steps on the W. side, was rebuilt, as appears from an inscription to the N. of the tower, in 1424. The fine tower in the round style must be much older. The interior contains much curious coloured wooden sculpture; in the S. aisle is the Entombment, with figures life-size, a remarkable work for expression. Another curious wood-carving, with old paintings on the shutters, contains 3 subjects in one frame. 1. Bearing the Cross; 2. Crucifixion; 3. Deposition. The Sacramentshaus, with good carving, has been much damaged by whitewash. The view from the top of the tower is good.

The brine evaporated in the extensive salt-works, is brought in pipes 3 m. from the *Rock-salt mine of Wilhelmsglück*, resembling that of Nantwych, inasmuch as the salt occurs in large masses in which great chambers are excavated. It is accessible either by a staircase of 680 steps, or by a sort of tramway, and is worth a visit when lighted up. The brine is used in baths: on an island formed by the Kocher is a bath-establishment (*Soolbad*), surrounded by public walks with trees. A road up the rt. bank of the Kocher, running partly along a terrace built above the stream against the side of the steep bank, leads to the village of *Steinbach*, on a hill, above which rise the picturesque buildings of *Komburg*, formerly a Capuchin monastery, now a hospital for invalided soldiers. A covered way runs round its walls, from which are pleasing views of the surrounding scenery. The ch. has 3 towers, for the most part in the round style (11th century), and some curious old architecture is to be found in the precinct. The body of the ch. is modern, but contains some works of the 12th and 15th centuries; an altar cloth, of gold thread. An agreeable walk along the l. bank of the Kocher leads from Komburg to Hall.

About 5 m. N.W. of Hall is the Cistercian Nunnery of *Gnadenthal*, of the 13th centy., with a choir having a quadrangular apse.

Krailsheim (*Inns:* Lamm; Falke). *St. John's Ch.*, built about 1200, tower 1398.

Feuchtwangen
Ansbach } Rte. 171.
Kloster Heilsbronn

NUREMBERG, Rte. 167.

SECTION X.

BAVARIA.

Preliminary Information.

§ 77. *Money.* — § 78. *Railways — Posting and Roads.* — § 79. *Tolls.* — § 80. *Weights and Measures.* — § 81. *Beer.* — § 82. *Sketch of the chief Objects of Curiosity in Bavaria: Scenery, Ch. Architecture, Tabernacles, and Altar-pieces.*

ROUTES.

ROUTE		PAGE
165.	Ulm to *Augsburg*—Rail.	40
166.	Augsburg to *Munich*—*Rail.*	45
167.	Frankfurt to *Nuremberg*, by *Würzburg*—Rail.	84
167A.	Würzburg to Bamberg, by *Schweinfurth*	104
168.	Nuremberg to *Ratisbon*, by *Amberg*—Rail.	105
169.	Würzburg to Fulda, by *Kissingen* and *Brückenau*	113
169A.	Frankfurt to Kissingen, by Aschaffenburg and Lohr	116
170.	Frankfurt to Carlsbad, Würzburg, Bamberg, *Baireuth*—Rail — and Eger; with Excursions to *Alexandersbad* and the *Fichtelgebirge*	117
171.	Würzburg to Munich, by *Ansbach*—Rail	122
172.	Hof to Augsburg, by *Bamberg* and Nuremberg — Railway—the Ludwigs-Süd-Nord-Bahn	124
173.	Nuremberg or Bamberg to *Muggendorf* and the *Franconian Switzerland*	129
174.	Nuremberg to Baireuth	132
175.	The Danube (A). Ulm to Ratisbon, by *Blenheim*, *Donauwörth*, and *Ingoldstadt*	132
176.	Augsburg to *Lindau* on the Lake of Constance, by *Kempten* (Railway) or by Memmingen	139
176A.	Lindau, on Lake of Constance, to Innsbruck, by Immenstadt	141
177.	Augsburg to Innsbruck, by Füssen	141
178.	Augsburg to Ratisbon	144
180.	The Danube (B). Ratisbon to *Passau*	144
181.	Ratisbon to Munich, by *Landshut* — Rail	152
182.	Munich to Linz, by Schärding	153
183.	Ratisbon to Passau — Rail	154
184.	Munich to Salzburg, by Wasserburg	154
185.	Munich to Salzburg, by *Rosenheim* and the *Chiemsee*	155
185A.	Munich to Berchtesgaden and Salzburg, by Traunstein and Reichenhall	156
186.	Munich to Innsbruck, by the *Lake of Starnberg* and *Partenkirchen*	157
187.	Munich to Innsbruck, by *Benedictbeuern* and the *Lakes* of *Kochel* and *Walchen*	159
188.	Munich to Innsbruck, by the *Tegernsee*, the *Baths of Kreuth*, and the *Achensee*	160
188A.	Munich to Innsbruck, by *Miesbach*, the *Schliersee*, and Kufstein	162
189.	Würzburg to Nördlingen	163
190.	The River Main. Würzburg to Frankfurt	164

§ 77. MONEY.

Bavarian accounts are kept in florins and kreutzers.

The most common *Bavarian Silver coins* are—

The florin (Gulden) = 1*s.* 8*d.*
½ ditto 10*d.*
Pieces of 1 kreutzer, of which 60 make a florin.
— 3 kr. (Groschen) — 20 —
— 6 kr. (Sechser) — 10 —
— 12 kr. (Zwölfer) — 5 —
Bavarian dollars (Bayrische Thaler) = 2 fl. 24 kr.
— ½ — = 1 fl. 12 kr. = 1 Aust. silver fl.

Foreign coins reduced to Bavarian value:—

Prussian	Friedrichs d'or	= 9 fl. 48 to 51 kr.
—	Dollar	= 1 45
—	⅛ or 10 Silver Groschen	= 35
—	⅛ or 5 S. gr.	= 17½
—	1/12 or 2½ S. gr.	= 8¾
New Austrian florin		= 1 10

Prussian coins are very common throughout Northern Bavaria.

Kronthalers (écus de Brabant) = 2 fl. 42 kr.; ½ do. = 1 fl. 20 kr.; ¼ do. = 40 or 39 kr.

Gold.—Withdrawn from circulation.

Bavarian *Notes* of 10 or 100 florins are very convenient, and are universally current.

§ 78. RAILWAYS—POSTING AND ROADS.

Bavaria is intersected with railroads in the following directions:—

1. From Leipsig (entering Bavaria at Hof), by Culmbach (where it sends off a branch to Baireuth), Bamberg, Nuremberg, Donauwörth (on the Danube), to Augsburg.
2. From Augsburg by Kempten to Lindau, on the Lake of Constance.
3. From Stuttgart and Ulm to Augsburg and Munich.
4. Munich to Innsbruck and Salzburg.
5. Frankfurt a. M., by Aschaffenberg, up the valley of the Main to Würzburg and Bamberg.
6. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon.
7. Munich to Ratisbon by Landshut.
8. Ratisbon to Passau and Linz.
9. Ratisbon to Prague by Pilsen.

Posting Tariff.

For every horse per post the charge varies from 1 fl. 15 kr. to 1 fl. 45 kr.

Out of Munich, Augsburg, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, Würzburg, are royal posts, and the charge for each horse is 15 kr. above the usual charge.

The postilion is entitled to demand as Trinkgeld, per post—

for 2 horses 36 kr. for 4 horses 1 fl.
3 — 45 kr. 6 — 1 fl. 20 kr.

but he is never restricted to his legal demand except in cases of misconduct. English travellers generally give 1 florin, or at the utmost 3 zwanzigers, as in

Würtemberg. If you paid him three times the amount you could not induce him to exceed his ordinary pace. The cost of posting with 3 horses averages 8*d*. 2*d*. per post. Posting is reckoned by stunden or hours. 2 stunden = 1 Germ. mile : ½ stunden = ¼ of a post.

The traveller in Bavaria ought to be endued with patience. The roads are usually bad, the country is for the most part uninteresting, and the pace is always miserable. In point of speed the Bavarian post is behind that of Austria and Würtemberg.

Fortunately for the traveller, the most interesting cities of Bavaria are connected by Railroads.

No luggage is allowed, either on the railroads or in the Eilwagen, free of charge.

Map.—G. Mayr's Map of Tyrol (Munich) is a good companion among the Bavarian Alps also. *Geo. Franz's Map of German Tyrol and South Bavaria* is excellent, and costs only 1 fl. 20 kr. Munich.

§ 79. TOLLS.

There are no turnpikes in Bavaria; the only toll is for *Pflastergeld* (paving money), which is demanded in some towns and villages, and which is very trifling.

§ 80. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The commercial pound weighs 8656 English grains. Thus the centner of 100 lbs. Bavarian weight equals 123·6 lb. avoirdupois, or 56 kilogrammes.

The scheffel, or schaff, corn measure, is divided into 6 metzens, 12 viertels, or 48 maessels, and contains 10·29 English bushels, or 3·626 hectolitres: the scheffel of oats is ½ larger.

The eimer of wine contains 60 maas, or 240 quartels; a fass of beer contains 25 eimers, each of 64 maas. The maas = 1·30 English pint, or 0·617 litres.

The Bavarian foot measures 11·375 English inches, or 0·289 mètres. The ell = 32·9 English inches, or 0·835 mètres.

The Bavarian mile contains 25,406 Bavarian feet = 7,414·99 mètres = 4·609 English miles = 4 m. 4 furl. 192 yards. 14·98 Bavarian miles = 1°.

§ 81. BEER.

One of the characteristics of the Bavarian is his inordinate love for beer, to which he seems even more addicted than the natives of other parts of Germany. The moment the frontier is crossed this devotion to beer becomes perceptible in the breweries in the great towns, where they are almost invariably the largest and most imposing buildings, and in the number of cellars and *guinguettes* in their environs, whither the citizens resort to drink it. At the commencement of the season a surprising anxiety is everywhere manifested to discover where the best beer is to be had; and, when ascertained, the favoured establishments where it is retailed (Bier Schenke) become the constant places of resort till the supply is exhausted. Brewing is the most flourishing trade in Bavaria; it employs more than 5600 establishments, and nearly 96 million gallons are made annually. It also forms the largest source of revenue to the state, furnishing, it is said, nearly ⅓ of the whole amount.

§ 82. SKETCH OF THE CHIEF OBJECTS OF CURIOSITY IN BAVARIA.

Bavaria may be described as two great undulating plains, nearly surrounded by mountains, sloping gradually the one from the N. and the other from the S. towards the valley of the Danube. The country is more or less fertile, generally producing corn, chiefly rye and barley, but often lying waste and uncultivated, invariably interspersed with tufts and patches of fir-trees, looking like fragments of some great forest once continuous. They supply the place of coal-mines in a large part of the country, being kept up to furnish the inhabitants with fuel. The lower levels of these plains, on the banks of the Danube and Isar, are occupied by extensive morasses. The most fertile districts are the circle of the Rezat and Upper Danube, the hop-garden of Bavaria; while the circle of the Lower Danube and the neighbourhood of Ansbach may be termed a vast granary, supplying a much larger quantity of corn than is required for the consumption of the country.

To find romantic scenery the traveller must repair to the south of Bavaria, close under the high wall of the Alps, which bound the land from the Lake of Constance (Boden See) to the territory of Salzburg; and which, though not belonging to the principal chain of the Alps, yet attain, in some of their peaks, a height of nearly 10,000 feet. The narrow fringe of wooded hills at the base of this mountainous district is intersected by verdant pastoral valleys, penetrating deep into the interior of the chain, terminating in snow and glaciers; above all, it abounds in beautiful lakes, varying in character of scenery from the pleasing to the sublime. Though they are inferior, on the whole, to those of Switzerland, Austria, and Italy, a traveller proceeding from Munich eastward may explore their beauties with profit and pleasure, skirting the Alps, and visiting in succession the lakes of Ammer, Staffel, Staremberg, or Würm, Waller, Kochel, Tegern, Chiem (the largest in Bavaria), and concluding with the most beautiful of all, the Königsee, on the borders of Salzburg, situated in a narrow slip of Bavaria, almost enclosed within the Austrian territory.

Fisheries.—The waters of these lakes and mountain-streams are usually let to different proprietors, but permission to fish in them is easily obtained. The regulation observed is, that all the fish caught be transferred to the owner's tanks, or, if kept, be paid for at so much a pound. The proprietor sends his own servant along with the angler, to carry his fish in a small barrel.

The other mountainous districts of Bavaria are not wanting in pleasing scenery, especially that of Muggendorf, called the Franconian Switzerland, famed for its bone-caves, in the north of Bavaria, between Bamberg, Nuremberg, and Baireuth; the same may be said of the Fichtelgebirge, touching the frontier of Bohemia. The banks of the Main are pleasing and fertile, and, near Würzburg, are clothed with the vineyards producing the Franconian wines of Stein and Leiste, considered inferior to those of the Rhine only. These are the most interesting districts in as far as regards scenery.

In ancient church architecture Bavaria has much to boast of. The country contains a number of very ancient and venerable *cities*, formerly free towns of the Empire, such as Augsburg, Ratisbon, and, above all, Nuremberg; in their day of prosperity, focuses of wealth, the emporia of commerce, and the cradles of liberty, created and fostered by the extensive carrying-trade over-land from Italy and the East, to the Baltic, and to the great cities of the Netherlands. They were ruined by the civil and religious dissensions, and the long and bloody wars, which desolated Germany in the 15th and 16th centuries; by the discovery of the Cape, and by the rivalry of the maritime powers of England and Holland, whose merchants chalked out a fresh track for commerce, and thus the sources of the ancient prosperity of many of the Imperial cities of Germany were dried up. They still, however, exhibit unequivocal

marks of the wealth and splendour of their merchant-nobles. Nuremberg, in particular, is deserving of especial mention for its various monuments in almost every department of the arts. Little less remarkable are the episcopal cities Würzburg and Bamberg, once capitals of Ecclesiastical Principalities, although they have declined even more than the Imperial towns. The vast acquisitions of the Romish Church, exhibited in the number, size, and splendour of the churches and monasteries (for the most part suppressed by the French, but in some instances restored since), cannot fail of exciting surprise. Such monuments of priestly wealth and power are met with both in Franconia (on the borders of the Main) and in Swabia at the foot of the Alps, near the pretty lakes mentioned above; where, within the space of a day's journey, no less than twelve such colonies were planted in the middle of a fat and fertile district called, from its monkish owners, the Priests' Corner (Pfaffenwinkel).

The *Tabernacles* (Sacramentshäuschen), a cupboard for holding the consecrated wafer, surmounted by a spire of stone tracery, foliage, and bower-work, sometimes 50 or 60 feet high, are almost peculiar to this part of Germany, and well deserve attention. The finest are at Nuremberg, Ulm, Ratisbon, Ochsenfurth, and Nordlingen. They are chiefly of late date, generally of 15th century, a few of the 14th.

Of the same class of work and age are the *Altar-pieces* (Reredos), of Gothic carved niche-work, and pinnacles of wood or stone, enclosing statues or even pictures of saints and sacred subjects—very often arranged as a *Triptych* to open and shut.

The central point of attraction, however, to the traveller in Bavaria, is undoubtedly the capital. Since the beginning of the reign of the ex-King Lewis, Munich has become the chosen seat of the fine arts; and ranks, for architectural embellishments, galleries, and collections of all kinds, public and private, among the chief cities of Europe. A detailed account of the improvements executed during the last thirty years, or now in progress at Munich, and of the treasures of art accumulated there, chiefly by the exertions of the late reigning sovereign, who did more towards encouraging the arts, and developing a taste for painting, sculpture, and architecture, notwithstanding the limited resources of the country, than any monarch in Europe, will be found in Route 166.

ROUTES THROUGH BAVARIA.

ROUTE 165.

ULM TO AUGSBURG—RAILWAY.

11½ Germ. m. = 53½ Eng. m.

Railroad opened 1854. 3 trains daily; time 2½ to 4½ hrs.

A handsome bridge carries the Rly. from Ulm Stat. across the Danube, here lined with loopholed walls and enfiladed on either side by towers of the new fortifications, to New Ulm Stat., a suburb now included in the works of the fortress, and furnished with huge barracks. l. On issuing out of it the detached towers and citadel of Wilhelmsburg and Veste, beyond the Danube on St. Michael's Hill, are visible. On the opposite side of the river also rises *Elchingen*, a village and ancient abbey, from which Marshal Ney received the title of duke, as a reward for an advantage gained by him over the Austrians here, 1805. The inhabitants of the village of Fahlheim breed snails for the Vienna market.

8 Nersingen Stat. The Rly. now approaches the bank of the Danube, and for some distance traverses a track of peat-moss and gravel bed, overgrown with scrub of willow and reeds, at one time the bed of the river, or subject to its overflowings, now the haunt of the heron and beaver.

Leipheim Stat., close to a wooden bridge over the Danube.

8¼ *Günzburg Stat.*—here are great peat-sheds (*Inns:* Bär; Black Ox)—the Guntia of the Romans, built at the junction of the Günz, which the Rly. crosses, and Danube. 3600 Inhab. Mary Ward, an Englishwoman, founded a convent here, but it has no longer any professed nuns, though the ladies of the establishment wear a dress resembling that of nuns. On a long embankment traversing old branches of the Danube—

5 Offingen Stat. Cross the Mindel.

Burgau Stat., a dirty town, on the Mindel, with an old castle. There is a popular story that Wallenstein, when he was a page of the Margrave of Burgau, fell from a high window of this castle without hurting himself, and that his wonderful escape made such a deep impression on his mind as to induce him, at a later period, to become a Roman Catholic. The story would not be worth repeating, had not Schiller made a very poetical use of it in his *Wallenstein's Tod.*

16¼ Dinkelscherben Stat.

The river Wertach is crossed before reaching

16 AUGSBURG *Junction Stat. Inns:* Drei Mohren (3 Moors), good and comfortable, with great civility;—Goldene Traube (Grapes), also in the Maximilian Strasse;—Das Weisse Lamm, near the post-office.

Augsburg, a city of 40,700 Inhab. (2-5ths Protestants), stands on some rising ground lying in the angle formed by the junction of the rivers Wertach and Lech, called by the Romans Vindo and Licus, whence the original city founded by them received its name of *Augusta Vindelicorum.* "Owing to its advantageous position, it became the capital of the province of Rhœtia, which soon extinguished the name of the Vindelicians, and extended from the summit of the Alps to the banks of the Danube, from its source as far as its conflux with the Inn."—*Gibbon*, ch. i. It attained the height of prosperity as a free city of the empire during the 15th and 16th centuries, when it ranked among the first of Europe in the extent of its population and commerce, being the staple place of the trade between Northern Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It was also distinguished for the perfection of its manufactures, especially that of linen,

in which it was unrivalled. During the above period its principal citizens were literally princes. Three brides of Augsburg, daughters of simple citizens, were married to royal or princely husbands—Clara v. Detten, was wife of the Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious; Agnes Bernauer, married to Duke Adalbert III. of Bavaria; and Philippina Welser, the most beautiful woman of her time, became wife of Ferdinand of Tyrol, son of the Empr. Ferdinand I., 1550, who, when a youth of 19, fell desperately in love with her while attending the Imperial Diet held at Augsburg. The house in which Philippina was born still exists. Bartholomew Welser, another of the family, fitted out an expedition to colonise and take possession of Venezuela, which had been given him as a pledge by Charles V., and of which he kept possession till after the emperor's death.

The patrician house of Fugger, the wealthiest merchants, capitalists, and speculators of their day, carried on trade at the same time both with the East and West Indies in ships of their own, and were proprietors of the richest mines in Europe. They more than once replenished, from their own private resources, the exhausted treasuries of the emperors Maximilian and Charles V. They received from the former patents of nobility and the privilege of coining money. In 1619 the family numbered, in its 5 branches, 47 counts and countesses of the empire, all tracing their origin from a simple weaver of Augsburg, who at that time had scarcely been laid in his grave half a century. The family is still numbered among those of the German noblesse; but many of its branches have died off, and the living descendants of the patrician stock are reduced in fortune and influence.

Augsburg is historically remarkable as the seat of many Diets of the Empire during the 16th century; at one of which, in 1548, Charles V. promulgated the Interim; another, in 1555, first granted toleration to the Protestants (Lutherans) of Germany. The fortunes of the Imperial city were ruined during the 17th century, when the religious wars which desolated Europe, and the discovery of the passage round the Cape, drove into other channels the commerce which it at one time monopolised. The surviving trade and manufactures, although they furnish no equivalent for that which it has lost, employ a large part of its reduced population. The most important business at present carried on here is banking and stock-jobbing, Augsburg being, next to Frankfurt, one of the most influential money-markets on the Continent.

The situation of Bavaria in the centre of Germany is favourable for the transit trade between the North and Switzerland, Austria, and the countries S. of the Alps. This is the staple place for the silk of Italy and the productions of the Levant, which are distributed from Augsburg all over Germany, and from this place the manufactures of Germany, especially its linens, find their way over the Alps to Italy.

A large *Cotton Mill* for spinning and weaving, which employs 1200 hands, was established in 1840, worked by water, with which the town is well supplied from the Lech. There is also a manufactory of machinery.

The town is still surrounded by walls and ditches; but they no longer serve as fortifications. Many parts of the glacis are laid out in agreeable public walks. Within, the quaint antique architecture of its houses, the vast size of many of the mansions, not unfrequently decorated with rich scroll-work, or covered from top to bottom with perishing frescoes, give an impression of departed magnificence. The *Weberhaus* is the best preserved specimen of external pictorial decoration, being covered with frescoes, the work of Matthäus Kager, but even they are faded and dingy. Within it is preserved a piece of cloth woven in 1446 by Conrad Fugger, the founder of that family; several cups given to the weavers' guild, and their ancient banners.

The *Maximiliansstrasse*, an Imperial street, as Card. Bentivoglio called it, is distinguished by its length and breadth. It runs nearly N. and S., and contains 3 *Bronze Fountains*. That nearest the southern end of the street, and near the Drei Mohren, is the finest, and is called the Herculesbrunnen. It is the work of Adrian de Vries, 1599. On the top is Hercules slaying the Hydra. Below are 3 elegant figures of Naiads bathing; one is wringing her hair, the second a towel, the third pouring water over her feet. The centre fountain, opposite the Ch. of St. Maurice, is adorned with a figure of Mercury. It is also by *De Vries*. The third is close to the Rathhaus, and is called the Augustusbrunnen, from the figure of that emperor. Augsburg was one of the first cities in Europe in which water was supplied to the houses, even to the upper stories, by *waterworks* still existing, and worth notice.

The **Town-hall* or *Rathhaus*, near the N. end of the Maximiliansstrasse, is a civic palace, of Italian architecture, built by Elias Holl, 1617–29. The Golden Hall, on the second story, is a handsome, lofty apartment, roofed with cedar, decorated with gilding and fresco. Its dimensions are 109½ ft. long, 57¾ ft. wide, and 48½ ft. high; it is remarkable for being unsupported by pillars, and having 3 rows of windows, one above the other. Near the 4 corners of this hall are doors opening into 4 chambers, called the Fürstenzimmer, *i. e.* Princes' Chambers, so called because, in 1653, at the election of Ferdinand IV., the 4 Prince-Electors of Mayence, Cologne, Treves, and the Palatinate, lodged here. In them are finely-ornamented stoves of pottery, which were made at Landsberg, 24 m. from Munich, and some good panelled ceilings and walls. From the roof of the Town-hall there is a good view of the city.

On the N. side of the Rathhaus stands a lofty belfry, called *the Tower of Perlasch*.

The **Cathedral* is an irregular building, of various dates, with a double choir, and devoid, at least externally, both of symmetry and grandeur.—*Obs.* the ancient *brazen doors* in the S. portal, covered with rude bas-reliefs in the Byzantine style of art, of sacred and heathen subjects mixed — Adam and Eve, the Centaur, the Temptation of the Serpent, &c., executed 1070.—The nave, which, as may still be perceived, originally rested on square piers, and the crypt, seem to be part of the building erected in the latter part of the 10th century, after the destruction of the previous church by the heathen Magyars. The aisles and cloister on the N. side were added in the first half of the next century. All these portions of the building were altered into the pointed style, and the N. and S. portals, which are richly decorated with sculpture, were added between 1321 and 1346. The choir was built 1356–1410. There is a little ancient painted glass in the S. windows of the clerestory, in a window of the N. aisle, and in the large window of the S. aisle.

The *Schloss*, or *Residenz*, a large building adjoining the cathedral, formerly the Bishop's Palace, is historically remarkable, because in it the famous declaration of the Protestants, called the *Confession of Augsburg*, was presented to the Emperor Charles V. in 1530. It is well known that the emperor was very unwilling that the confession should be made in public. At first he commanded that it should be read in Latin; to which Bayer, the chancellor of Saxony, boldly replied, "Sire, we are on German ground, and I trust that your Majesty will not order the apology of our faith, which ought to be made as public as possible, to be read in a language not understood by the Germans." He then proceeded to read it in a voice so loud and distinct, that it was heard in the adjoining rooms, and even by the crowds assembled under the window in the courtyard of the palace. This important event is noted to have taken

place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th June, 1530, in the large room at the corner of the quadrangle near the tower. The Palace in itself is remarkably plain, both externally and internally. It was repaired and altered in 1743, so that the site on which the above event occurred can alone be identified. It was here probably that the conference between Luther and the Cardinal of Gaeta took place, in 1542, on the reformed religion. The principal front is now fitted up for the use of the royal family when they visit Augsburg; the left wing is devoted to government offices. Tournaments were formerly held in the courtyard.

The *Church of SS. Ulric and Afra*, at the S. end of the Maximiliansstrasse, contains the bodies of these two saints. The lofty nave was begun 1467. The Empr. Maximilian himself laid the first stone of the choir 1500. The interior is injured by a great deal of trumpery painted sculpture and tawdry gilding. The relics of St. Ulric lie in a subterranean chapel, between the choir and S. transept. A recumbent marble statue of him, which is fine, particularly in the head, rests on his tomb. It is by *Verhelst*. In the sacristy is much old Ch. *Plate*, the cross which St. Ulric wore at the Battle of the Huns, and the saddle on which he rode. The organ, with its shutters covered with old German paintings, was presented by the Fugger family. The convent attached to the church, now converted into a barrack, was one of the wealthiest in Europe.

The Protestant *Ch. of S. Anna*, formerly chapel of the Carmelite convent, contains nothing remarkable in architecture, as the interior has been modernised in a very vile style: but over the altar for baptism, at the E. end, is a fine work of *L. Cranach*, Christ blessing the Little Children. To the rt. of this altar hang very good portraits of Luther, and of John Frederick, El. of Saxony, also by *Cranach*; and between them a good portrait of one of the Oesterreicher family, said to be by *Vandyke*, in rather a bad condition. The vault of this family is in the S. aisle at the other end of the Ch. in the form of the Ch. of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. On the same wall of the choir with these portraits is a work of *Amberger*—The wise and foolish Virgins. Beyond this is Christ's descent into Hell and ascent into Heaven, by *Burgkmair* (Kugler, Pt. II. 167). On the opposite side of the choir, near the altar, is a beautiful high relief, representing the raising of Lazarus, by a Flemish artist, *Debutt*. At the W. end of the church is an organ, with painted shutters—those above by *Burgkmair*, those below by the elder *Holbein*,—the latter good. Below this, the W. end, paved with coloured marble, was formerly a burial chapel of the Fugger family, and is decorated with large bas-reliefs—Samson and the Philistines, and Resurrection (1506-24). On the S. side of the church is a cloister full of tombs.

The *Fuggerei*, in the lower or E. part of the town, is a distinct quarter, named after its founders, entered by 4 gates of its own, and consisting of about 100 small houses, let out at a low rent to poor Roman Catholics. An inscription, with the arms of the Fuggers, over the entrance from the Jacoberstrasse, tells the object of its foundation, and the names of its founders. It is not worth visiting.

The *Gallery of Paintings*, in the suppressed Nunnery of St. Catherine. (It is open from 10 to 2, except Sundays, when it is opened from 10 to 12.) The 1st street out of the W. side of the Maximiliansstrasse to the S. of the Drei Mohren leads to it. It contains a few specimens of masters of the early German (Suabian) school, especially of the 2 Holbeins, Burgkmair, and Zeitblom, which are fine, and are besides referred to in the History of Art. There are a fine Zurbaran, a Luini, and an And. del Sarto; 3 by *Hans Burgkmair*, dated 1501, a centre representing Christ and the Virgin enthroned, and two shutters: on the l. are the Apostles and Fathers of the Church; on the rt. the Prophets and

Saints (see Kugler). *L. Cranach:* Samson and Dalilah. In the 1st *Saal*—*Hans Holbein the elder:* Three pictures considered by Waagen as the finest works of this master: Baptism of St. Paul; Departure of SS. Paul and Peter; Burial of St. Paul (id. 106). Coronation of the Virgin, dated 1499. Transfiguration, dated 1502, painted for the family of Walther, the portraits of many of whom it contains.—*Zeitblom:* Scenes from the Life of St. Valentinus.—*Schaffner:* Adoration of the Magi.—*Wohlgemuth:* Resurrection. *Burgkmair:* Crucifixion, his best work. —*Altdorfer:* Crucifixion, dated 1516, a fine work.

In the *Museum* of Antiquities, Philippina Welser St., are some interesting local antiquities: a fine Roman bronze head of a horse, life-size, was found in the bed of the Wertach. Here is a curious picture representing the members of the principal families of Augsburg in the 16th century, in fancy dresses of the colours of their armorial bearings, at an entertainment given to the Emp. Maximilian.—(Card of admission, 24 kr.)

The "*Three Moors*" *Inn* has existed as an hotel from the year 1364 at least, since it is mentioned in the town records of that year. The house was formerly part of the *Mansion* of the eldest branch of the *Fugger family*. Here were entertained the Emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V., the latter of whom resided here a year during the diet of Augsburg, 1530. That part which is towards the street was destroyed by fire in 1690. In 1723, the last heir of Ant. Fugger, "the Rich," dying a Cardinal at Rome, and leaving all his property to the Pope, this house was sold, and purchased by the then landlord of the Three Moors, who rebuilt the front as it now stands, and transferred to it his hotel. On the second story, at the rear of the courtyard, and in its original state, is the banqueting-room in which Charles V. was entertained by the wealthy merchant Count Anthony Fugger, on his return from the campaign against Tunis. "I feel myself," said the host, "so amply repaid by the honour of this visit, that this bond now becomes useless;" and immediately he burned in a fire of cinnamon the document which he held as a security from the Emperor for a heavy loan in aid of that campaign. The ceiling is of cedar, dark brown, massive, and deeply panelled. In one corner of this room is a winding stone staircase leading up to a tower, and down to the bedchamber of Anthony Fugger, in which is a fine iron stove of the year 1532, ornamented with scenes from the wars of the Emp. Maximilian I. Near the banqueting-room is the chapel of the Fugger family, consecrated 1502. In the room (No. 1 on the 1st floor) facing the street, and decorated with frescoes more than 100 years old. Napoleon received the magistrates of Augsburg on the 11th Oct. 1805, and announced to them that their privileges as a free city were at an end, and that they were to consider the King of Bavaria their master.

The cellars of the Drei Mohren have been celebrated for their *wines*, including not only those of Germany, France, Spain, of the Adriatic, and the East, but the classical wines of Italy, the Falernian, the Cæcuban, the Alban, and Immortale Massicum.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, also called the Augsburg Gazette, the best and most widely circulated newspaper in Germany, is printed here. The proprietor is the bookseller Baron Cotta. Many articles on political subjects are contributed (it is understood), indirectly, by the ministers of the great powers.

The newspapers of the principal states of Europe are taken in at the club established in the Bourse, called *Museum* (§ 44), opposite the Rathhaus.

Augsburg is the birthplace of Hans Holbein the elder, father of the painter so well known by his works in England, where he died. His grandfather, also of Augsburg, was a respectable artist.

The principal *Cannon Foundry* in Bavaria is situated at Augsburg: several richly-ornamented brass pieces may be seen in front of the *Arsenal*

(Zeughaus) bearing dates between 1500 and 1544. On the façade of the arsenal is a large and rather spirited bronze group representing the Archangel Michael triumphing over Satan.

There are two annual fairs at Augsburg, each lasting a fortnight; one beginning on St. George's Day, the other on Michaelmas.

Eilwagen go *daily* to Aichach.

Railways to Munich (Rte. 166); to Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Hof (Rte. 172); to Lindau, by Kempten (Rte. 176); to Ulm and Stuttgart.

ROUTE 166.

AUGSBURG TO MUNICH—RAILROAD.

8¼ German m. = 38 Eng. m.

Railroad opened in Oct. 1840. It was begun by a company 1836, and bought by the government 1844.

6 *Trains* daily in 2 hrs.

The *railroad*, on quitting Augsburg, crosses the Lech, and traverses the Lechfeld, where the Hungarians defeated the Germans under Lewis the Child 910, and in 955 were in their turn beaten, and finally driven out of Germany, by King Otho I. The railroad then proceeds up the rt. bank of the Lech to Mering; thence runs to

Nanhofen Stat. and to Olching, where it crosses the Amper, and to

Pasing Junct. Stat. (l. branch Rly. to Starnberg, Rte. 186), where it crosses the Wurm. It is carried over country throughout uninteresting, the only pleasing feature being the distant view of the Tyrolese mountains, occasionally seen on the S.

Before reaching Munich, the royal palace of Nymphenburg, with its preserves and deer-park, is passed on the l., at a little distance from the railroad. (See further on.)

MUNICH Terminus, a handsome building by Bürhlein, architect, not far from the Carls Thor.

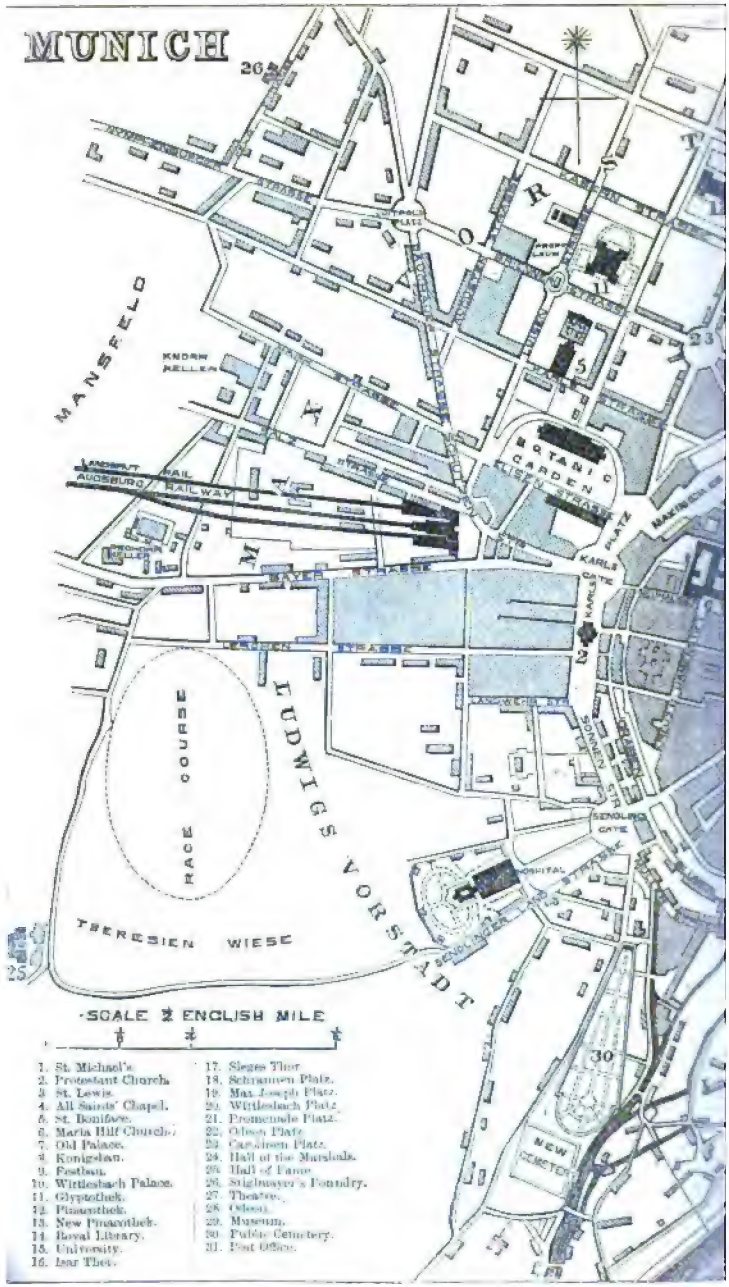
MUNICH — Germ. München; Ital. Monaco — (*Inns:* Vier Jahreszeiten (Quatre Saisons), a first-class hotel, well managed and moderate, in the Maximiliansstrasse, a large house with dining-halls and reading-room; —*Baierischer Hof, Promenadenplatz, good and moderate, clean and well ordered—tables-d'hôte at 1, 1 fl. 12 kr., and 5, 1 fl. 45 kr., servants 18 to 24 kr. a day; probably the best;—Englischer Hof, Wittelsbacher Platz, well recommended;—Hotel Max Emanuel, Promenaden Platz, good and moderate.

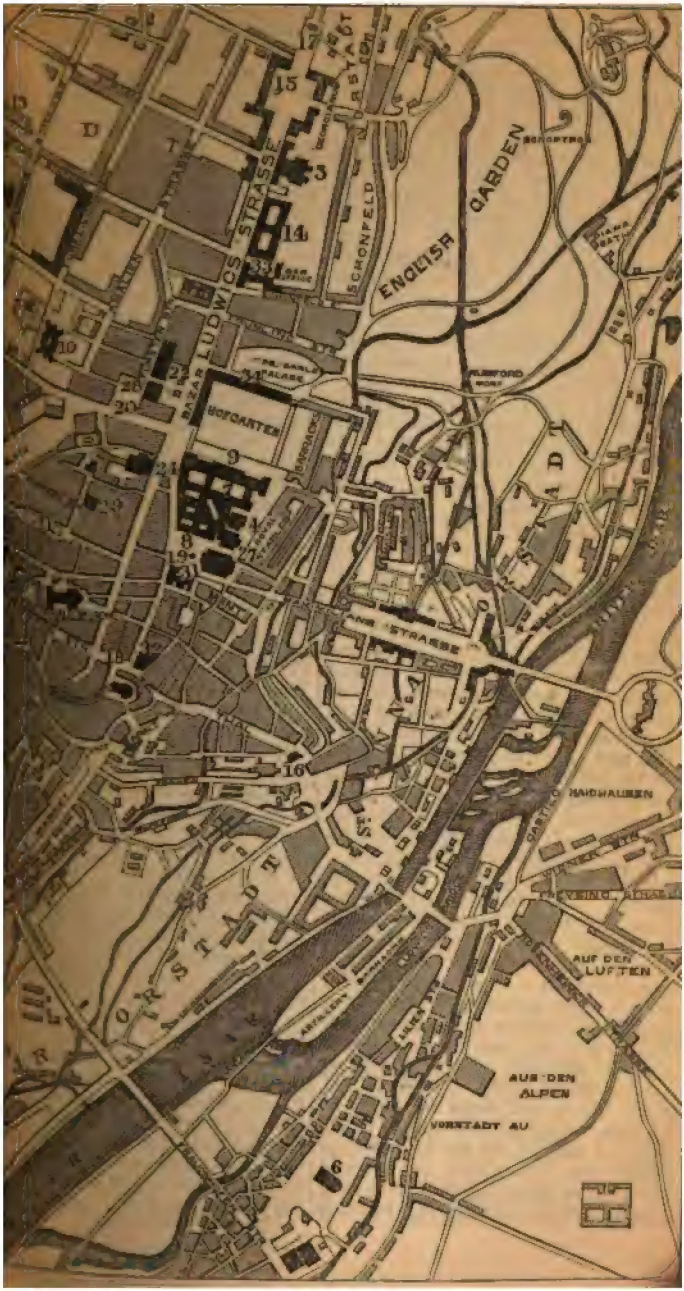
2nd Class.—Hotel Detzer (formerly Maulich), Blaue Traube, opposite the Post Office;—Hotel Leinfelder, Carlsplatz;—Goldenes Kreuz, Kaufingergasse. The Bamberger Hoff, Neuhausergasse, can be recommended as good bachelor quarters.

The best *Cafés* are *Tambosi's*, under the Arcades of the Hofgarten: much frequented. Probst's, near the Carls-Thor, dispenses 2000 cups of coffee daily. Helmuth's, Königinstrasse, opposite the English garden, is respectable and agreeable; it has a garden attached. Englisches Café on the Dultplatz.

Physician, Dr. Ranke, 24, Pranners Strasse, out of the Maximiliansplatz: speaks English.

Munich is built on the banks of the river Isar, in the midst of a plain neither fertile nor picturesque, in a situation destitute of natural advantages. It is one of the most elevated cities of Europe, being 1600 ft. above the level of the sea; its climate is variable and


MUNICH
MANSFELD
KNORR KELLER
AUGSBURG RAILWAY
KARLS GATE
BOTANIC GARDEN
MAXIMILIAN STRASSE
LUDWIGS VORSTADT
RACE COURSE
THERESIEN WIESE
SENDLING GATE
HOSPITAL
NEW CEMETERY
SCALE 2 ENGLISH MILE
1. St. Michael's.
2. Protestant Church.
3. St. Lewis.
4. All Saints' Chapel.
5. St. Boniface.
6. Maria Hilf Church.
7. Old Palace.
8. Konigsplan.
9. Festhau.
10. Wittlesbach Palace.
11. Glyptothek.
12. Pinacothek.
13. New Pinacothek.
14. Royal Library.
15. University.
16. Isar Thor.
17. Sieges Thor
18. Schrannen Platz.
19. Max Joseph Platz.
20. Wittlesbach Platz.
21. Promenade Platz.
22. Odeon Platz.
23. Carolinen Platz.
24. Hall of the Marshals.
25. Hall of Fame.
26. Stiglmayer's Foundry.
27. Theatre.
28. Odeon.
29. Museum.
30. Public Cemetery.
31. Post Office.


LUDWIGSTRASSE
ENGLISH GARDEN
SCHÖNFELD
HOFGARTEN
RESIDENZ
MAXIMILIANS STRASSE
MAXIMILIANEUM
MAXIMILIANSTRASSE
MAXIMILIANSBRÜCKE
MAXIMILIANSPLATZ
MAXIMILIANSANLAGEN
PRINZREGENTEN STRASSE
PRINZREGENTEN PLATZ
HAUPTBAHNHOF
ARNULFSTRASSE
KARLSTOR
KARLSPLATZ
STACHUS
SENDLINGER TOR
SENDLINGER TOR PLATZ
SENDLINGER STRASSE
SONNENSTRASSE
GOETHESTRASSE
SCHILLERSTRASSE
LINDWURMSTRASSE
THERESIENWIESE
THERESIENHÖHE
HACKERBRÜCKE
HACKERSTRASSE
HACKERMARKT
HACKERTHAL
HACKERBRÄU
HACKERHALLEN
HACKERGARTEN
HACKERSTEG

unhealthy. Its population amounts to 166,000 souls (16,000 Protestants).

The annals of the city are singularly uninteresting. It owes its origin to some warehouses erected on the spot for the reception of the salt brought from the mines of Reichenhall and Salzburg, and its name to the *Monks* (Mönche) who owned them. It first became the residence of the Bavarian Duke Lewis in 1255. *Munich, in the last century*, was a mere ordinary second-rate German capital, distinguished neither for its situation nor architecture, but merely as being the residence of an Elector. It was surrounded by walls and a ditch (removed and filled up in 1791), and entered by castellated gates, several of which have been preserved, and, with their loopholed and embattled flanking towers, still retain a feudal and martial air. The houses were built in the quaint but not unpicturesque style adopted also at Augsburg: they are irregular in size and form; their fronts, crowded with windows, are ornamented either with stucco patterns and scroll-work, or with rude fresco paintings. They have often a lantern-like projection or oriel window at the corner, and are surmounted by high roofs perforated with 3 or 4 tiers of small windows, giving that part of the house the appearance of the hull of a three-decker with the ports open. The great market-place (or Marien Platz) and neighbouring streets of the old town preserve intact the character of ancient Munich.

Since the beginning of the present century new quarters and suburbs have been formed beyond the line of its former walls, its population has doubled, and the number of fine buildings which have risen up on all sides within that period have scarcely a parallel in another European capital. Its increase has been so rapid that it already stretches over an extent of ground nearly double that of the old town, which still forms the centre or nucleus. Some of the finest new buildings are isolated, or on the outskirts of the town; they have not been so placed as to group together, to be seen at one view, or to unite in producing one grand effect. Thus the whc has an unfinished appearance.

Munich owes its present promine position as the seat of the fine a mainly to the late, but still livin monarch Lewis. Himself a poet, made the study of art his favouri pursuit; and even while Crown Prin had formed a first-rate gallery of scul ture (the Glyptothek) and a valuab cabinet of paintings. The improv ments in the town, including the ere tion of a vast number of splend edifices, museums, churches, &c., ha been planned and executed under h auspices, chiefly by the very emine architect Klenze. Most of the buil ings, it must be confessed, are d ficient in picturesque effect, from the uniformity of surface, and Munich full of imitations. The Königsbau an enfeebled copy of the Pitti Pala at Florence, for the massive grande of the latter is its great merit; t Hall of the Marshals is a repetition the Loggia de' Lanzi; the Sieges Th is the Arch of Constantine; the Churc of St. Boniface is imitated from S Paul's without the walls, at Rom The ex-king's patronage was no however, confined to architecture since no sooner was the plan of a ne building decided on than work w chalked out for the painter and sculpt in furnishing decorations for the e terior and interior. The arts of pain ing in fresco, in encaustic, and upo glass, have been revived and carrie to great perfection. The moulde brickwork employed in several of th buildings also deserves praise. The are probably not fewer than 10 artists resident in Munich, either a tracted from other countries by th encouragement thus held out to then or bred and educated on the spo The prince who originated all th was not a solitary patron of ar since he created a taste, or set fashion, which spread over all parts Germany; and when it is considere that he had only the resources of second-rate state at his command, an that the expenses of the Palace, th Glyptothek, and the buildings co

nected with them were defrayed from his own privy purse, our admiration at the completion of so many grand undertakings, which would have done credit to the wealthiest nation in Europe, is increased. The funds, however, for all these enterprises were not raised without pinching other useful and necessary departments of state expenditure; and it is to be feared that Munich thrives to the injury of Bavaria.

In order to form an estimate of the state of architecture in Munich the traveller should view the Glyptothek and Pinacothek (both by Klenze), and the Church of St. Boniface, in the Karlsstrasse; he should traverse the *Ludwigsstrasse*, in which are the University, the Church of St. Lewis, the Library, the Blind Asylum (built by the king from his privy purse), and the Palace of Prince Max, the Georgianum or Priests' Seminary, the Young Ladies' School (Töchterschule), and the Ladies' College (Damenstift). This street terminates at one end with a magnificent Arch of Triumph, at the other with the hall or portico of the Marshals.

The example set by ex-King Lewis was followed by his son King Maximilian, who opened out the *Maximilianstrasse*, a grand street running from the theatre to a handsome *bridge* over the river Isar, beyond which, on the high ground, are rising the *Maximilianeum*, or college for education of the civil service, and a church. Midway in this street stand the *Office of the Minister of the Interior* and the *National Museum*. The *Propylæum*, forming a new entrance into the city, was completed 1863.

The works of the modern German school of historical painting may be seen in the New Palace of the king, in the Hall of Festivals, in the Palace of Prince Max, in the Pinacothek and Glyptothek, in the Churches of St. Lewis and St. Boniface, and in the Chapel of All Saints, as well as in the studios of Hess, Kaulbach, and Schnorr, the most eminent of the artists who reside here. (See Advertisements in the daily papers.)

[S. G.]

Time-table of Sights. — *Daily:* the Churches, 6–12 and 2–6 (p. 49–54); All Saints Chapel, 7½–12 and 3–4 (p. 51); St. Bonifacius, 12–1 (p. 51); Collection of Minerals, 7–12 and 2–5; Museum of Nat. History, 9–12 and 2–4 (p. 76); Cabinet of Coins, 10–12 (p. 76); Library, 10–12 (p. 76); Kaulbach's Studio, 12–1 (p. 79); Königsbau, 4–5 (p. 54). *Daily* except *Saturday:* Pinacothek, in summer 9–3, in winter 9–2 (p. 62). Bronze Foundry, 12–1 (p. 79); Saalbau, 3–4 (p. 57).

Sunday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4: Military Mass at St. Michael's, 9-10.

Monday. The United Collections, 9–1 (p. 75); Vases, 10–1 (p. 74); the Rich Chapel, at 10 (p. 54); Glyptothek, 9–12, 2–4.

Tuesday. New Pinacothek, 9-12 and 2–4; Schwanthaler's Museum, 11–2. Treasury, 10–11 (p. 54); Cabinet of Engravings, 9–1 (p. 74).

Wednesday. United Collections, 9–1; Vases, 9–1; Fossils, 11–1; Glyptothek, 9–12 and 2–4.

Thursday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4; Painted China, 9–1; Treasury, 10–11.

Friday. United Collections, 9–1; Cabinet of Engravings, 9–1 (p. 74); Glyptothek, 9–12; Schwanthaler's Museum, 11–2; Rich Chapel, at 10 (p. 54).

Saturday. New Pinacothek, 9–12 and 2–4; Painted China, 9–1; Natural History Collections, 10–12.

N.B. The hours of admission to the Sights of Munich are very uncertain and liable to constant change. It is necessary to refer to the lists in the daily papers, Täglicher Anzeiger, to make sure.

* The *Frauenkirche*, which is the *Cathedral*, is a vast pile, entirely of brick, erected 1488 (rest. 1862); it is distinguished by its 2 tall dome-capped towers (but designed for spires), 318½ ft. high, which is also the length of the church. The side aisles are of the same height as the centre one, 109 ft. The style is heavy and quite destitute of ornament. The buttresses are built within the church,

and form closed side chapels. The windows, 66½ ft. high, nearly all contain coloured glass of the 15th and 16th centuries. In front of the high altar is the imposing *Monument* of the *Emperor Lewis* the Bavarian, raised to his memory by the Elector Maximilian I., 1622. It is supported on each side by the figures of two Bavarian dukes, Albert and William V., and at the angles by kneeling knights, all in bronze, and as large as life. It was designed by the painter Peter de Witte (Candido), a pupil of Vasari. Over the tomb is suspended the cardinal's hat of Cleselius, who began the world as a baker's apprentice in Munich. In a side chapel towards the N.E. is a tablet commemorating the founding of an institution for the poor, with a bas-relief by *F. Schwanthaler*, father of the celebrated sculptor *L. v. Schwanthaler*, who executed the monument to the archbishop which is near the western entrance under the organ-loft. Besides the restorations of 1861, 3 new altars have been erected: a high altar with paintings by *Moritz v. Schwind*, and some fine wood carvings. The church contains 3 organs; that at the W. end built 1820.

St. Michael's or the *Jesuits' Church*, built 1583–91, is an edifice in the later Italian style, remarkable for its spacious interior, unsupported by pillars. Its length, exclusive of the choir, is 269½ ft.; its width is 81 ft. The façade is adorned with statues of our Saviour, of several emperors and princes of Germany, and between the doors with one of St. Michael, designed by P. de Witte (Candido). It contains *Thorwaldsen's* Monument of Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg, erected by his wife, sister of the King of Bavaria. This consists of a whole-length statue of the duke, standing in front of the closed door of the tomb, divested of all earthly decoration: his crown and arms lie at his feet. The sacred music in this church on Sunday is fine. The compositions of Palestrina, Lotti, Lasso, Pergolesi, and other old masters, are admirably performed. On Good Friday evening the *Stabat Mater* of Pergolesi is usually sung on the illumination of the Cross.

The *Church of St. Cajetan, or of the Theatines* (Theate was the see of bishop Caraffa, one of the founders of the order), opposite the palace, also Italian, surmounted by a dome, and internally coated with stucco-work to exuberance, contains within some monuments, and beneath it the burial vaults of the Royal Family, where the remains of the late King Maximilian II. were deposited, March 10th, 1864. The Church was built 1675 from the designs of *Agost. Barella*, a Bolognese architect; the façade was added 1767 by a French architect, *Couvillers*. One of the N. side altars has a Deposition by *Tintoretto*, beneath which is a Madonna and Christ in an ancient style. The interior of the church was restored in 1856.

The *Church of St. Lewis*, Ludwigs Strasse, built 1829–1843, by the city, on the suggestion of King Lewis, at a cost of 73,128*l.*, was designed by Prof. Gärtner, in that style of mediæval Italian called Byzantine, Romanesque, or Lombard. The height of its two towers is 208½ ft., the length of the nave is 237 ft. It is constructed of brick, with a façade of limestone, 104½ ft. high. In a row of niches above the porch, statues of Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*, are placed; over these is a fine circular window; and colossal figures of St. Peter and St. Paul, by the same sculptor, decorate the ends of the gable. The walls and vaulting of the choir and transepts are covered with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, and painted by his pupils, with the exception of that of the Last Judgment, on the E. wall of the choir, which is entirely his own work. The artist's object was to portray the leading points of the Catholic Christian faith. The compositions have accordingly a triple division: those on the walls of the choir and transepts relate to Christ; the operations of the Holy Spirit are represented on the vaulting of the transepts; God the Father is depicted on the ceiling of the choir above the high altar.

The drawing of the Last Judgment

was made at Rome, and owes something certainly to the great work of Michel Angelo. In the upper part of the composition sits Christ as Judge, in the midst of saints and angels; on either side kneel the Virgin and the Baptist. On his l. are Abraham, Noah, Moses, and David; on his rt., Peter, James, John, and Paul. Beneath him are the angels sounding the trumpets, and the book of life and death; on the l. are the damned, with hell and fiends, and Satan sitting on a throne at the entrance of hell, half-robed in a mantle, and bearing the insignia of a prince of darkness; on the rt. are the blessed; between them is the Archangel Michael, and at the bottom are they who are rising from the dead. Among those whom the angels are bearing up to heaven are Dante and Fra Beato, as the poet and painter who have most successfully depicted the regions which lie beyond "the bounds of place and time." The partial artist has placed his royal patron among the elect. The figure of Christ, though nearly 12 ft. high, is scarcely important enough: the attention is too strongly drawn to the lower part of the picture. St. Michael is a fine conception. Satan is of monstrous proportion: the features of the ugly creature who crawls beneath his feet resemble those of Göthe. All kinds of decoration, painted sculpture and glass, &c. &c., have been lavished on the interior of this church, yet the general effect is not pleasing.

The **Chapel of All Saints* (Allerheiligenkapelle), behind the Palace, begun in 1826 by Leo von Klenze, and consecrated in 1837, is in the style of a Byzantine church of the 11th century, but without an exterior dome. The interior will remind the traveller of the nave of St. Mark's at Venice, though on a much smaller scale. It is 94½ ft. broad, 156½ ft. long, and its greatest height 75½ ft. The carvings of the doorway and circular window by *Prof. Eberhard* are equally well executed with the best ancient examples. The interior, entirely painted in fresco, on a gold ground, by *Hess* and his pupils, is deserving of minute attention. The effect of the gold ground is rich without appearing glaring, and, notwithstanding the splendid character of the internal decorations, all that is not painting or gold within the building being marble or scagliola, its general character is solemn. The roof is supported by pillars of red Salzburg marble, having gilt capitals. The cost of the internal decorations exceeded 40,000 fl. The first cupola (nearest the entrance), with the adjoining walls and vaulting, contains representations of many of the leading events and persons of the Old Testament, and, as its centre, God the Father; the second, a corresponding selection from the New Testament, and, as its centre, God the Son. In the choir, the continued working of revelation in the Church, referring to God the Holy Ghost, is depicted through its outward signs. In the 1st compartment of the vaulting, on either side of the symbolical dove, are the seven gifts of the Spirit (1 Cor. xii.), and the four Fathers of the Church. In the 2nd compartment, immediately above the altar, the seven sacraments are symbolically represented. In the tribune or recess of the altar are single figures, which together are meant to set forth the Church triumphant, as opposed to the Church militant, represented in the body of the chapel. The Virgin sits enthroned, as representative of the Church, and at her side the apostles Peter and Paul, and Moses and Elias. Above them is the Trinity. Over the organ-gallery is a fresco, representing the connection between the Church and the fine arts. Fine musical services are well performed here by the choristers of the Royal Chapel, every Sunday and holiday, at 9 A.M.

The ***Basilica of St. Bonifacius* was founded 1835, by King Lewis, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of his marriage (called in German *Silberne Hochzeit*, Silver Wedding), and finished 1850. It exceeds in size and splendour any of the modern ecclesiastical edifices of Munich. It was built by Ziebland, in imitation of a Roman basilica of the 5th and 6th centuries; indeed, in plan, internal elevation,

and arrangement of the decorations, it closely resembles the Church of St. Paul (fuori delle Mura) at Rome. It is of red brick, except the portico of 8 round arches resting on columns; the interior is supported by 64 beautiful monolithic columns of grey Tyrolese marble, each 20 ft. long, with carved capitals of white marble. It is divided by them into a nave, 76 ft. high and 50 wide, and 4 aisles. Its length is 284½ ft., and its width 113¾ ft. (St. Paul's at Rome is 419 ft. long, 217 ft. wide, and its nave 80 ft. from pillar to pillar.) The pavement is of marble; the roof of wood painted blue, with gold stars, the beams being carved and gilt. The beautiful *Frescoes* which decorate the interior were designed and painted by *Hess* and his pupils. In the tribune behind the high altar is Christ in glory, with the Virgin and the Baptist, and under them the first saints and martyrs of Bavaria; in the spandrils are the four evangelists: all these are by *Henry Hess*. In the nave are the following 36 frescoes, by *Hess's* scholars; they form the upper series, between the round-headed windows, and represent events in the lives of the saints and martyrs who were instrumental in establishing Christianity in Germany, from the middle of the 3rd to the end of the 9th centy. 1. Martyrdom of St. Maximilian, Bishop of Lorch, near Cilly, 284. 2. Martyrdom of St. Gereon and his followers at Cologne, 286. 3. Death of St. Florian at Lorch, 303. 4. St. Quirin floating on the millstone, to which he had been bound before being thrown into the river at Labaria in Hungary, 303. 5. Burning of St. Afra at Augsburg, 304. 6. St. Ambrosius converting Queen Fritigil to Christianity, 397. 7. Murder of St. Vigilius, Bishop of Trient, 400. 8. St. Valentine preaching the gospel at Passau, 440. 9. St. Severin releasing Christians from prison, 466. 10. St. Remigius baptizing Clodwig King of France at Rheims, 496. 11. The raising of Urso from the dead by St. Fridolin, 509. 12. Bishop Medarius ordains the Princess Radegunde as deaconess, 545. 13. Princess Theodolinde converts her husband King Autharis to Christianity, 598. 14. St. Columban breaks the holy vessel of the god Wodin by breathing upon it, 610. 15. St. Gallus instructs his followers in the gospel, 614. 16. Eustace and Agilus (followers of St. Columban) preach to the Bavarian people, 617. 17. St. Rupert baptizes Duke Theodore of Bavaria, 628. 18. The Abbess of Nonnenberg (near Salzburg) distributes alms to the poor, 628. 19. Martyrdom of St. Emeran at Helfendorf near Munich, 652. 20. St. Magnus lays the foundation-stone of the monastery of Füssen, 655. 21. St. Kunibert, Bishop of Cologne, performs high mass, 660. 22. St. Erhard baptizes the blind Duchess Ottilie, who thenceforth recovers her sight, 667. 23. St. Arbogast, Bishop of Strasburg, raises Siegbert (a son of Duke Dagobert of France) from the dead, 675. 24. St. Wulfram rescues two drowning children, 685. 25. Martyrdom of St. Kilian and his followers at Würzburg, 687. 26. St. Corbinian dissolves the marriage of Grimoald Duke of Bavaria, 718. 27. St. Walburga returns to Germany from England at the call of St. Boniface, 726. 28. St. Sebald crosses the Danube on his mantle, on his way to Nuremberg, 740. 29. St. Alto founds the abbey of Alto-münster, 743. 30. St. Walburga by prayer heals a dying girl, 745. 31. St. Willibald's return to Eichstädt from Palestine, 745. 32. St. Willehold the Saxon instructs noble youths in Christianity, 773. 33. The Church of St. Boniface in Fritzlar is protected from the Saxons by two youths dressed in white garments, 773. 34. The baptism of Wittekind and Alboin in the presence of Charlemagne, 785. 35. Charlemagne at the Church conference at Frankfort, 794. 36. Charlemagne crowned Emperor of France and Germany and King of Rome by Pope Leo III. at Rome, 800.

The lower series, devoted to the history of St. Boniface, consists of 12 large compositions, with small monochrome compartments between them. In the following account of the subjects the Roman figures relate to the large fres-

roes, the Arabic to the small ones. The series begins on the rt. hand of the high altar, when facing it. I. The boy Winfried (St. Boniface) obtains by fervent prayer the recovery of his father from mortal sickness, who in return dedicates his son to the priesthood, and delivers him to the Benedictines, by *Hess.* 1. Boniface assumes the Benedictine habit. II. Departure of the saint from the monastery of Nuscella (Netley) in Hampshire, on his way to Rome, to be consecrated apostle of the Germans (fine), *Hess.* 2. Arrival on the Roman coast. III. Pope Gregory II. receives him at the grave of St. Peter, and consecrates him, by *Koch.* 3. Return across the Alps. IV. Preaching the Gospel to the Frisians, by *Schraudolph.* 4. The saint receives from the pope an invitation to Rome. V. He is ordained bishop by Gregory II. in St. Peter's church, *Schraudolph.* 5. He is fed in a forest by a bird who brings him a fish. VI. In Thüringen he cuts down the Holy Oak of the god Thor, *Schraudolph.* VII. He founds the bishoprics of Freising, Ratisbon, Passau, and Salzburg, *Koch.* 6. He founds the abbey of Fulda. VIII. Consecration of this abbey, *Koch.* 7. He receives into a monastery, for instruction, St. Gregory of Utrecht, when a boy. IX. He anoints Pepin Héristal king of the Franks, *Schraudolph.* 8. He receives the Pallium as Archbishop of Mainz. X. He resumes the Benedictine habit, and sets out on his second mission to the Frisians, by *Hess.* 9. Prayer in his tent. XI. He suffers martyrdom with his followers, *Hess.* 10. His corpse is brought to Mainz. XII. His burial in the cathedral at Fulda, of which he was the founder, *Schraudolph.* At the end of the side aisle, to the l. of the high altar, the Virgin enthroned with angels, and the patron saints of the children of King Lewis, *Hess.* Corresponding with this, on the other side, is the stoning of St. Stephen, the protomartyr, *Müller.* In the spandrils of the arches, over the columns, are medallions containing portraits of the last 34 popes, beginning with Julius III. (1550), and ending with Gregory XVI. In order not to break the space of the nave, the pulpit is pushed back on a railroad into the aisles. Beneath the church is a crypt for the burial of the Benedictine monks, 24 of whom occupy the monastery at the back of the church. In the refectory of this monastery is a large fresco representing the Last Supper, by *Hess.* It is easy to see, in spite of the altered arrangement of the apostles, how much the artist must have had in his mind the composition of Da Vinci, both in the figures and accessories.

The *Parish Church of Maria Hilf*, in the suburb Au, is a building in the German pointed style of the 14th century, and reflects credit on the architect Ohlmüller. It was begun 1831, and consecrated 1839. Its length is 222½ ft., breadth 76½ ft., height 80½ ft. The height of the spire is 256 ft. A chief ornament of this church are 19 large windows of modern painted glass, containing subjects from the Life of the Virgin, the gift of King Lewis I. They were designed by living painters, and executed under the direction of Hess in the china manufactory at Munich, in co-operation with the artist Frank of Benedictbeuern, who has succeeded in bringing back this art to a high degree of perfection. The subjects are thus arranged: on the l., when facing the altar, is the history of the Virgin as the destined mother of the Saviour; on the rt., the principal events in which she was connected with him; and in the centre window, to which both series lead, is her glorification. Beginning on the l. side, near the W. entrance, the subjects proceed thus: 1. The Annunciation to Joachim that he will have a child by Anna when he returns home. 2. Return of Joachim. 3. Birth of the Virgin. 4. First visit of the Virgin to the Temple. 5. Espousal of Joseph and the Virgin. 6. The Annunciation. 7. The Visitation. 8. The Birth of Christ. 9. The Death of the Virgin. In the central window is the Burial and Assumption of the Virgin. On the rt., or opposite side of the church, beginning at the western end, the subjects are, 1. The Adoration of the Magi. 2. The Prophecy of Si-

meon on the Presentation in the Temple. 3. Flight into Egypt. 4. Christ, when a Child, with the Doctors in the Temple. 5. The Marriage of Cana. 6. The Departure of Christ from his Mother before the Crucifixion. 7. Christ bearing the Cross. 8. The Crucifixion. 9. The Entombment. The carvings in wood in 14 bas-reliefs of events in the life of our Saviour arranged on the walls, and the 2 altar-pieces, are well worth notice.

The *Royal Palace or Residenz* may be divided into the old or central building, and the new buildings, consisting of two wings; that on the southern side called the *Neue Königsbau*, that on the N. side called the *Fest-Saalbau*.

The *original Palace*, begun at the end of the 16th century, and finished 1616, from designs of Peter Candid, though vast in extent, and formerly thought a very fine building, has not much claim to architectural beauty. It includes 4 irregular courtyards. Beneath the archway leading from the Chapel-court to the Fountain-court, a curious memorial of the athletic prowess of an ancestor of the reigning family (1409), called, from his agility, Christopher the Leaper, is preserved. It is a huge black stone, now chained to the wall, which he is said to have lifted and hurled to a considerable distance, while a nail stuck into the wall about 12 ft. from the ground marks the height reached by his heel in jumping!

The *Rich Chapel*, dedicated, 1607, by the Elector Maximilian to the Virgin, is so called from the expenditure of precious metals and stones upon it; its floor being of marble and verd-antique, its walls of Florentine mosaic, usually called *pietra dura*, and the altar, with all its appurtenances, as well as the pipes of the organ, of solid silver. Here is a vast collection of relics (amongst them is the right hand of John the Baptist), preserved in reliquiaries, adorned with all kinds of precious stones. Among the cameos which adorn these cases and the organ are some antiques. Here is also a relief representing the taking down from the cross, modelled in wax by M. Angelo (?). Of greater interest is a small pocket altar, or triptych, enamelled, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots. She performed her devotions before it while in prison, and carried it with her to the scaffold, where, at the moment before she laid her head on the block, she bestowed it on one of her attendants. It was presented to William V., Elector of Bavaria, by Pope Leo XI. Here is much fine old Ch. *Plate*, reliquiaries studded with precious stones, native pearls, &c. A Crucifixion enamelled on gold, of 10th centy., deserves notice. This chapel is no longer shown.

There is also a *Treasury* (Schatzkammer) in the palace, containing the regalia and royal jewels; among them the palatinate pearl, half white, half black, and a vast number of costly trinkets; a magnificent blue diamond, set in the order of the Golden Fleece, and weighing 36 carats; several pink diamonds; many fine single stones, emeralds and sapphires, of immense size and value; the king's and queen's crowns, made in Paris, 1806, with others of older date which belonged to the Counts Palatine; also several goblets, made of, or adorned with, precious stones, or carved from ivory, &c.; the crowns of Henry II. and his empress Kunigunde (1010); those of the Empr. Charles VII. and his wife, with orb and sceptre; a complete *toilette* of the Empress Amalia in enamel, and another of the Empress Josepha in lapis-lazuli. In the middle of the room is a very carefully executed model of Trajan's Column, which occupied the artist, L. Valadier, 20 years. The Treasury is shown to the public, by ticket, on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10 to 11, under the superintendence of the royal chamberlain.

The ***New Palace** (der neue Königsbau), a massive structure facing the Max-Joseph's Square, and copied for

the most part from the Pitti Palace at Florence, was built by the architect Klenze for ex-King Lewis, and completed in 1835. The lower story is inhabited by the court. The Nibelungen Säle are the only parts which are now open to the general public (from 4 to 5 p.m. in summer, 11 to 12 winter). On wet days no one is admitted. The interior is not fitted up after the usual manner of palaces—of which the traveller sees so many on the Continent—but is an admirable example of a style of decoration prevalent in Germany, but little known in England, which, properly speaking, is a revival or imitation of the ornaments of the Loggie of the Vatican, and of a still more ancient model, the houses of Pompeii. The ground floor consists of state apartments painted in fresco by *Julius Schnorr*, with subjects from the ancient national epic, the Nibelungenlied. The apartments of the king and queen occupy the first floor. Those of the king are decorated with paintings in fresco and encaustic, and reliefs illustrating the Greek poets; those of her majesty contain subjects from the German poets and minstrels. The paintings are surrounded by beautiful arabesque borders, either original or copied from Pompeii, and are further enriched with classical cornices, reliefs, and raised patterns in stucco or gold. The floors are of various kinds of wood inlaid in patterns, different in each apartment.

Ground Floor.—The rooms to the W., or l. hand of the entrance in the Max-Joseph's Square, and between this and the first entrance in the Residenzstrasse, contain the frescoes from the Nibelungenlied. The series begins from the latter entrance. On the walls of the *Entrance Hall* are represented the personages of the poem. Over the entrance is the poet, between figures who typify Narration and Song. On the ceiling are the 4 most remarkable incidents of the poem. The *2nd*, or *Marriage Hall*, contains the most important events of Siegfried's life: above, opposite the windows, his first arrival before the palace of the Emperor Gunther, at Worms; over the windows, his return to his parents with Kriemhild. In the lunettes are knightly contests. The 2 large paintings are—1. Siegfried's return from the Saxon war; 2. Brunhild's arrival at Worms (a finely coloured fresco). Opposite the windows, Kriemhild's and Siegfried's Marriage; between them, Betrayal of the Secret of Brunhild's girdle. Over the doors are 4 small frescoes. In the *3rd*, or *Hall of Treachery*, are, on the ceiling, Kriemhild's dream: in the 12 lunettes, painted in monochrome, are as many events in Siegfried's life. Over the doors—1. Kriemhild points out to Hagen where Siegfried is vulnerable, in order that he may protect Siegfried. 2. Siegfried departs for the chace. 3. Sigmund learns the death of his son Siegfried. 4. Hagen sinks the Nibelungen treasure in the Rhine. The 4 large pictures are—1. Contest of the Queens before the cathedral door. 2. Hagen treacherously kills Siegfried. 3. Kriemhild finds the corpse of Siegfried as she is going to the cathedral at early morning. 4. Kriemhild discovers Hagen to be the murderer of her husband by the wounds of the corpse bleeding at his entrance. The *4th*, or *Hall of Revenge*, represents the downfall of the heroes brought about by Kriemhild's revenge. On the ceiling are the Sea-witches who prophecy the downfall. Surrounded by arabesques are—1. Kriemhild exciting war by presents. 2. By entreaties. 3. She has recourse to fire. 4. She takes Siegfried's sword from Hagen's side, who is in chains. In the lunettes:—Kriemhild prays Etzel to invite the Burgundians. 2. The heroes cross the Danube. 3. Rüdiger before the last battle gives his shield to Hagen. 4. Kriemhild between Gunther and Hagen, who are chained. Over the doors:—1. Hagen slays the child of Etzel and Kriemhild at a feast. 2. Death of Rüdiger and Gernot. 3. Dietrich gives up to Kriemhild Gunther and Hagen in chains. The large pictures are—1. Kriemhild reproaches Volker and Hagen, who are keeping guard before the palace, for

their faithlessness to Siegfried. 2. The great fight on the staircase of the burning palace. 3. Dietrich conquers Hagen. 4. Kriemhild, after she has taken vengeance with her own hand on Gunther and Hagen, falls by the sword of Hildebrand. The *5th*, or *Hall of Lamentation*, represents — 1. Etzel, Dietrich, Hildebrand, and the women, weeping as the corpses are being removed. 2. Return of the messengers with the weapons of the slain. 3. Bishop Pilgrim, upon hearing the details of the tragic event, orders masses to be performed for the repose of the souls of the heroes.

First Floor.—The *King's Apartments* are in the eastern half of the palace. The entrance to them is from the *Black Hall* of the old palace, which is behind the E. end of this front. Passing from this through the landing-place at the head of the stairs, adorned with figures representing the 8 provinces of Bavaria by *Schwanthaler*, you enter the *1st Antechamber*, painted in encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, in the style of the ancient Greek vases, with scenes from the tale of the Argonauts as said to be told by Orpheus. *2nd Antechamber.*—The subjects are taken from Hesiod; those in the frieze from the 'Theogony;' those on the walls from the 'Works and Days' and the 'Shield of Hercules.' The painting is encaustic, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*, executed by *Hiltensperger* and *Streidel*. *Service Chamber.*—The hymns of Homer to Venus, Ceres, Apollo, and Mercury, are here illustrated. The drawings were by Schnorr; the execution by *Hiltensperger*, *Oliver*, *Streidel*, and *Schulz*. *Throne Room*, ornamented with reliefs in plaster by *Schwanthaler*: the subjects from Pindar. In the 5 following apartments the paintings on the ceiling are in fresco, those on the walls in encaustic. *Banquet Room.*—Anacreon furnishes the subject of these paintings. The drawings were by *Zimmermann*. *Reception Room*, with 24 pictures from Æschylus, drawn by *Schwanthaler* and executed by *Schilgen*. *Writing Room.*—Here are 21 compositions from Sophocles, drawn by *Schwanthaler*, and painted by *Röckel* and *Hanson*. *Dressing Room*, with 27 pictures from Aristophanes, painted by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by *Schwanthaler*. *Bed Room.*—The paintings here are from Theocritus, executed by *Röckel*, *Schulz*, and *Bruckmann*, partly from their own designs, partly from those of *Hess*.

The *Queen's Apartments* are in the west half of the palace, and partly in the side facing the Residenzstrasse. The entrance is by the staircase leading from the high gateway in this street; but when a visitor is shown round the palace, he frequently enters them from the king's apartments, in which case they are passed through in the reverse order to that in which they are here described.

First Antechamber.—The subjects of the frescoes here, by *Gassen*, are from the poems of Walther von der Vogelweide, a Minnesänger of the 13th century. *Second Antechamber.*—A series of pictures representing the life of Parcival of Wolfram von Eschenbach, a cotemporary of Walther, in fresco by *Hermann*. *Service Chamber*, with 20 paintings in encaustic from the poems of Bürger, by *Foltz*, assisted by *Dietz* and *Wendling*. *Throne Room.*—The poems of Klopstock are here illustrated by *Kaulbach*. The ceiling is in fresco, the walls encaustic. *Drawing Room.*—This is decorated with encaustic paintings from the poems of Wieland. The frieze, illustrating Oberon, is by *Neureuther*, who also painted the architectural decorations of the walls from the designs of *Klenze*. The rest was painted by *Förster* from the designs of *Kaulbach*. *Bed Room* contains 36 compositions from Göthe's works, painted by *Kaulbach* in fresco on the ceiling, and in encaustic on the walls. In the *Writing-room* are 22 pictures from Schiller by *Foltz* and *Lindenschmit*. *Library.*—The subjects of the pictures here are from the poems of *Tieck*; they were painted by *Moritz v. Schwind*.

The apartments on the *Second Floor*

are designed for balls and court entertainments. The ball-room is appropriately decorated in encaustic; on one side it opens into a room for shrubs and flowers, on the opposite side into two other rooms, the furthest of which is decorated with reliefs in plaster, by Schwanthaler, representing the story of Venus.

Adjoining the palace, on the E. side of the Max-Joseph's Square, is the *Theatre*; opposite the Palace is the *Post-Office*, with an arcade in the style of Vasari's loggia at Arezzo, and in the centre of the square is the statue of King Maximilian Joseph I.

The central portion of the palace remains in its old form; but *the N. wing facing the Hofgarten* has been extended, and internally decorated with even greater splendour than the Königsbau. It is also from the designs of *Klenze*.

The *Fest-Saalbau*, as this part of the building is called, contains the state apartments for drawing-rooms and court festivities, as well as apartments for the reception of royal or distinguished visitors. The new portion of this front, nearly 800 ft. long, is in the style of Palladio. Beneath is an arcade, with an entrance formed by 3 of the arches; above are 10 Ionic columns, supporting a broken entablature, on which rest 2 lions and 8 statues, representing the 8 circles of the kingdom, by *Schwanthaler*. On the *Ground Floor*, to the left, on passing under the central arches, are 6 apartments painted in encaustic by *Hiltensperger*, from drawings by Schwanthaler. The subjects are derived from the Odyssey. *First Floor* shown daily 9-10 a.m. (Visitors assemble in the corridor over the Hofapotheke).—The entrance is near the E. end; an antechamber at the head of a broad flight of stairs leads by a small cabinet into the *Ball-room*, 123½ ft. long, and 47½ ft. broad, decorated with reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, and paintings, in the Pompeian style, of Greek dances. On the E. side of the ball-room are two rooms for card-playing, called the *Halls of the Beautics*, containing portraits by *Stieler* of beautiful women of modern times, chiefly Bavarian, from the present queen to the peasant-girl and Munich dressmaker. The *Banquet Hall*, with battle scenes from the war between 1805 and 1814, by *Peter Hess*, *Kobell*, *Adam*, *Heideck*, and *Monten*. On the opposite side of the ball-room, three halls, adorned with pictures of large dimensions, representing the chief events in the lives of Charlemagne, Frederic Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg, by *Schnorr*, assisted by his pupils, precede the Grand Hall, called *Thron Saal*. In the 1st hall, called the *Hall of Charlemagne*, 12 pictures, by various artists. The subjects of the large compositions are, 1, Charlemagne, 12 years old, anointed future king of the Franks by Pope Stephen II. at St. Denis, in presence of his father. 2, He takes Pavia, and makes Desiderius, King of the Lombards, prisoner. Opposite to these, 3, He conquers the Saxons. 4, He makes the Saxons converts. Opposite the windows, 5, He regulates the affairs of the Church at the Synod of Frankfurt. 6, His Coronation at Rome. On the side of the windows, his friends Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard, and 2 small pictures representing his exertions for education and the fine arts.

In the *Hall of Barbarossa* the large pictures represent, 1, Frederic Barbarossa elected Emperor at Frankfurt (1152). 2, His entrance into Milan as a conqueror (1162). Opposite to these, 3, His concluding peace with Pope Alexander III. at Venice (1183). 4, His celebration of a national festival at Mayence (1185). Opposite the windows, 5, His victory at Iconium in the 3rd crusade. 6, His death in the Calycadnus near Seleucia (1190). On the side of the windows are, 1, the deposition of Henry the Lion by Frederic from the Dukedom of Bavaria, which, 2, is granted to Otto of Wittelsbach. The frieze in relief above the paintings represents Frederic's crusade, and is by *Schwanthaler*.

In the *Hall of Rudolph of Habsburg*, the frieze, designed by *Schwind* and painted by *Schnorr*, &c., represents the effects of the restoration of internal tranquillity to the German empire by Rudolph, *e. g.* Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. The large paintings, composed and drawn by *Schnorr*, are,—1, Rudolph giving his horse to a priest that he may pass a stream and carry the Host to a sick man. 2, He hears, while attacking Basle, that the Electors at Mayence have chosen him Emperor. These two are painted by *Schnorr*. 3, He defeats King Ottocar of Bohemia, who refused to recognise his election, 1278. 4, He brings the Robber Knights to justice, and destroys their castles.

Throne Room (Thronsaal).—This is a magnificent and truly stately hall, 106½ ft. long and 73 ft. wide, flanked by 12 columns, all white, like the walls, with gold capitals and ornaments. Between the pillars stand 12 colossal statues in gilt bronze of Princes of the House of Wittelsbach, designed by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *Stiglmayer*. They are 10 ft. high, and stand in the following order (beginning on the left on entering) :—1, Otho the Illustrious, Elector Palatine and D. of Bavaria, d. 1253. 2, Lewis the Bavarian Emperor, d. 1347. 3, Rupert Emperor, d. 1410. 4, Frederic the Victorious, Elector Palatine, d. 1476. 5, Lewis the Rich, D. of Bavaria, d. 1479. 6, Albert IV., the Wise, D. of Bavaria, d. 1508. 7, Frederic II., the Wise, Elector Palatine, d. 1556. 8, Albert V., the Magnanimous, D., d. 1579. 9, Maximilian I., Elector, d. 1651. 10, Charles XI., K. of Sweden, d. 1697. 11, John William, Elector Palatine, d. 1716. 12, Charles XII. K. of Sweden, d. 1718.

The *Hofgarten*, a square enclosure, planted with rows of trees, N. of the palace, has on two sides an open *Arcade* lined with paintings by modern German artists. On the W. side are 16 frescoes forming a series of representations of the most remarkable events in the annals of Bavaria from the time of Otto of Wittelsbach, the founder of the reigning family. These were executed, 1827-1829, by young artists under the direction of *Cornelius*, chiefly as experiments in fresco on its revival. On the N. side are 39 paintings in colours prepared in wax, representing scenes from the Greek war of Liberation; the designs are by *Peter Hess*, executed by *Nilson*. Besides the historical paintings, on the W. side are landscapes of remarkable places in Greece, Italy, Sicily, &c.; the verses above them are from the royal pen of King Lewis. These hasty, opaque, and dingy frescoes, however, convey no idea of the rich, clear, and bright landscapes of the south. The W. side of the Hofgarten is occupied by the Bazaar, which includes cafés, restaurants, shops, &c.; the N. side, opposite the palace, by the old picture-gallery; and the E. side by a large barrack.

In the summer months a military band plays in the Hofgarten on Wednesday evening from 6 to 7. The artillery band plays on Sundays, and sometimes on other days, at 12, in front of the barracks, at the E. end of the Hofgarten.

The *Wittelsbach Palace* was begun in 1843, from the designs of *Gärtner*, and was intended for one of the Royal Princes; but since 1849 it has been inhabited by the ex-king Lewis and his queen. It is of brick, and pink stucco, in the style of a palace of the 14th and 15th centuries. The entrance, the staircase, the quadrangle, and the kitchen, are most worth seeing.

The *Glyptothek*, Gallery of Sculpture (γλυπτός, *carved*, and θήκη, *repository*), is a very chaste and classical edifice of the Ionic order, erected by Klenze, 1816–30, for King Lewis I., who, while Crown Prince, formed the very interesting and valuable collection deposited in it entirely at his own expense. The very instructive *Catalogue* costs 1 fl. 12 kr.

Admission gratis—Open daily, Saturdays excepted. No one is allowed to

draw in the gallery without especial permission.

The front is adorned with sculpture; in 6 niches stand Vulcan, Phidias, Pericles, Hadrian, Prometheus, and Dædalus. In the pediment is Minerva, surrounded by artists employed in the different branches of sculpture. The decorations of every apartment are adapted to its contents. The walls are scagliola of the richest colours, the floors are of marble, and the ceilings are decorated with fresco and stucco patterns, and with gilding. The statues are lighted from one side only.

Here follows an enumeration of the objects best worth notice in the collection, which is chronologically arranged.

The first apartment is occupied with *Egyptian* Antiquities. — II. *Earliest Greek* and *Etruscan.* — III. *Æginetan*, which is entirely devoted to the marbles discovered in the island of Ægina by Baron Haller, Messrs. Cockerell and Forster, Englishmen, and some other artists, in 1811. They adorned the two pediments of a temple, conjectured by some to be that of Jupiter Panhellenius, in Ægina. They have been skilfully restored by Thorwaldsen, and are arranged in the order in which they stood on the two pediments, as far as it can be determined by the attitudes of the figures and the relative position they occupied when dug out of the ground, which was carefully noted at the time of the discovery. They represent, according to the interpretation adopted here, as shown by the inscriptions on the walls, certain noble actions of the Æacidæ; Æacus, the founder of the temple, being held in great respect at Ægina. The group from the eastern pediment representing Hercules and Telamon (the son of Æacus) fighting against Laomedon and the Trojans, consists of 4 figures; that from the western pediment, of 10 figures, is regarded as the contest of the Greeks and Trojans over the body of Patroclus, as described by Homer, in which Ajax (grandson of Æacus) holds a conspicuous position. The names of some of the figures have been assigned as follows:—In the first group: 54. Hercules. 55. Laomedon. 56. Telamon. In the second or larger group: 57 A fallen warrior. 58. A stooping gladiator. 59. Minerva. 60. Patroclus. 61. Ajax Telamonius. 62. Teucer. 63. Ajax Oileus. 64. A wounded Greek. 65. Hector. 66. Paris. 67. Æneas. These marbles were purchased in 1812 by ex-King Lewis, when Crown Prince of Bavaria, for 6000*l.* It must ever remain a subject of regret with the English that they did not find their way to the British Museum; and it is provoking to know that they were lost to us solely by mismanagement, an agent having been actually despatched from England with authority to offer 8000*l.* for them.

On the wall opposite the window is a model of the front of the temple to which these marbles belonged, restored, so as to show the blue and red paint with which both the buiding and statues are well ascertained to have been originally covered. Remains of the paint were actually detected in various parts. The weapons and ornaments of the armour seem to have been of metal; holes for fastening them on may be seen in several of the figures. Around the room are arranged a great number of fragments, also found amongst the ruins of the Temple. "These sculptures may be classed among the most valuable remains of ancient art that have reached us. Considered in an archæological point of view, they constitute a link of the highest importance in its history, in exhibiting the connection between the primitive and prescriptive practice of the art with its perfection in the school (i. e. that of Phidias) which so immediately followed the date to which these statues must be attributed. In comparing these with art of the archaic or most ancient style, to which class they doubtless belong, it will at once be seen that there is considerable artistic power shown in the variety as well as expression of the composition. The figures are all engaged in violent, or at least emphatic, action; and though each individual is evidently earnest in his own particular occupation, whether fighting, or falling, or running to the

rescue, the whole act together in carrying out the obvious action of the drama. An heroic encounter is being carried on: for though archæologists are still divided as to the precise meaning, the subject is evidently a battle in which personages of no mean importance are engaged, since Minerva herself is represented as presiding over the fight; but beyond this general vigour and propriety, both of general action and composition,—in itself an advance, in so extensive a subject, upon earlier efforts, —there are indications of an entirely new character in the technical treatment of the sculpture. There is considerable care shown in anatomical study, a point usually much neglected in early art. The muscles, it is true, are exhibited in broad masses, without small details, but they are correctly placed, and in the joints, especially the knees and ankles, there is proof of very considerable knowledge in this respect. The proportions also are, for the most part, correct and harmonious. So far, then, they approach the more perfect works of the earlier sculptors of the age of Pericles. On the other hand, certain peculiarities still connect these sculptures with the class of archaic design. The heads of all the figures belong to an established type, in all probability *prescriptive*, from which, as the subject is no doubt connected with the heroic or religious myths, the artists were not suffered to depart. The countenances of all those engaged are represented as blandly smiling, however such expression is opposed to the earnest or violent action in which the individual is occupied. The peculiar knobby and shell-like treatment of the hair throughout is also closely characteristic of the earliest practice of Greek art. The centre figure of the western pediment, representing Minerva, is particularly worthy of remark as belonging less to the transition than to the primitive school. It is more rude in style and more dry in treatment than any of the other figures. Although the statue fronts the spectator, both the feet, raised on thick sandals, are turned in profile in the same direction. The drapery also is arranged with much apparent care in the most early, stringy, and zigzag manner. The art of this figure is evidently much inferior to that of the other figures, and it is obvious that this, the dry style of representation of an earlier school, has been intentionally preserved, although the artists were capable of producing what was more perfect." — *R. Westmacott, jun., R.A.*

IV. The Hall of Apollo, for works of the time and school of Phidias.—The statue (G. O.) in Parian marble, is said to be the work of Ageladas, master of Phidias. It was formerly called the Barberini Muse. 79. Ceres. 80. Bacchus. 81. Jupiter Ammon. 82. Vase. 84. Æsculapius. 86. Minerva. 87. Ceres. 89. Female bust. 91. Achilles. 92. Pallas. 93. Diana.

V. Hall of Bacchus. 95. "The sleeping, or Barberini Faun, so called from its having formerly been in the possession of the Barberini family, in Rome, represents a colossal male figure of the Satyr class sleeping, half sitting, half reclining, on a rock. He appears to have fallen back, as if overcome after a deep carouse. The peculiar merits of this work claim particular notice. By far the greater proportion of the statues of antiquity which have reached us exhibit different classes of ideal beauty in attitudes of studied simplicity and repose. This work is an example of a distinct character. It is remarkable for the display of bold invention, and expression, and varied action, with but little ideal beauty. It is essentially a work of character. The expression of heavy sleep is admirably given in the head and falling arm: while, at the same time, the unconfined and irregular disposition of the limbs, suggesting movement, would seem to be intended to convey the notion of disturbed and uneasy slumber. The precise date of this fine statue has not been determined; but the style of form, and excellent technical treatment of the marble, leave little doubt of its having emanated from the best school of sculpture. If not from the hand even of Scopas or Praxi-

teles, it may without disparagement be considered the work of a scarcely inferior scholar."—*R. Westmacott, jun., R.A.* It was discovered on clearing out the ditch of the castle of St. Angelo (formerly the tomb of Hadrian), into which it had no doubt been thrown by the Greeks under Belisarius, who defended the castle against the Goths, A.D. 537, by hurling down the statues on the heads of the assailants.—*Gibbon*, chap. xli. 96. Ino or Leucothoe. 97. Hermaphrodite. 98. Silenus. 99. Head of a laughing Faun, called *Fauno della Macchia*, from a green stain in the marble. 100. The marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, a bas-relief on a sarcophagus. 101. A satyr. 102. A satyr (Winkelmann's Faun). 103. Bacchus and Panther. 104. Venus. 105, 106. Satyri. 108. Bacchus. 110. Colossal bust of Venus. 113. Ceres. 114. Silenus with young Bacchus. 115. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite, a relief in Parian marble, in the wall opposite the window.

VI. Hall of the Sons of Niobe.—The Ilioneus (142) is a kneeling figure of the youngest son, represented at the moment when Apollo is supposed to point towards him his deadly arrow, before which he is crouching in terror. "The head and arms are wanting, but the supplicatory expression of the attitude, the turn of the body, so deprecatory, so imploring; the bloom of adolescence, which seems absolutely shed over the cold marble; the unequalled delicacy and elegance of the whole, touched me unspeakably."—*Mrs. Jameson.* This exquisitely finished statue is thought to have belonged to the collection of the Emperor Rudolph II. at Prague, dispersed after his death. It was accidentally discovered in the yard of a stone-mason who had provided it with a head and arms to fit. 121. Hylas (fragment). 122. Female bust. 123. Mercury. 124. Roma (a colossal bust, with bronze helmet). 126. Isis and Harpocrates. 128. Medusa (also a masterpiece, known as "Rondanini"): a beautiful, haughty, cold countenance, fixed by death. 129. Minerva. 130. Venus and Dolphin. 131. Venus (surnamed the Cnidian—the masterpiece of Praxiteles, representing the goddess undraped). 133. Polyphemus. 134. Head of a woman. 135. Paris. 136. Worship of Bacchus. 138. Clio. 139. Venus. 140. Boy with goose. 141. A dying son of Niobe, stretched on his back, and in his last gasp. 145. Ceres.

Rooms VII. and VIII. and the small apartment between them are decorated with modern frescoes by Cornelius, and his scholars Zimmermann and Schlotthauer. The subjects in the VIIth, called Hall of the Gods, are taken from heathen mythology; those in the VIIIth, the Trojan Hall, from Homer's Iliad.

IX. The Hall of Heroes.—The Warrior binding on his Sandal; also called Jason.—Alexander the Great.—Nero as a Gladiator.

X. The Roman Hall is the most splendid of all in its decorations, while its contents are inferior works, proclaiming the decay of art. Among them is a series of busts of the Roman emperors, and several splendid marble candelabra. Those most worthy of notice are—Nero—Geta—Augustus—Trajan—Cicero—Augustus—A Roman—Ceres—Antinous—Lucilla, daughter of M. Aurelius, and sister of Commodus.

XI. Hall of Coloured Sculpture.—295, Bronze Bust of a Satyr, of the best period of Greek art: holes are left for the eyes, which were of glass or precious stone. 298. Ceres; the head, shoulder, and arms of white marble; the drapery, flowing elegantly behind, is of black: a very beautiful statue. 302. Bronze bust of an Athlete. 306. Small bronze statue of Alexander, found near Paris.

XII. Hall of Modern Sculpture, occupied by works executed since the Renaissance or revival of classic taste, showing how ancient art has influenced

modern. The most remarkable statues are—*Canova's* Paris and Venus; the latter a copy of that at Florence—*Thorwaldsen's* Adonis—*Schadow's* Girl fastening her Sandal—A bust in terra-cotta, a work of the end of the 15th century, supposed to be a portrait of Raphael. A bust of the ex-King Lewis of Bavaria, by *Thorwaldsen*, is also good.

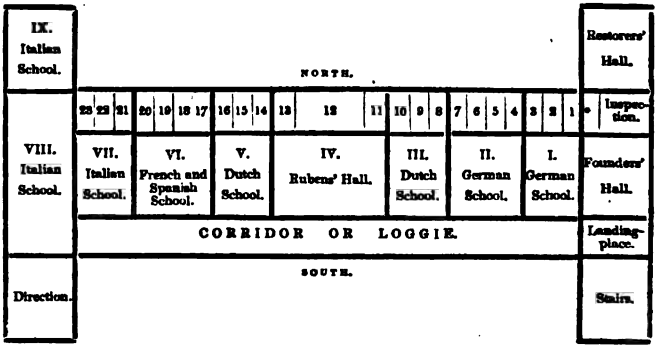
Opposite the Glyptothek stands the Museum for exhibiting *Modern Works of Art*, and near the two, a little to the W., is the *Propylæum* erected by the ex-King Lewis out of his private funds.

The ***Pinacothek*, or *Picture Gallery* (πίναξ, *a picture*, and θήκη, *repository*), was begun in 1826, and opened in 1836. It is built after the design of Klenze, who, in addition to the praise of having constructed a beautiful edifice, deserves also that of having formed the most convenient and appropriate receptacle for paintings in Europe. The façade above the corridor is surmounted by a row of statues of 25 of the greatest painters, modelled by Schwanthaler.

Admission.—Open in summer from 9 to 3, in winter from 9 to 2, every day but Saturday. *Catalogue*, very useful, 1 fl. 12 kr.

The entrance is at the eastern end. The number of paintings is 1300, consisting of a selection of the best works out of all the collections belonging to the King of Bavaria, including the

GROUND PLAN OF THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE PINACOTHEK.



galleries of Düsseldorf, Mannheim, Zweibrücken, and many other cabinets. They are arranged according to schools, in 9 splendid halls, and 23 adjoining small cabinets, on the first floor. The large pictures of each division, or school, are placed in the central halls, which are lighted from above; the smaller works in the small cabinets with side lights. The central halls communicate on the one side with the above-mentioned cabinets, on the other with a long corridor or gallery, running the whole length of the building. Although a separate entrance leads from each of the great halls into the adjoining cabinet, yet, as the only entrances opened to the public are at each end and in the centre, the visitor is obliged, in order to see the pictures in the order of time and of the schools, to pass and repass through the cabinets. The *Corridor* is divided into 25 loggie or compartments, ornamented with fresco-paintings designed by Cornelius, executed by Zimmermann, Gassen, and others, his scholars, and intended to illustrate the *History of the Fine Arts during the Middle Ages*. Each compartment is enriched with the most beautiful and fanciful grotesque and arabesque borders, medallions, and gold backgrounds, and the paintings in each serve to elucidate some particular

period in the history of Art, or incidents in the life of some eminent painter. The lunettes opposite the window usually contain the main subject, to which the smaller pieces on the ceiling and sides bear reference. The corners are filled with medallion portraits, in bas-relief, of the painter's pupils or most distinguished followers.

Thirteen of these loggie, beginning at the E. end of the corridor, illustrate the rise and progress of Italian painting, the 13th being devoted to Raphael or to the perfection of the art. The remaining 12 loggie, or compartments, beginning at the W. end of the corridor, show, in like manner, the progress of painting in Germany and the Netherlands, the 12th compartment being devoted to Rubens. The first two loggie E. and W. show the rise of the Fine Arts under the fostering care of Religion and Chivalry.

Beginning with the Italian series at the E. end of the corridor, the 1st compartment contains a sort of allegorical frontispiece, representing King Lewis of Bavaria in the grove of Painting and Poetry, surrounded by the most eminent artists of Italy and Germany, and by the classic poets of Greece and Rome. The paintings on the ceiling are intended to delineate the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. The Crusades in connection with the Arts. On the ceiling, St. Bernard preaching; the battle of Iconium; and other subjects from the history of the Crusades, which had so great an influence in transferring to the West the arts of the East, an influence which soon became manifest in Italy, in illustration of which Giovanni Pisano is represented showing the senate of Pisa his designs for the Campo Santo. 3rd. Cimabue's picture of the Madonna carried in procession through the streets of Florence, and other events in that painter's life. 4th. In the cupola, Giotto, while a shepherd-boy, received as a scholar by Cimabue — showing the pope his paintings — and travelling with the pope to Avignon. 5th. Fra Angelico da Fiesole refuses the bishopric of Florence; in the cupola are scenes from his life—assuming the monk's habit in the convent of San Marco—ornamenting the monks' cells with his pencil — displaying his architectural plans to Cosmo de' Medici—and painting in the chapel of the Vatican. 6th. Massacio in S. Carmine, Florence—with Cardinal Clemente at Rome. 7th. Pietro Perugino (Raphael's master). In the cupola, his scholars and their characteristics. 8th. Forerunners and contemporaries of Raphael—Luca Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. 9th. Leonardo da Vinci supported in his last moments by Francis I. — Leonardo as portrait-painter, and as teacher. 10. Correggio and his scholars: the Four Elements—the recumbent figure in the lunette represents the artist himself surrounded by allegorical figures of Music, Poetry, &c. 11th. Titian, his master and his scholars: the Bellini and other painters of the Venetian school—Titian painting Charles V.—visited by Giulio Romano, Vasari, &c. 12th. Michel Angelo in his threefold capacity—as painter, surprised by the pope as he is lying on his back painting the Last Judgment in the Sistine Chapel; as sculptor, executing the statue of Moses; as architect, designing the dome of St. Peter's. 13th. Raphael's Death occupies the lunette. On the ceiling he is represented studying under his father—taken by him to Perugino — showing the designs for the Loggie of the Vatican to Pope Julius—and engaged in painting them with his pupils. The German series, beginning at the W. end of the corridor, comprises: 1st. Allegorical representation of the connection of the Arts with Religion. 2nd. Origin of German civilization in the days of Charlemagne: — Charles Martel conquering the Saracens at Tours — St. Boniface preaching the Gospel in Germany — lunette, Charlemagne on his Throne. 3rd. German Architecture: — the Emperor Henry the Fowler surrounding a city with walls — the architect of the Dom of Cologne (Master Gerard) presenting the model to the Archbishop—lunette, the relics of the Three Kings carried to Cologne.

4th. William of Cologne painting, on his knees, the Virgin and Child—his death, in poverty. 5th. John and Hubert van Eyck:—John and his sister instructed by Hubert—discovery of oil-painting—imparting the secret—the brothers displaying their works to Philip the Good—lunette, the Worship of the Lamb, from the famous painting by Van Eyck, at Ghent. 6th. Hans Hemling:—Apocalyptic visions of Saints, &c.—the artist in St. Ursula's Hospital at Bruges. 7th. Lucas van Leyden on his death-bed; the ruling passion of the artist still strong. 8th. Holbein's life:—lunette, Joyous Gamesters surprised by Death; above it, Vision of the Virgin and Child, as in the painting now at Dresden, the artist's masterpiece—Holbein embarking for England—taking leave of Erasmus—showing his works to Henry VIII.—painting Sir Thomas More and his family. 9th. Albert Dürer treated with distinction by the painters of Antwerp. In the cupola, scenes from his life—as the scholar of Wohlgemuth—his friend Pirkheimer reading to him, contrary to the will of his wife, while he paints. 10th. Rembrandt. In the cupola, Claude Lorraine. 11th. Le Sueur working at night among the Carmelites. In the cupola, Nic. Poussin and his school at Rome—Apollo and Minerva drive away the Furies from him. 12th. Rubens in England as ambassador and artist. On the roof, Rubens before Mary de' Medici. "From the beauty and richness of its decorations, as well as for the exquisite taste displayed in it, this corridor can scarcely be too highly praised."

The first apartment of the gallery which is entered from the stairs, is an *Ante-room* containing portraits of the founders of the Bavarian Picture Gallery; John William, Elector Palatine, founder of the Düsseldorf Gallery; Maximilian Emanuel, Elector of Bavaria; Charles, Duke of Zweibrücken; Carl Theodore, Elector Palatine, who transferred the Mannheim Gallery to Munich; Max Joseph, who united the Düsseldorf Gallery with it; and the late king, Lewis, who surpassed all his predecessors in his zeal for the arts, and was not behind any of them in the additions he made to this collection; witness the Boisserée and Wallerstein Galleries, and the vast number of single paintings purchased by him at different times. He also enriched the Munich Gallery with the choicest works from the provincial collections of Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Bamberg, as well as from numerous churches and monasteries in various parts of Bavaria.

The Ist and IInd Apartments, with 8 side cabinets, are devoted to the *German School.* They include the élite of the *Boisserée Gallery*, commenced at Cologne in 1804, by two brothers of that name, during the time of sequestration of churches and monasteries by the French, and the consequent dispersion of the works of art contained in them. It was purchased by King Lewis, in 1827, for 375,000 fl. The old German masters (together with the series of Rubens) may be said to form the strength of the Munich gallery, and deserve attention, because no similar collection of their productions exists. A careful selection has been made for the Pinacothek, affording examples of that very early school. They are deposited in the first five cabinets leading out of the large room. (There is a catalogue published, both German and French; it costs 1 fl. 54 kr.: the pictures in the cabinets are numbered separately from those in the apartments.)

The following pictures may be pointed out as among the best worth attention:—

Ist Apartment. — 1. *Albert Dürer:* Portrait of a knight in armour. — 2. *Behaim:* A woman raised from the dead by the application of the true cross. — . *Kulmbach:* A saint with a staff and laurel crown in his hand.—18. *Schaffner:* Purification of the Virgin in the Temple.— —. *Kulmbach:* St. Zacharias.— —. *Wohlgemuth:* The Agony in the Garden.— —. *Wohlgemuth:* Crucifixion.— —. The Descent from the

Cross.——. *Wohlgemuth:* Resurrection. The brilliancy of the colouring in the four pictures, —, —, —, —, is astonishing.— —. *Holbein the younger:* St. Barbara.— . *A. Dürer:* Portrait of Jacob Fugger, painted in distemper.— . *L. Cranach:* The Woman taken in Adultery.— . *Burgkmaier:* St. John in the island of Patmos.—*A. Dürer:* . St. Peter and St. John.— . The Birth of Christ, painted for the Town Council of Nuremberg.— . St. Paul and St. Mark: noble figures. See Kugler, p. 146.

IInd Apartment.— —. *Q. Messys:* The Misers.— . *Holbein the younger:* Portrait of a man in a black dress.— . *Mabuse:* The archangel Michael.— . *Dietrich:* The rich man looking up to Lazarus.— . Landscape, with a storm coming on.— . *Ang. Kauffman:* Her own portrait.— —. *Mengs:* His own portrait.

1*st Cabinet.*— *William of Cologne* (the chief of the Byzantine-Rhenish school, and the first German painter of his day, flourished 1380): A series of saints and apostles, single figures in Gothic niches, painted on a gold ground. 1. SS. Benedict, Philip, Matthias, and James the Less. 2. SS. Bartholomew, Simon, Matthias, and Bernard. 10. Antony the Hermit, Pope Cornelius, and the Magdalen. 14. SS. Catherine, Hubert, and Quirinus, on a dark background. —*School of Cologne:* 5. Crucifixion. 13. Head of our Saviour (black) on the handkerchief of St. Veronica, one of the very finest productions of this early school.

2*nd Cabinet.* — *Israel van Mekenen:* —. Three Apostles. —. Annunciation. —. Marriage of the Virgin. —. Several Apostles and John the Baptist. —. Three Apostles. —. Presentation of the Virgin in the Temple. . *Burgkmaier:* SS. Liborius and Eustachius. On the back, S. Roch.

3*rd Cabinet.* — *John van Eyck:* An altarpiece with two wings. Centre, —. Adoration of the Magi; the elder of the three kings is the portrait of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, while the Moor is the likeness of Charles the Bold. Left, —. Annunciation. Right, —. Presentation in Temple. —. St. Luke painting the portrait of the Virgin; St. Luke is the portrait of the painter, Hubert van Eyck. These are all first-rate works of this master. — *Lucas van Leyden:* —. SS. Christina and James the Less. —. SS. Agnes, Bartholomew, and Cecilia. —. SS. John the Evangelist and Margaret.

4*th Cabinet.*—*Hans Memling:* —. The Israelites gathering Manna. —, —, —. The Adoration of the Magi, with two wings; on one John the Baptist, on the other St. Christopher. 51. Head of Christ crowned with thorns. 55. The meeting of Abraham and Melchisedec. 58. Christ betrayed in the Garden, and Peter striking off the high priest's servant's ear. (Does not belong to the Boisserée collection.) —. The Joys and Griefs of the Virgin, and the Journey of the Wise Men. In this singular painting the chief events connected with the birth, death, and resurrection of our Saviour, and the death and assumption of the Virgin, are represented in distinct groups, portrayed in different parts of the same picture with singular minuteness.— . *Bernard van Orley:* St. Norbert refuting the heretic Teuchlin, a wild enthusiast who preached in the Netherlands between 1115 and 1124.

5*th Cabinet.*— —. *Schoreel:* The Death of the Virgin. The varied attitude and expression of grief in the persons who surround the Virgin is portrayed with great truth. This is decidedly the master's chef-d'œuvre. —, —. The founder of the preceding picture with his family, attended by St. George and St. Denis on one side, and St. Gudule and St. Christina on the other, are also of great excellence. — —. *Grünewald:* The Virgin enthroned between SS. Margaret and Dorothea. — *Bles:* 89. The Salutation of the Virgin. —. Adoration

of the Wise Men.— —. *Patenier:* The flight into Egypt.

6*th Cabinet.* — —. *Mabuse:* Crucifixion.

7*th Cabinet.* — —. *Zeitblom:* St. George.— —. *A. Dürer:* SS. Joachim and Joseph. — . His own portrait. This painting was stolen from Nuremberg by an artist to whom it was given to copy, and who cut away the original from the panel on which it was painted, and sold it to king Maximilian of Bavaria for 630 fl., returning his own copy, which he glued on the panel of the original, to its place in Nuremberg. — *Walch:* . Portrait of the Emperor Maximilian, with his adventure on the Martinswand (described in Rte. 212) represented in the background.— . *A. Dürer:* Portrait of his father.— . And of his master, Wohlgemuth.— . *Zeitblom:* Antony the hermit with his hog.— — . *L. Cranach:* Portraits of Luther and Melanchthon.— . *Holbein the younger:* — . Portrait of an ecclesiastic.— . Portrait of Carondelet, Chancellor of Flanders.— —. *A. Dürer:* Portrait of a young man.— —. *Baldung:* Portrait of the Margrave Philip Christopher of Baden.

8*th Cabinet.*— —. *A. Dürer:* Mater Dolorosa.— — . *Altdorfer:* Victory of Alexander over Darius at Arbela. The soldiers are represented in German armour worn at the time of the painter. In this cabinet are also a few works of artists of a later date.—*Balthasar Denner:* — , — . Two heads. The microscopic minuteness with which every hair and wrinkle are depicted will excite surprise.

The IIIrd, IVth, and Vth Apartments, with 9 cabinets, contain *Flemish and Dutch masters* of the 17th century, including, in the IVth Apartment, the works of Rubens, formerly in the Düsseldorf Gallery, described by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and regarded by him as constituting by far the finest portion of that collection. The IIIrd and Vth Apartments contain fine works of his scholars.

IIIrd Apartment. — Ph. de Champagne: Portrait of Turenne, interesting. — —. *Both (John and Andrew):* Landscape with Mercury and Argus.— —. *Vandyke:* Virgin and Infant Saviour on his feet.— . Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; varying in many respects from the other painting of the same subject.— . Dead Christ, in the style of Rubens, and by some attributed to him. "This difference of opinion among connoisseurs shows sufficiently how much the first manner of Vandyke was like that of Rubens. He is almost the only instance of a successful imitation: however, he had afterwards a manner of his own. St. John is blubbering in a very ungracious manner. The attitude of the Christ would be admirable if the head had not so squalid an appearance. The whole appearance of the Christ is equally light, which, with the help of the white linen on the Virgin's knee, makes a large mass of light: her head and the head of Mary Magdalene make the lesser lights. St. John's drapery, which is a light red, makes the light lose itself by degrees in the ground." *Sir J. R.* Portraits: — , of an Organist of Antwerp; — , of Snyders; — , of himself; — , of the engraver, Carl Malery, of Antwerp. — , St. Sebastian bound to a tree, and — , Susanna and the Elders: two admirable pictures, done when the artist was very young; highly coloured. "He never afterwards had so brilliant a manner of colouring; it kills everything near it. Behind are figures on horseback touched with great spirit. This is Vandyke's first manner, when he imitated Rubens and Titian, which supposes the scene in the room: in his pictures afterwards he represented the effects of common daylight; both were equally true to nature; but his first manner carries a superiority with it, and seizes our attention, whilst the pictures painted in his latter manner run a risk of being overlooked." *Sir J. R.* — , The Dead Christ in the arms of the Virgin. "Finely coloured

(though not of that splendid kind), correctly drawn, and finished with the utmost care and precision." *Sir J. R.* — —, *Wouvermans:* A Stag crossing a river, followed by the hunter.— —, *Vanderwerf:* The Magdalen in contemplation, as large as life. "The Magdalen was painted as a companion to the St. John of Raphael; but it was not thought even by his friends that he had succeeded: however, he certainly has spared no pains; it is as smooth and as highly finished as his small pictures; but his defects are here magnified, and consequently more apparent. His pictures, whether great or small, certainly afford but little pleasure. Of their want of effect it is worth a painter's while to inquire into the cause. One of the principal causes appears to me his having entertained an opinion that the light of a picture ought to be thrown solely on the figures, and little or none on the ground or sky. This gives great coldness to the effect, and is so contrary to nature, and the practice of those painters with whose works he was surrounded, that we cannot help wondering how he fell into this mistake. His naked figures appear to be of a much harder substance than flesh, though his outline is far from cutting, or the light not united with the shade, which are the most common causes of hardness. There is in nature a certain proportion of bluntness and sharpness; in the medium between those two extremes the true and perfect art of imitating consists. If the sharp predominate, it gives a dry manner: if the blunt predominate, it makes a manner equally removed from nature: it gives what painters call woolliness and heaviness, or that kind of hardness which is found in these pictures of Vanderwerf. In describing Vanderwerf's manner, were I to say that all the parts everywhere melt into each other, it might naturally be supposed that the effect would be a high degree of softness; but it is notoriously the contrary; his flesh has the appearance of ivory, or plaster, or some other hard substance. What contributes likewise to give this hardness is a want of transparency in his colouring, from his admitting little or no reflections of light. He has also the defect which is often found in Rembrandt—that of making his light only a single spot. However, to do him justice, his figures and his heads are generally well drawn, and his drapery is excellent; perhaps there are in his pictures as perfect examples of drapery as are to be found in any other painter's work whatever." *Sir J. R.*— *Van der Helst:* —, Three-quarter portrait of Admiral Tromp.— . Portraits of the family Van Hutten.— *Weenix:* — , —, Dead Game.— *Berghem:* — . A woman on a white horse, with cattle beneath a ruined castle.

9*th Cabinet.* — *Teniers:* — , Monkeys cooking and feasting. — , A cat and monkey concert, conducted by an owl. — , A smoking and drinking party of monkeys.

10*th Cabinet.* — — - —, *V. Veen* or *Ottovenius*, Rubens' master: 6 pictures representing the Triumph of the Catholic Church. — *Teniers:* — , Boors merrymaking. — , A Country Wedding. — , Boors smoking and playing at cards: three admirable pictures. — *Jan Steen:* — , Boors quarrelling.

11*th Cabinet.*—*Rembrandt:* The most remarkable pictures are, — , Descent from the Cross. "The chief merit of Rembrandt's paintings consists in his peculiarity of manner—of admitting but little light, and giving to that little a wonderful brilliancy. The colouring of Christ in — , the Elevation of the Cross, cannot be exceeded: it is exactly the tint of Vandyke's Susanna, in the other room; but whether the ground of this picture has been repainted, or the white horse, which was certainly intended to make the mass of light broader, has lost its brightness, at present the Christ makes a disagreeable string of light. In reality, here are too many Rembrandts brought together: his peculiarity does not come amiss when mixed with the performances of other artists of more regular manners; the variety then may contribute to re-

lieve the mind, fatigued with regularity. The same may be said of the Vanderwerfs; they also are too numerous. (See 16th cabinet.) These pictures, however, tire the spectator for reasons totally opposite to each other: the Rembrandts have too much salt, and the Vanderwerfs too much water, on neither of which we can live." *Sir J. R.* 268, Landscape — a stormy autumn day. — , Christ in the midst of the Doctors.—*Ad. Brouwer:* — , A village brawl.—*Jan Steen:* — . A doctor feeling a woman's pulse.—*Gerard Dow:* — . His own portrait.— . A lady's maid dressing her mistress's hair.— . A hermit praying: inferior to the Dresden picture of the same subject. — , A mountebank "haranguing from his stage to figures of different ages, but I cannot add of different characters; for there is, in truth, no character in the picture. It is very highly finished, but has nothing interesting in it. Gerard Dow himself is looking from a window with his palette and pencils in his hand. The heads have no character, nor are any circumstances of humour introduced. The only incident is a very dirty one, which everybody must wish had been omitted. The rest of the figures are standing round, without invention or novelty of any kind. This is supposed to be the largest composition that he ever made, his other works being little more than single figures; and it plainly appears that this was too much for him—more than he knew how to manage. Even the accessories in the background are ill managed and disproportioned: a stump of a tree is too small, and the weeds are too large, and both are introduced with as much formality as if they were principal objects." *Sir J. R.* — , An old woman, with a spinning-wheel, saying grace before dinner. — , An old woman peeling apples.—*F. Mieris the elder:* — . A soldier with a pipe, puffing out smoke with a great sense of enjoyment.—*Ad. Ostade:* — . Boors in an alehouse, quarrelling. — , Boors merrymaking in an alehouse. — *Slingelandt:* — , A woman sewing near a window, with a child in a cradle; a most elaborately finished picture. — —. *Mieris the elder:* A young lady with a lapdog.

IVth Apartment.—Rubens: The *central* and *largest hall* of the Gallery, and one cabinet, are exclusively occupied by 95 works of the great Flemish master, including many of his chefs-d'œuvre. — , Portraits of Lord and Lady Arundel, whole length. The lady rests her hand on a dog's head; her husband stands behind: a boy (her son) by her side with a hawk, and a dwarf behind the dog. The Arundel arms, a red and white shield, with a lion and a horse for supporters, and the garter in a label under, are painted on the curtain. — , A lion hunt. "This capital production appears to be wholly by the pencil of Rubens. His powerful painting and energetic expression are conspicuous in every part. In the composition he has evidently borrowed largely from the Battle of the Standard, by L. da Vinci." It is one of Rubens' finest works, excelling in those qualities in which he surpasses all other artists, movement and action. According to the catalogue the animals are by *Schnyders.* Saints Peter and Paul, "painted in the grand style of the Italian school." — , The dead body of the hero Decius crowned with laurel, sketch for the large picture in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna. — , Victory crowning Mars. — , The Sabine Women. — , The Fall of the Damned, or the Fallen Angels. "It is impossible to form an adequate idea of the powers of Rubens without having seen this picture: he seems here to have given a loose to the most capricious imagination in the attitudes and invention of his fallen angels, who are tumbling one over the other, 'with hideous ruin and combustion, down to bottomless perdition.' If we consider the fruitfulness of invention which is discovered in this work, or the skill which is shown in composing such an infinite number of figures, or the art of the distribution of light and shadow, the freedom of hand, the facility with which it seems to be performed, and, what is still more extraordinary, the correctness and admirable taste of

drawing of figures foreshortened, in attitudes the most difficult to execute, we must pronounce this picture to be one of the greatest efforts of genius that the art has produced." *Sir J. R.* Sir Joshua gives this picture the preference over all the others on similar subjects in the Gallery. *Wilkie* considered it "the most surprising of Rubens' labours. It combines, in first-rate excellence, his powerful imagination, his daring composition, and his deepest and richest tone of colouring; its small size is a defect." —, The Infant Ferdinand of Spain on horseback. , The Nativity, with many angels. "Admirably composed; the nearest shepherd is particularly well drawn and coloured. One of the angels, who has her arms crossed on her breast, with curled hair, like the Antinous, seems to be copied from Parmeggiano: it is much out of Rubens' common manner." *Sir J. R.* —, The Peasants turned into Frogs for insulting Latona. — , Samson betrayed by Dalilah. — , Rubens and his first wife, Elizabeth Brant, "when he was a young man, for his portrait here appears not above two or three and twenty. His wife is very handsome, and has an agreeable countenance. She is by much the best part of the picture, which is rather in a hard manner. The linen is grey: he was at this period afraid of white." *Sir J. R.* . The great Last Judgment, formerly at Schleisheim, now fills the central place in the large gallery. "There is nothing very interesting in this picture; perhaps there is too great a quantity of flesh to have an agreeable effect. Three naked women and a naked man join together to make the great mass of light of the picture. One of the women, who is looking out of the picture, has for that reason the appearance of a portrait, and is said to be one of Rubens' wives; and a figure rising out of a grave, in the foreground, is said to be his own portrait; but, certainly, neither of these suppositions is well founded." *Sir J. R.* This picture was painted for the Duke of Pfalz Neuburg, and originally placed in the Jesuits' church of Neuburg. — , Helena Forman, Rubens' second wife, in an arm-chair. — , The Magdalen and three other repentant sinners, coming to Christ. — , Christ on the Cross. — , "Boys playing with or carrying a festoon of flowers and fruit, painted by *Schnyders*. Some of the boys the same as those in the Banqueting-house, Whitehall: it is one of Rubens' best pictures both for colouring and drawing; it is, indeed, soft and rich as flesh itself. Though the flowers are painted with all that beauty of colour which is in nature, yet Rubens has preserved such brightness and clearness in his flesh, though in contact with those flowers, as perhaps no other painter could have done." *Sir J. R.* — , Michael combating the fallen angels. "Michael is but an ungraceful figure; his red mantle has but a heavy appearance: it seems as if it were only laid in flat, to be afterwards finished. The picture has certainly suffered by cleaning; there wants, upon the whole, a solidity of effect." *Sir J. R.* — , The drunken Silenus supported by satyrs. "One of Rubens' highest coloured pictures, but not superior to that on the same subject at Blenheim. The composition of this varies in many points." *Sir J. R.* — , A Madonna and Bambino, within a framework of flowers; "the flowers by *Breughel*, and eleven boy angels surrounding the garland, who are beautifully coloured, equally brilliant with the flowers." *Sir J. R.* "About 10 portraits: the best are— —, A Franciscan monk with a skull in his hand; — , Dr. Van Tulden, in black, holding a book shut; — , Philip IV. of Spain, and — , his Queen." *Sir J. R.* — , The Murder of the Innocents. A subject in which the painter has put forth all his strength and genius in depicting excited passions. This picture was not at Düsseldorf, and therefore is not mentioned by Sir Joshua. — , Meleager and Atalanta. — , The Holy Trinity (over the door). This picture was painted by Rubens at Munich, and formerly ornamented the Augustine Church. It is an excellent production, good in design and colour.

— , Peace threatened by Mars, but protected by Minerva. — , A Boar Hunt; admirable. — , Rubens' second wife, Helena Forman. (The fair complexioned dame, whose ruddy cheeks, in which the blood seems to glow and circulate, whose laughing and sparkling blue eyes, heaving bosom, and curly flaxen tresses, the painter so much doted on, and which he delighted to transmit to posterity in so many of his works.) — , The Entombment of our Saviour; a very valuable sketch. — , Susanna and the Elders; one of the best pictures in the room. — , Portraits of Rubens' second Wife and Child. — , An allegory from the Book of Revelations; the Virgin with eagle's wings treads upon the head of the serpent, the archangel Michael hurls the 7-headed dragon and other monsters into the bottomless pit; in the distance is the town of Freysing, for which place this picture was painted. — , Portrait of the Infant Ferdinand of Spain, in a cardinal's dress. — . Fame crowning Mars. "The Fame is too red, as well as the rest of the picture." — , A shepherd kissing a girl; the man is thought to resemble the painter. — , The Painter with his wife and son, in the garden of his house at Antwerp. — , Diana and her nymphs; the landscape is by *Breughel.* — , Nymphs and satyrs; the birds are by *Breughel.* — , The descent of the cloven tongues; "a fine composition." — , Castor and Pollux, with two horses carrying away Phœbe and Elaira, the daughters of Leucippus: "it is a fine piece of colouring, but the composition too artful." *Sir J. R.* — , The martyrdom of St. Lawrence; "the colouring appears raw."

12*th Cabinet.*—In the side *Cabinet* are the following remarkable works by *Rubens:*— —, &c. 18 small sketches for the series of pictures designed for the Gallery of the Luxembourg, now in the Louvre, representing events of the Life of Mary de' Medici. — , The small Last Judgment. "As in the large picture the blessed are the most conspicuous, here the damned make, in a manner, the subject of the composition: the blessed are faintly represented at a distance in the upper part of the picture, near Christ and the Virgin Mary. This picture is far superior to the large one on the same subject in every respect." *Sir J. R.* — , The battle of Sennacherib. "In this picture there is a great repose of shadow in large masses; the figures and horses are full of animation." *Sir J. R.* — , The Battle of the Amazons "Not much larger than the print painted in varnish. The woman, who lies dead at the bottom, with her head downwards, is beautifully coloured, in the manner of the woman in the picture of fallen angels; and, though not a correct form, has a grand, free, open outline. This appears to be painted at the same time of his life that he painted the Fall of the Angels, which is in his best manner. It is a pity that the date is not known." *Sir J. R.* — , A Landscape, "with a double rainbow quite across the picture [the 2nd does not go quite across], very slight: the varnish seems to be off this picture." — . "A small picture of the Conversion of St. Paul. The horse of St. Paul is in a remarkably fine attitude, and there is great spirit and bustle through the whole picture. Tameness or insipidity is not the character of Rubens; in whatever he employs his figures, they do their business with great energy." *Sir J. R.* — , A finished small picture of the St. Christopher, the same as on the door of the Descent from the Cross at Antwerp. — , An exquisite Landscape with Cows. — , The Resurrection of the Blessed, a truly wonderful sketch. The expression of movement, and that upward movement, given to the figures, is very remarkable. — , Decius consecrated by a priest before devoting himself to death. Sketch for the large picture in the Liechtenstein Gallery at Vienna.

Vth Apartment.—Schalken: — , A boy trying to blow out a candle in a girl's hand.—*F. Hals:* — , A family

picture.—*Gaspar de Crayer:* — , Virgin and Child, with various saints in adoration. Sir Joshua, who saw it at Düsseldorf, says of it, "Here is an immense picture of Gaspar de Crayer, mentioned not on account of its excellence, in my own opinion, but from its being in such high estimation in this country; and it is certainly one of his largest works. Though it cannot be said to be defective in drawing or colouring, yet it is far from being a striking picture. There is no union between his figures and the grounds; the outline is everywhere seen, which takes away the softness and richness of effect; the men are insipid characters, and the women want beauty. The composition is something on the plan of the great picture of Rubens in the St. Augustine's at Antwerp; that is, the subject is of the same kind, but there is a great difference indeed in their degree of merit. The dead and cold effect of this picture sets off those of Rubens to great advantage. It would be a profitable study for a young painter to look from it to Rubens, and compare them again and again, till he has investigated and fixed in his mind the cause and principles of such brilliant effects in one instance, and of failure in the other." *Vandyke:* — , — , Whole-length portraits of a Burgomaster of Antwerp and his Wife; and —, of Duke Wolfgang of Neuburg. "All fine portraits in his high-finished manner." — , A Madonna and Child asleep. — , Portrait of the sculptor Colin de Nolé. —*Weenix:* — and — , Dead Game. —*J. Ruysdael:* — , A Waterfall.—*Rembrandt:* — , — , Portraits of the painter Govaert Flink and his Wife.—*Jordaens:* — , The Satyr rebuking the man who blows hot and cold. "Well painted. He ought never to have attempted higher subjects than satyrs or animals, or men little above beasts; for he had no idea of grace or dignity of character; he makes, therefore, a wretched figure in grand subjects. He, certainly, however, understood very well the mechanical part of the art: his works are generally well coloured, and executed with great freedom of hand." *Sir J. R.—Snyders:* — . A Lioness devouring a Boar. — . Two Lionesses pursuing a Roe. Both are fine of their class.

13*th Cabinet.*—*Vandyke:* 10 interesting small portraits, in brown, of celebrated persons. 335, Mary de' Medici. 336, Alex. Scaglia. 337, Ct. John of Nassau. 338, Gustavus Adolphus. 342, Palamedes the painter. 344, Lucas van Uden the painter. 345, Princess Margaret of Lorraine. 346, Prince of Carignano. 347. Count Tilly. 348, Wallenstein. 343, Fine Portrait in colour of Peter Snayer. 363, Christ on the Cross.—*J. le Ducq:* 339, A Guard-room. — *F. Mieris:* 353, The Artist himself.—*Pynacker:* A Landscape at sunset.—*Both:* 378, Landscape, trees with a distant vista seen through them; the figures and animals are by *Carl du Jardin.* — , A Landscape, with rocks and a brook, over which a shepherd is carrying his wife.

14*th Cabinet.*—*F. Mieris:* — , On a tavern table are the boots of the painter, who is in discourse with the landlady (Kugler, p. 297). — , A young Lady with a Parrot. , A Lady in green satin before a Looking-glass. — *Wouvermans:* — , Loaded Waggons on the banks of a stream. — . Battle of Nördlingen (1634).— . The plundering of a village.—*Schalken:* —,The Wise and Foolish Virgins with their lamps. — *Van der Helst:* — . Portrait of the Prince of Chabanais. — *Keyser:* — , An old Woman in an arm-chair and a Man settling a Reckoning.—*Berghem:* Several beautiful Landscapes. — , Sunset, cattle crossing a river. — , A Girl on a Mule conversing with a herdsman, who is about to cross a broad river with his cattle. —. Morning, a horseman giving alms. *Terburg:* — , Boy with a dog in his lap.

15*th Cabinet.*—*Ruysdael:* — , Landscape, with a waterfall under a wooden

bridge. — , Road over Sand-hills covered with wood. — , Entrance to a dark Wood. — , Oak Wood, near a pool, with wild fowl.—*F. Mieris:* — , The Breakfast on Oysters; the man is a portrait of the artist. — , A Soldier in Armour, with a pipe in hand, leaning against a table.—*W. v. der Velde:* — , A Calm.—*Terburg:* — , A Lady dressed in satin, receiving a letter from a trumpeter.—*P. Neef:* — , Interior of a Church.

16*th Cabinet.*—This is entirely filled with the works of *Ad. van der Werff.* The best among them are— —, Virgin and Child, and — , Abraham dismissing Hagar.

17*th Cabinet.*—*Van der Heyden:* An open Place in a Town planted with Trees.—*Carl du Jardin:* — , Boy milking a Goat, near four Sheep.—*Poelemburg:* — and — .—*Adr. van der Werff:* — , Boy and Girl among Ruins.—*Paul Potter:* — , Cows standing up and lying down before a cottage; in the foreground a group of peasants and children.—*Gerard Dow:* — , A Hermit in his Cave praying.—*P. van Hooghe:* 530, Interior of an Alehouse.

SPANISH AND FRENCH SCHOOLS.

VIth Apartment.—*Murillo:* Six or seven pictures of scenes from the life of the lower classes in a Spanish town; such as Two ragged Boys eating Melons and Grapes, full of humour, and true to nature; as — , Two Boys playing with Dice, and a third looking on. — , A Girl purchasing Fruit. — , Two Boys eating Bread and Fruit.—*Zurbaran:* — , The Virgin and St. John going to Golgotha. — , St. Francis holding a Skull.—*Velazquez:* — , Portrait of a Spaniard, said in the catalogue to be taken for the artist himself. — , Portrait of Cardinal Rospigliosi, afterwards Clement IX. — , — , Portraits.—*Claudio Coello:* , St. Peter of Alcantara with a lay brother walking on the Sea.—*Nic. Poussin:* — , Adoration of the Shepherds. — The Entombment of Christ. — Midas praying to Bacchus.—*Vernet* Several marine pieces. — , Morning — , Sunset. — , Sunrise. — , A Storm.—*Claude:* — , Morning. — Evening. Both green and cold.

ITALIAN SCHOOLS.

VIIth Apartment.—*Guercino:* — Christ crowned with Thorns.— —, A Holy Family, by *Camillo Procaccini* "His best, finely coloured; the Christ's head admirable." *Sir J. R.*—*Lud. Caracci:* — , St. Francis.—*Domenichino* — , Hercules spinning with Omphale.—*Titian:* — , The Virgin and Infant with St. Anthony, St. Jerome, and St. Francis. — , Portrait of a Man in a black dress, said to be Pietro Aretino. "A Kitcat, one hand a-kimbo, the hand itself not seen, only a bit of the ruffle; the other, the left, rests on what appears to be his sword: he is looking off. This portrait has a very pleasing countenance, but is not painted with much facility, nor is it at all mannered; the shadows are of no colour; the drapery being black, and the ground being very near as dark as it, prevents the arm a-kimbo from having a bad effect. It is no small part of our art to know what to bring forward in the light, and what to throw into shade." *Sir J. R.*—*Carlo Dolce* — , Madonna and Child with a Lily "This is one of his best works: the expression of the Virgin is very beautiful; the Christ, which is a little figure at length, though not excellent is still better than his children generally are." *Sir J. R.*—*Luca Giordano* — and — . "Two portraits dressed in rags, like beggars, in imitation of Spagnolet's manner; well painted. They are said to be his own and his father's pictures. I have seen a picture of Caravaggio, painted by himself, in the same style: it is difficult

to find out the wit or humour of this conceit of being drawn in the character of beggars." *Sir J. R.—Giorgione:* — , Worldly Vanity; a young woman holding a looking-glass, in which jewels, &c., are reflected.—*An. Caracci:* — , Murder of the Innocents.—*Tintoretto:* — , A Magdalen.—*Pordenone:* — , A Musical Party.—*Paris Bordone:* — , Portrait of a Lady dressed in red.—*Vasari:* — , Holy Family.

VIIIth Apartment.—*Titian:* — , Portrait of a Venetian in black. — , A Bacchante initiated by Venus into the Bacchanal rites.—*Baroccio:* — , Noli me tangere. "The figures have not much grace; the Magdalen looks as if she was scratching her head; it is, however, finely coloured." *Sir J. R.—Carlo Cignani:* — , The Assumption of the Virgin. "An immense picture, heavy, and in no point excellent." *Sir J. R.—Domenichino:* — . "Susanna and the two Elders. She is sitting at a fountain, the two elders are behind a balustrade. Her head is fine, as are those of the old men; but it is upon the whole a poor, barren composition. There is as much expression in the Susanna as perhaps can be given, preserving at the same time beauty; but the colour is inclinable to chalk, at least it appears so after looking at the warm, splendid colours of Rubens; his full and rich composition makes this look cold and scanty. She is awkwardly placed by herself in the corner of the picture, which appears too large for the subject, the canvas not being sufficiently filled." *Sir J. R.—Guido:* — , The Assumption of the Virgin. "Said to be by *Guido*, but it is undoubtedly a copy. It has that regularity of composition which is frequent with Guido; two large angels and two little angels on each side, and two cherubims regularly placed in the middle, under the Virgin's feet. This formality is certainly a defect in Guido, however it might become other painters who have adopted a style of more dignity." *Sir J. R.* The original is in the Bridgewater Gallery.

The *IXth Apartment* is the private cabinet of the late king of Bavaria, and contains pictures of the Italian school, chiefly collected by himself.—*Raphael:* — , A Holy Family (from Düsseldorf). "Christ and St. John attending to each other; the Virgin sitting on the ground looking at St. John; St. Joseph behind, with both hands on his staff; which, altogether, make a very regular pyramid. The Virgin is beautiful, and so are the children; indeed, the whole is to be admired, but the colouring has a disagreeable yellow cast: it is in his first manner." *Sir J. R.* — , Portrait of his friend Bindo Altoviti; but said in the catalogue to be a portrait of Raphael himself, and as such it was engraved by Morghen. This is an error: see Raphael's Life in Vasari, and notes in the last edition. — , Madonna and Child, in the manner of the Seggiola at Florence; purchased in England from Sir Thomas Baring.—*Andrea del Sarto:* —, Holy Family.—*Leonardo da Vinci:* —, St. Cecilia. — *Fra Bartolomeo:* —, A Holy Family; a masterly painting.—*Perugino:* —, The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard. —, The Virgin contemplating the Child, who is lying on the grass; at the side St. John and St. Nicholas.—*Francesco Francia:* —, The Virgin in deep devotion, kneeling before the infant Jesus laid on the ground.—*Innocenzio da Imola:* —, A Madonna.—*Luini:* —, St. Catherine. —, The Virgin and Child.—*Giorgione:* —, His own portrait.

Cabinets 18 to 23 contain works of the Italian schools. The 18th and 19th Cabinets contain several paintings of the early Florentine masters. In the 18th is a head of St. John in fresco, — , attributed to *Raphael*; an Angel's Head, — , also in fresco, by *Correggio*; and — , Head of a Monk, by *Masaccio*.

19*th Cabinet.*—*Giotto:* 550 and 553 each contains five saints on a gold ground.—*Masaccio:* 558, His own portrait. 559, Faith and Piety.

20*th Cabinet.*—*Garofalo:* — , Virgin

and Child. 594, Portrait.—*Raphael:* 581, The Baptism of Christ; and 593, The Resurrection: two small pictures in his early manner. 588: "A head in an oval frame, from a collection at Florence, where it was said to be Raphael, but it is not by him, nor are the features his, though it is a picture of his time." *J. D.—Andrea del Sarto:* 582 and 583, Sketches in brown, John the Baptist preaching, and the Visitation.

21*st Cabinet.—Raphael:* — , A Virgin and Child, from the Palazzo Tempi at Florence; date about 1507, known by the name of the *Madonna del Tempi.—Correggio* (?): — , An Ecce Homo.

22*nd Cabinet.—Tintoretto:* — , Portrait of Vesalius.—*Carlo Cignani:* — , The Virgin bending over the sleeping Jesus, and holding a cloth before him; St. John on one side—a very pleasing picture.—*Sasso Ferrato:* — , Madonna in adoration.—*Carlo Maratti:* — , A Sleeping Infant.—*Fr. Albani:* — , Venus and Adonis.

23*rd Cabinet.*— — , "A head only, said to be of Correggio, but apparently of Domenico Feti. It should seem by this mistake that there is a resemblance in the manner of Domenico Feti to that of Correggio; what there is, which is very little, lies in the colouring. There is something of a transparent and pearly tint of colour in this head; but the character is much inferior to Correggio. It is in heads or small parts of pictures only that, perhaps, some resemblance can be discovered: in the larger works of Domenico Feti no one can be deceived." *Sir J. R. — Carlo Maratti:* — , Vanity sleeping.

The *lower story* of the Pinacothek contains collections of DRAWINGS by the *Old Masters*, formerly at Mannheim, amounting to 9000, including 5 of *Raphael*, 30 of *Fra Bartolomeo;* a design for the seal of the Academy at Florence, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, accompanied by his own written explanation of it; a portfolio full of *Rembrandt's* Sketches; many by *A. Dürer;* portraits by *Holbein;* a series of subjects from the wars of Maximilian, by *Hans Burgkmair*. The drawings of Cornelius for the Loggie, and 3000 collected by Rugendas, in S. America. These collections are open Mon. and Wed., 11 to 1. Here is also the *Cabinet of Engravings*, amounting in number to 300,000. It is open Tu. and Fri. 9 to 1. Entrance through the porter's room, on the rt.

On the ground floor of the western wing of the Pinacothek is a very choice collection of *Vases*, including 1800 Etruscan, from Viterbo, purchased by the late King. (It is to be seen Sun., Tu., and Thurs., from 10 to 1, by tickets from the Inspector, who is to be found at the top of the 1st flight of stairs.) The rooms are painted in exact imitation of the Greek mural paintings in the tombs at Tarquiniæ, most accurately copied by a young Bavarian artist. These paintings are most interesting, and represent the funereal and marriage rites, banquets, games, &c., of the ancients. The floors are inlaid with Tyrolese marbles. There are three classes of Vases—*Funeral, Prize,* and *Nuptial Vases—Δῶρα ἐπιτάφια*: the two last also, having been treasured up in the houses of the owners during their lives, were buried with them. Among the most remarkable objects are: 1*st Room.*—On the table on the rt. a large vase, on which is represented a young man being instructed in music; in the middle of the room a large vase, on which is the taking of Troy; on the table on the l. a water-jug, with women at a fountain. 2*nd Room.*—Here are some white water-vessels from Attica. 3*rd Room.*—In this is the finest part of the collection. On the 1st table on the l. a vase, on which is the contest of Apollo and Hercules for the brazen-footed hind in the presence of the other gods—a fine work. On the 2nd table is a large nuptial vase, with designs of great beauty, representing different parts of the marriage ceremony: this is one of the finest specimens here. Also a funeral vase, on which is the story of Jason and Medea. In the floor of the 4th room is a fine mosaic (16 ft. square),

found in the Duke of Leuchtenberg's estate in the S. of Italy, representing Apollo surrounded by the Zodiac, and the Year nursing the 4 Seasons, represented as 4 children. On the l. is a curious collection of earthen vessels, oriental in style and ornament, found in the Greek islands.

On the N. side of the Pinacothek is the *New Pinacothek*, begun 1846, and completed 1853. It is open Tu., Thurs., Sat., and Sun., 8–12 and 2–4; in winter from 9–2. It contains 52 rooms on 2 stories. It is from the designs of the architect Voit, and is destined for the reception of the works of the painters of the 19th century. The exterior is decorated with a series of allegorical frescoes, on a colossal scale, executed from Kaulbach's designs by an artist named Nilson, "ineffective, oddly recalling the scenic temptations hung on the outside of booths at fairs." Between the windows on the N. side are colossal full-length portraits, on a white ground, of Thorwaldsen, v. Klenze, Cornelius, Ohmüller, P. Hess, Gärtner, Schnorr, H. Hess, Rottmann, Ziebland, Schwanthaler, Schorn, Schraudolph, Kaulbach. The upper floor, which contains the paintings, is divided into 5 large central halls, 5 rooms on the S. side, and 14 cabinets on the N., besides a room at the W. end filled with Rottmann's *Encaustic* paintings, views of historic sites and remarkable places in Greece. Beginning with the central halls, we have the finest work of *Kaulbach* (the Destruction of Jerusalem*—Titus entering; the Roman Eagle planted on the altar of the Temple; the High Priests putting themselves to death; the Jewish women in despair; the Christians conducted forth from the walls by good angels; above, the 5 prophets who foretold the event), and of *Schorn* (the Deluge).—*Piloty:* Seni, the astrologer, finds the body of Wallenstein, murdered.—*H. Hess:* Virgin and Child, with Saints and Angels.—*Kaulbach's* sketches in oil for the frescoes on the outside of the building. Here is *Wilkie's* capital work, The Reading of the Will.

The *Collection of Paintings on Porcelain* is on the ground floor of the New Pinacothek. It is open Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 9 to 1: the Inspector is to be found in the building. It contains copies on porcelain of the most famous works in the Picture Gallery.

The *Gallery for Permanent Exhibition of Works of Art* (Kunstaustellungs-Gebaüde), in Corinthian style, by *Ziebland*, opposite the Glyptothek (the Brienner-strasse intervening), opened 1845. The pediment is ornamented with a group by *Schwanthaler*, representing the professors of the various arts placing themselves under the protection of Bavaria, who, seated on a throne, is distributing wreaths. It contains works of painting, sculpture, painted glass, porcelain, &c., for sale.

In the Old Picture Gallery on the N. side of the Hofgarten is deposited an extensive collection of antiquities and curiosities from different parts of the world, called the *United Collections* (Die vereinigten Sammlungen). The rooms are thus occupied: 1, Terracottas. 2, Egyptian, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities. 3, Chinese. 4 and 5, Indian and Chinese. 6, *Carvings in ivory* (formerly in the Alte Maxburg); but few of them possess great merit as works of art: a Crucifix, attributed to *A. Dürer;* St. Sebastian, by *Fiamingo;* and 2 bishops' crosiers, one Italian, on which is a crucifix, the other German, with the Annunciation, samples of the art of the 14th centy., are the most remarkable objects. 7, *Arms and Armour:* well executed Cork Models of Buildings, ancient and modern. These collections are open from the beginning of April to the end of Oct., on Mon., Wed., and Fri., from 9 to 1. The entrance is on the N. side of the Hofgarten.

The *National Museum* in Maximilians strasse, is an imposing structure, de-

* A very fine engraving of this picture has been made by Merte—to be had of Carl Waagen, Ulm Strasse, No. 1; also a separate print of the very fine group of The Christians Departing—the gem of the whole composition.

signed by Riedel, and carried out (1858-1863) under the direction of Kuppelmaier, at the expense of the late King Maximilian II. It is 474 Eng. feet in length and 95 feet high. The ground floor contains 28 rooms, the first floor 29, and the second floor 14. The walls are decorated with 154 fresco paintings illustrative of Bavarian History. The rooms are not yet arranged in their proper order, but it is intended to form a complete historical museum on the plan of that at Versailles. The room appropriated to the reign of King Maximilian II. contains a well-executed painting of "Maria Queen of Naples at Gaeta," by Professor Piloty.

The large building adjoining St. Michael's Church, originally the *Jesuits' College*, afterwards the *University*, contains at present the *Cabinets of Coins, Medals, and Gems*, and the *Museum of Natural History*.

The *Cabinet of Coins*, including 20,000 Greek, 18,000 Roman, and 40,000 other medals, is shown to strangers who interest themselves in such subjects, every day but Sunday, from 10 to 12.

The most interesting portion of the *Museum of Natural History* is the *Brazilian Collection*, formed by Drs. Spix and Martius, in their travels through that country. Besides many rare specimens of animals, they have here brought together a collection of dresses, arms, utensils, implements, and ornaments, curiously illustrating the manners and customs of the savage tribes dwelling on the banks of the Amazon river. The robes and head-gear, formed of feathers of parrots and other birds, are very gay. Among the curiosities is a sort of pestle, with which one of the tribes grind their corn; it is a small club of wood studded with teeth of enemies slain in battle. A set of masks, very hideous, formed of the bark of trees, daubed with colours, and worn at festivals. The terrible arrows, steeped in wourale, or urari, a poison so fatal that the slightest wound is followed by almost instant death. The reed tube, 6 or 8 ft. long, out of which they are discharged by the breath with unerring aim. The poison itself, and portions of the plant from which it is obtained. An Indian cradle, shaped somewhat like a boat: the head of the infant is bound down tight under a board, by which, in process of time, the skull is completely flattened. A species of clay sometimes eaten as food by tribes of Indians on the Amazon.

The following objects illustrate the natural history of Bavaria:—Beavers (Castor fiber) taken on the Amper, a tributary of the Isar, not far from Moosburg. Bears: one shot near Passau, the other near Traunstein. Both the above species of animals are becoming rare. The Lämmergeyer (Vultur leucocephalus) and bearded vulture (Gypaetos barbatus), from the Salzburg Alps. A curious series of birds' nests.

This portion of the Museum, which is on the first floor, may be seen every day except Sundays and Festivals, from 9 to 11, and from 2 to 4.

The *Fossil Collection* is on the ground floor. (The keeper is to be found in the Academy from 7 to 12, and from 2 to 7, by inquiring of the housekeeper.) Among the *mineral* and fossil productions of Bavaria are: from Eichstadt, fossil wood, fish, and crabs; from Passau, porcelain earth; from Pfaffenreith, near Passau, black lead; from Berchtesgaden, rock salt and gypsum; from Baireuth, 40 kinds of marble; fish, plants, and flying lizards (Pterodactyls), from the lithographic-stone quarries, Solenhofen; bones of bears, &c., from the caves of Muggendof. The collections of fossils formed by *Count Munster* at Baireuth have been added to this Museum, and are a treasure of geological science.

The **Public Library*, a large, useful, and magnificent building in the Ludwigsstrasse, in the style of a mediæval Italian palace, is from the designs of *Gärtner*. In front are placed statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides. It is capable of containing *two million volumes*. Its staircase is especially grand and imposing — one of the finest architectural interiors in Munich. The collection of books, estimated at 800,000 volumes—or 400,000 works, including 12,000 incunabula (books printed be-

fore 1500) and 22,000 MSS., besides more than 100,000 duplicates, now *on sale*—is, in point of extent, the second in the world, being surpassed by the library of Paris alone, which amounts to 626,000 volumes and 80,000 MSS.

The *Reading Room* is open to the public every week-day from 8 to 1, excepting in Sept. and first 2 weeks in Oct., when it is open from 10 to 12. The library is shown between 10 and 12 daily. Those who wish to see it should go punctually at 10, 11, or 12 o'clock.

Among the rarities of this library may be mentioned the New Testament (Greek) in capital letters, of the 8th century. The Orations of Demosthenes, on cotton paper from Chios. A collection of Traditions of a church at Ravenna, written on papyrus, 9th century. The Codex Alaricianus, or Laws given to the Westgoths by Alaric II. in 506, is the oldest MS. here. MSS. of the New Testament of the 7th and 8th centuries. The Niebelungenlied (1235?) A Bible and Missals, given by the Emp. St. Henry to the Cathedral of Bamberg (1024), most richly decorated with miniatures by Byzantine artists, and the binding enriched with carved ivory, set with precious stones. The Golden Book of St. Emmeran, a MS. of the Gospels in Latin, written in gold capitals (870) for the Emperor Charles the Bald,—fine specimen of early art, superbly bound in a plate of gold, embossed, and set with precious stones. The Tournament Book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria. Orlando Lasso's Seven Penitential Psalms, with coloured borders. *Albert Dürer's* Prayer Book, with very interesting sketches by him and Cranach. Among early printed books (incunabula) of a period anterior to the year 1500, this library possesses 3500 without date, including about 50 block-books, some of them printed at Haarlem; and 6000 with dates. One of the oldest specimens of printing (1454) contains an appeal to arms against the Turks. Luther's Bible, decorated with his own and Melanchthon's portraits, is preserved here. Here is the first attempt at lithography by Sennefelder. Among the autographs is an exhortation written by Luther for the peasants of Suabia, and the correspondence of the Elector Palatine Frederic V., son-in-law of James I., captured after the battle of Prague, 1620. Among them is a letter of Charles I. to his sister.

The *New University*, at the end of the Ludwigsstrasse on the W. side, forms, together with the *Priests' Seminary*, or *Georgianum*, opposite, a quadrangle traversed by the street. Both were designed by Gärtner. The University of Munich is the principal school of learning in the Bavarian dominions, being frequented by about 1700 students, and having 60 ordinary and extraordinary professors. It was originally founded at Ingoldstadt, 1472; was transferred thence to Landshut, 1800; and finally removed to Munich, 1826. It possesses a library of its own, amounting to 160,000 volumes.

Public Monuments.—The *Isar Thor*, one of the ancient entrances into the city from the side of the river, dating from the time of Lewis the Bavarian, was restored in 1833 by *Prof. Gärtner*, and decorated with a fresco by *Neher* and *Kögel*, representing the return of the Emperor Lewis from his victory over Frederick the Handsome of Austria at Mühldorf.

In the Market Place, called *Marienplatz*, in the old town, stands a *Pillar* (called the *Marianische-Säule*), erected by the Elector Maximilian I. of Bavaria, as a memorial of the victory gained by him, in conjunction with the Emperor Ferdinand II., over the Protestant forces of the Elector Palatine (son-in-law of James I.), near Prague, in 1638. It bears this inscription:—

"Rem, Regem, Regimen, Regionem, Religionem,
Conserva Bavaris Virgo Maria tuis."

At the 4 corners are figures of angels combating 4 monsters—a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon, meant to represent pestilence, famine, war, and heresy!

In the *Max-Josephsplatz*, opposite the New Palace, is a statue in bronze of King Maximilian Joseph, modelled by *Rauch* of Berlin. The sculpture of the pedestal is also by him; the architectural arrangements are by *Klenze*.

the N. side, between the lions which support the pedestal, is a statue representing Public Happiness. On the S. side is a statue of Bavaria. On the latter side, figures of Hercules, Diké, Minerva, and Ceres, typifying Power, Justice, Wisdom, and Prosperity; the last of which, in reference to agriculture, is expressed by figures of a husbandman and fruit-grower. On the E. side the king is granting the constitution to Bavaria in the presence of the industrial and educational classes. On the N. side the genius of Humanity is reconciling the two confessions, represented by a Roman Catholic bishop and Evangelical clergyman. This monument was erected by the citizens of Munich.

The bronze *Obelisk* in the centre of the circus called *Karolinenplatz* was erected, as the inscription informs us, by Lewis I., to the 30,000 Bavarians who fell in the Russian campaign. They died fighting on the side of Napoleon, in 1812-13; but the inscription on the N. side says, "they also died for the deliverance of their native land," an assertion which will probably not a little puzzle those who are acquainted with the history of that time. The obelisk is 94½ ft. high, and formed partly out of cannon taken by the Bavarians during the war. In the Maximiliansstrasse is a statue of Gen. Deroy.

At the S. end of the Ludwigsstrasse stands the *Hall of the Marshals* (Die Feldherrnhalle), a copy of the Loggia de' Lanzi at Florence. In it are placed bronze statues of Count Tilly, the celebrated commander of the Imperial armies in the 30 years' war; and of Fieldmarshal Prince Wrede, the Bavarian General in the wars of Napoleon. Both were modelled by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *F. Miller*. (Tilly, however, was born in Belgium, near Gembloux. A Jesuit in his youth, he afterwards served in the armies of Spain, the Empire, and Bavaria.)

An equestrian statue of *King Lewis* decorates the Odeons Platz, and not far off a statue of Schiller was set up 1863.

A statue in bronze of the Elector Maximilian I., chiefly known to fame for his successful expulsion of Protestantism from his dominions, by *Thorwaldsen*, decorates the square called *Promenaden* Platz. It is formed out of cannon taken from the Turks in the Greek war. Around it stand four statues—of *Glück* the composer, born 1714, at Weidenwangen, in the Upper Palatinate; his statue was modelled by *Fr. Brugger*;—of Orl. di Lasso, born at Mons in Belgium, and died at Munich in 1599, being then Director of the Chapel of the Elector of Bavaria; his statue is by *Max Widnmann*;—of *Kreitmeyer*, author of the Bavarian Code, by Schwanthaler;—and of *Wisteneieder* by Widnmann.

At the N. end of the Ludwigsstrasse is the *Triumphal Arch* (Das Siegesthor), an imitation of the arch of Constantine. It was begun by *Gärtner*, and carried on after his death by *Metzger*. On the top is placed a figure of Victory, in a triumphal car, drawn by 4 lions, modelled by *Wagner*, and cast in bronze, by *F. Miller*. The figures and reliefs, representing battles, without the country of the combatants being indicated, were executed by various artists from the designs of *Wagner*.

Another triumphal arch, *the Propylæum*, of Greek architecture, has been erected, 1863, in the Briennerstrasse.

The **Bavarian Hall of Fame* (Die baierische Ruhmeshalle) stands on a bank which rises slightly from the W. side of the Theresien Wiese. It was designed by *Klenze*, and consists of a Doric portico (*cross*), forming 3 sides of a quadrangle, in the centre of whose open side rises the colossal statue of Bavaria. The busts of those Bavarians who have been most distinguished in war or peace are placed along the wall behind the columns, which are 48 in number, and, with the capital, 22½ ft. high. In the tympana, at the end of the wings, are 4 recumbent female figures by *Schwanthaler*, representing the 4 national divisions of the kingdom, Bavaria, the Palatinate, Swabia, and Franconia. The frieze contains 92 metopes, of which 44 are adorned with figures of Victory; the remaining 48 with reliefs representing

the various arts, sciences, professions, and occupations which flourish in civilised society, all from the designs of *Schwanthaler*. The *bronze colossal statue of Bavaria*, 61½ ft. high, stands on a pedestal of the height of 28½ ft. It represents the Protectress of Bavaria, accompanied by a lion; in her right hand is a sword for protection; her left hand raised holds a chaplet, to crown merit. It was modelled by *Schwanthaler*, and cast by *Fr. Miller*, at the royal foundry. A staircase within leads into its head, which can hold 8 persons sitting. Through the eyes may be seen one of the best *bird's-eye views* of Munich.

The *Studios* of the Munich *artists* employed on the great public works ought to be visited. These gentlemen are very polite to strangers, and feel flattered by a visit, which ought to be made at such an hour as has been ascertained by previous inquiry to be most convenient. This is usually before 2 o'clock. All that is required is that the visitor present his card.

Kaulbach (in the Royal Academy, of which he is Director, to be seen from 12 to 1) confines himself almost entirely to oil-painting. One of his greatest achievements is the picture of the Destruction of Jerusalem in the New Pinacothek. Here is the cartoon of the "Geisterschlacht," the battle of the spirits of the Romans and Huns slain before the walls of Rome, which the artist executed for Count Raczynski of Berlin.

The studios of *M. v. Schwind*, *T. Schlotthauer*, *Professors Schraudolph*, *v. Piloty*, and *Widnmann* (sculptor), are in the Academy.

The *Schwanthaler Museum*. The late sculptor *Schwanthaler* left by his will the models of all his executed works to the Academy, together with his studio, situated in the Schwanthalerstrasse, and containing a very extensive and interesting collection, open every day to the public. The studio of *Prof. Widnmann* is at No. 4, Augustenstrasse; that of *L. Schaller*, No. 8, Arcisstrasse.

The *Royal Bronze Foundry*, on the outskirts of the town, a little to the rt. of the road to Nymphenburg, is worth visiting, as it usually contains some fine specimens of castings of all sizes. Most of the statues erected in Germany of late years were cast here. It is under the direction of *F. Miller*. Open, 12 to 1, daily.

The *Royal Painted Glass Manufactory* (near the Glyptothek) usually contains some good specimens of this art. The windows for Cologne Cathedral were made here. The *painting of glass for windows* is worth inspection. The different colours are laid on one piece of glass,—a variation from the old process, by which glass-painting was a species of transparent mosaic. The glass must be heated 7 times in the furnace, and the most equable temperature preserved, without which the work would be destroyed. Hence the process is tedious and very expensive. The stained glass is made at Benedictbeuern, and it is here painted and burned, or incrusted.

Lithography was invented at Munich by Aloys Sennefelder, about 1800, and the art still maintains great perfection here.

The *Theatre*, in the Max-Josephsplatz is a handsome edifice, with a lofty Corinthian portico, painted with various colours, conformably, as it is supposed, with the polychromatic system adopted by the Greeks in their buildings. It is one of the largest in Germany, and will accommodate 2500 persons. It was built (1825) by the corporation of the city at a cost of 80,000*l*. The internal arrangements and machinery are excellent, and well worth inspection by those who have never before seen the details of a playhouse. To avert the danger of fire, water is distributed in pipes over every part of the building, the supply being raised by powerful pumps out of a canal flowing beneath it. The roof commands a good view of Munich.

The days of performance are usually Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday—Sunday and Thursday being opera nights. The performances begin at 6½; the orchestra and chorus are good, but few of the singers or actors are eminent. The musical de-

partment is under the direction of the Capellmeister Lachner.

Prices of Admission.—A box, 1st tier, 8 Gn.; 2nd, 9 Gn.; 3rd, 7 Gn.; a single place in 1st tier, 1 Gn.; in 2nd, 1 Gn. 12 kr. A stall or lock-up seat (Sperrsitz), in the pit, the most agreeable part of the house, and frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, costs 1 Gn.

Residenz Theater, between the Palace and Opera-house; performance twice a-week; resembles the Theatre of Versailles, but excels it in richness of decoration. Light pieces are played here alternately with the Hof Theater.

The *Odeon* is a handsome edifice, the large concert-hall of which is devoted to musical entertainments, concerts, and balls, which take place periodically, during the winter season. The ground floor is occupied by the Literary Club; the first and second floor by the Conservatory of Music. Marble busts of celebrated musical composers stand in the niches of one of the entrance halls. Amongst them are those of Händel, Gluck, Mozart, Haydn, Beethoven, Weber, and Mehul.

Two *Volks Theatern* (popular theatres) —one in Vorstadt Au, the other in the Müllerstrasse,—have 2 performances daily, at 4 and 8 p. m. To appreciate the broad humour requires a knowledge of the local dialect.

The *Museum* (§ 44), Promenadenstrasse, is a club composed of gentlemen of the upper classes, into which a stranger may be introduced by a member for the space of a month. The institution includes a reading-room, where the principal European journals —among them the Times, Galignani's Messenger, and the Quarterly Review —are taken in; a billiard-room, and ball-room, &c.

Strangers not provided with introductions, or intending to make only a short stay, will find the reading-room, called *Literarische Verein*, on the ground-floor of the Odeon, well provided with German and French papers, including Galignani. A member can introduce a stranger gratuitously for 3 days; but a subscription of 1 fl. 12 kr. will secure admission for a month.

The *English Garden* is a tolerably successful imitation of an English park: it is about 4 m. long, but not more than ½ a mile broad. It is entered from the Hofgarten, and commences immediately beyond it. It is laid out with groves and shrubberies, interspersed with temples, a pagoda (near which the band plays on Saturday afternoon), a bath-house, &c. &c. Several branches of the Isar are carried through it; and at the further extremity is a fine lake. It affords many pleasant walks and rides, especially near the borders of the lake, which will prove equally agreeable to those who seek retirement or exercise in a cool and refreshing shade from the summer sun. In its varied walks and shady groves of fine trees it contrasts most delightfully with the monotonous open plain around Munich, and really deserves more than one visit. Few cities in Europe possess so beautiful a promenade. It was planted originally by Count Rumford in 1781. A *Circular Temple* (monopteros) of the Ionic order has been erected on the summit of a mound, near the road running through the garden: it is a good point of view, and exhibits a modern example of the ancient application of colours to the exterior of a Grecian building.

One of the most agreeable * *Walks*, commanding the best view of Munich, is the high *Terrace*, forming the rt. bank of the Isar, approached by the Grand Maximiliansstrasse and the new bridge. It lies on the l. (N.) after passing the Maximilianæum. It is laid out with trees and shrubberies in the fashion of an English garden. The Tyrolese Alps appear in the distance.

The *Great Prison* (Strafarbeitshaus), in the suburb Au, is worthy the inspection of those who take an interest in such establishments. One division is appropriated to prisoners sentenced to 1—8 years' confinement, for minor offences. To the other belong great offenders condemned for life, or for a term not yet fixed (unbestimmte Zeit), with a provisionary sentence for 16

years, liable to be prolonged at the expiration of that term to 10 years more, or to be terminated at the judgment of the superior courts, according to the conduct of the prisoner. "Every prisoner is obliged to work at his own trade, so that there is no kind of handicraft that is not going on within the prison walls. It is like a general manufactory: carpenters, blacksmiths, saddlers, tailors, shoemakers, dyers—all are seen plying their trades. The article chiefly produced seems to be the light blue cloth worn by the Bavarian army. Whatever a prisoner gains by his labour more than sufficing to keep him is kept until the term of his imprisonment expires, and it is then given to him, deducting a quota for the expenses of the establishment. There is a separate workshop allotted to each trade; the prisoners work in company, and are permitted to converse upon allowed topics, overseers being of course present. Criminals who are admitted at so early an age as not to have yet learned a trade are permitted to make choice of one, which is taught to them. Women (who are rigorously separated from the male prisoners) follow their trades also: we see embroidery, stocking-weaving, straw-hat making and plaiting, and all the other kinds of labour in which women are engaged. Women who have been servants before are servants still. In fact, the interior service of the prison is performed by the criminals; and all their wants are supplied by themselves or their neighbours. I tasted the soup and meat in the kitchen, and the bread in the bake-house, and found both excellent." Every prisoner has a fixed daily task allotted to him, the produce of which varies from 9 to 30 kreutzers daily, and the amount is increased in proportion to his skill and proficiency, so that the sum to be laid by, after deducting the expense of clothing, &c., is very small, 76 fl., or 6*l.*, being the largest amount on record saved by one individual after 22 years of imprisonment. The amount of the savings-fund varies according to the number of prisoners. In 1839 it was 13,140 fl.; in 1840, the number of prisoners having decreased, 11,995 fl.

"I saw some prisoners confined for life, for crimes which in England would have sent them to the gallows: these are tasked to a certain quantity of work, and maintain themselves and benefit the state at the same time. By a singularly humane enactment, prisoners for life are allowed some indulgences that are denied to those whose punishment is for a limited term." Although more heavily ironed, they are not worked so hard as the rest, but they are locked up in parties of four, in small cells, instead of working together in large numbers like the rest.

"The utmost cleanliness and simplicity pervade every department of this excellent establishment; a proper discipline and just restraint are united to those arrangements that insure the health and improvement of the prisoners; and the building itself is one of the most complete that I have ever seen set apart for the correction of criminals."—*Inglis.*

The *Public Cemetery*, Gottesacker, or *Friedhof* (§ 45), lies outside the Sendling Gate. It is one of the most interesting in Germany, of vast extent, and open to Catholics and Protestants alike. On the S. side of it, after passing a semicircular vaulted building containing the Leichenhaus (*i. e.* dead-house, where the bodies of all the persons who die are exposed to public view—a horrid sight), lies the *New Friedhof*. This is a large square enclosure, 427 ft. each side, surrounded by an elegant cloister of brick, with moulded ornaments, in the Lombard style. It is from the designs of *Gärtner*, whose monument is now within it.

N.W. of the Cemetery, and near it, is the *General Hospital*, Krankenhaus, supported by contributions from servants' wages in the town. Women pay 6 kr., men pay 18 kr., per quarter, to entitle them to the benefit of it in time of sickness. It contains 600 beds.

The *English Church Service* is performed on Sundays at 11 A.M., either at the Odeon or at one of the hotels. A project is on foot for building an English ch. here, and 500*l.* has been subscribed.

Baths.—The Diana Bad, in the English Garden, is one of the pleasantest in any European city.

A *Valet-de-Place* receives between 1 fl. 36 kr. and 2 fl. for a day. His services are almost indispensable here, as many of the collections and buildings are open for a single hour only, once or twice a week; without a knowledge of which, and some method in arranging visits to different objects, much time will be lost.

Fiacres (Droschken, Cabs), well appointed and numbered, stand for hire in the Schrannenplatz and Max-Josephsplatz, at the Karlsthor, Isarthor, and Sendlingerthor, and in the Odeonplatz, close to the Hofgarten.

	Cab (*Droschke*). 2 persons.	*Fiaker* (2-horse carriage). 1 or 2 p.	3 or 4 p.
From or to the Rly. Stat. .	12 kr.	18 kr.	24 kr.
Every ½ hr. for the first hr. within the city . .	12 kr.	18 kr.	24 kr.
After the first hr. every ½ hr. . . .	6 kr.	15 kr.	18 kr.

From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. the fare is one-half higher. Luggage charged extra: small packages 6 kr., large do. 12 kr.

Omnibus to or from the rly., with luggage, 12 kr. to 18 kr.: without luggage, 6 kr.

Ministers from Great Britain, almost all the courts of Europe, and a U. S. Consul, reside here.

Bavarian Glass, at least as good as the Bohemian, may be had at *Steigerwald's* handsome shop under the arcades of the Hofgarten. Prices moderate.

Baron Cotta, bookseller, 10, Promenadenstrasse; J. Palm, Theatinerstrasse; and Herman Manz, Briennerstrasse, keep a good assortment of English as well as German and French books, guide-books, &c.

The *telescopes* of Frauenhofer are justly celebrated. Since his death the manufacture is carried on by Merz Bros., 11, Müllerstrasse.

Wimmer (A. Humplmayr), 12, Promenadenstrasse, has beautiful copies *on Porcelain* of old masters, besides pictures and prints.

Carl Waagen, No. 2, Carlsstrasse, agent for H. M. the King of Prussia, has some very fine *paintings* (ancient and modern) for sale; also the engravings from Kaulbach's 'Jerusalem.'

The *October* or *Volks Fest.*—On the first Sunday in October, every year, a species of agricultural meeting, instituted by King Lewis of Bavaria, is held on the meadows to the S.E. of the town, called *Theresienwiese*, immediately under the colossal statue of Bavaria. Its original object was the promotion of agriculture in its various branches by the distribution of prizes for the finest farm-produce. The peasantry assemble from far and near, bringing with them the best specimens of cattle, which are paraded before the king, who is usually present on these occasions, and distributes the prizes. After this, exquisitely ludicrous horse-races are run. Matches of rifle-shooting also take place, and prizes are given by the king to the best marksmen. A high sloping bank running along one side of the meadow, cut into steps like a Roman amphitheatre for the convenience of spectators, commands a good view of the whole scene, which is interesting to a stranger from the variety of costume, since the inhabitants of many different villages attend, each with their respective banners. The festivities last for 2 or 3 days after the Sunday.

Munich has the reputation of being a very dissolute capital; a careful examination, however, of population returns, kept at the police-office, has proved that this has been greatly exaggerated. The illegitimate births are to the legitimate as 2 to 3, it is true; but this includes a large number ($\frac{1}{3}$) of females who repair to the city from a distance. Even as it is, the fault apparently lies less with the people themselves than with the laws, which lay the most absurd restrictions upon the liberty of marrying. Munich ranks in this respect far above Vienna, where the illegitimate births are as 1 in 67 compared with the whole population, whereas here it is only 1 in 173.

The *immediate Environs* of Munich abound in taverns and gardens (§ 37),

the resort of the middle classes, where a profusion of beer is drunk and waltzes are danced for 6 or 8 hours without intermission, to the sound of very tolerable music, provided by the proprietors of these places of entertainment. A visit to some of them, especially on Sundays and holidays, when they are chiefly frequented, will give the stranger an opportunity of obtaining some insight into the manners of the people. He will then see to advantage the peculiar Munich head-dress called *Eirgel-Haube*—a small bag of gold or silver tissue with two points like a swallow's tail. It is worn on the back of the head to enclose the hair, and often costs as much as 30 or 40 fl.; a piece of extravagance which even the poorer class of females indulge.

Nymphenburg—a Royal Palace about 3 m. off, built in the latter end of the 17th century, is an agreeable afternoon's excursion. It presents towards Munich a semicircular façade broken so as to look like a number of small pavilions. In front are gardens in the French style, traversed by a straight canal filled with water of crystalline purity, falling over ledges of masonry. Behind, near the Bath-house or Pavilion, is an extensive lake, the borders of which are prettily laid out in the English style, diversified by art, and planted round with trees and shrubs. The interior of the palace is not at all remarkable; but the hot-houses are very extensive, and the collection of Brazilian plants unrivalled. The fountains, supplied with water from the Lake of Starenberg, throw up a jet 85 ft. high, by the aid of an hydraulic machine. The menagerie formerly existing here is broken up, but one or two specimens of beavers from the Isar and Danube may still be seen. There is a Royal Manufactory of China here. Either in going or returning the visitor should drive through the Hirschgarten, which abounds with deer and other game. In the grounds is a hunting-lodge, built by the Emperor Charles VII., which contains two or three rooms richly carved and silvered, though now somewhat faded.

Schleissheim—a deserted palace of the Bavarian Electors, built 1684–1700, about 7 m. N. of Munich, in a dreary situation near the road to Ingoldstadt, is now scarce worth a visit, since its once famous picture-gallery has been stripped to furnish out the Pinacothek at Munich. The Crucifixion by *Tintoretto*, one of the largest pictures in the world, formerly in the Augustine Church, Munich, is a work of merit, and remains here chiefly on account of its unmanageable size, and the want of room for it elsewhere. Also the following paintings of inferior value from Düsseldorf, mentioned by Sir Joshua Reynolds:—*Rubens'* Diogenes with a lantern looking for an honest man, among a multitude of half-length figures (this is not Rubens' best manner of painting); Laban reconciled to his brother; the Assumption of the Virgin. *Vandyke:* Portrait of his wife in a white dress (the picture has been damaged). At Schleissheim there is a School of Agriculture and a Model Farm (Musterwirthschaft).

Harlaching—a village, consisting of a church, an inn, and one or two houses—was at one time the residence of the landscape-painter Claude Lorraine. It lies on the rt. bank of the Isar, about 3 m. above Munich, and commands a view of the Tyrolese Alps.

A more picturesque excursion is that to the *Lake of Würm* or *Starnbergersee* (Rte. 186)—Railway thither—19 m. in 1 hr. Its scenery, however, is tame in comparison with that of the *Tegernsee and Walchensee*, at the foot of the Bavarian Alps (Rte. 187), and vastly inferior to that of Berchtesgaden and Königssee, in the midst of the sublimest district of the chain of the highlands of Salzburg (Rtes. 185, 199). These latter excursions will each occupy several days; but cannot fail of affording the highest gratification.

Railways to Augsburg, Ulm, Nuremberg, Stuttgart; to Innsbruck and Salzburg; to Linz and Vienna; to Landshut; to Ratisbon and Passau. Omnibuses convey passengers to the station: charge 6 kr. each, with luggage 12 kr.

Stellwagen, daily, to Ingolstadt, Dachau, Freising.

Lohnkutscher (§ 36) may always be heard of at the Hotels Detzer and Goldener Hahn. Boards are usually set up in front of these houses, announcing their destination and time of departure.

ROUTE 167.

FRANKFURT TO NUREMBERG BY WÜRZBURG—RAILWAY.

Railroad, 31½ German m. = 145 Eng. m. (4 trains daily; express in 9 hrs.; terminus in Frankfurt, outside of Allerheiligen Thor).

rt. The river Main is seen, and the town of Offenbach beyond it, distant 1½ m. from

Mainkur Stat.

Wilhelmsbad Stat., in a sort of park. This is a watering-place much frequented by the Frankfurters.

On the l. bank of the Main, near the village of Rumpenheim, a large white house is seen. It is a summer residence of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. On the rt. is the *Palace of Philipp's Ruhe*, a summer residence of the Elector of Hesse. Shortly after, the railroad, crossing the river Kinzig by a covered bridge, enters

Hanau Stat. (*Inn:* Zum Adler). The town, of 16,000 Inhab., stands between the Main and the Kinzig, which, after having half encircled the town, here falls into the Main in the most fertile part of the Wetterau. It is the second town in importance of Hesse, ranking after Cassel, and has some considerable manufactures. Wm. Grimm, the philologer, was born here 1786.

l. of the Rly. lies the Forest of Lamboi, the scene of the *Battle of Hanau*, Oct. 30 and 31, 1813, when Marshal Wrede with 40,000 Bavarians threw himself across the road from Leipzig, to intercept the retreat of Napoleon, but was overborne by 80,000 French, and compelled to fly.

Kahl Stat. Beyond the Kahlbach lies *Dettingen* Stat., a large village, celebrated for the battle gained by the Austrians and English over the French in 1743. This was the last engagement in which a king of England appeared in person on the field. On this occasion George II. displayed considerable skill as the commander of the army, and his son, the duke of Cumberland, distinguished himself by prodigies of valour. At

Klein-Ostheim, Bavarian frontier-village, marked by blue posts, the monuments of some of the officers who fell in the action may be seen in the churchyard.

25½ *Aschaffenburg Stat.* (*Inns:* Freihof, good and clean; Baierisher Hof; Post.)

This town (Pop. 10,000) lies on the rt. bank of the Main. It owes its origin to being the station of the 10th and 23rd Legions. On the ruins of the Roman castle the mayors of the palace of the Frankish kings built a hunting-palace. Its most conspicuous building is the red *Palace* (*Schloss*), on a commanding eminence above the river. It is a large square red edifice, with a tower at each angle, 180 ft. high, built by the Archbishops and Electors of Mayence for a summer residence. The date is 1606, and the style of architecture Renaissance (our Elizabethan). It contains a gallery of 382 pictures, chiefly curious rather than beautiful; a fine *Library*, with MSS. illuminations and early printed books; and a cabinet of 20,000 engravings.

In the Park, close to the Rly. station, is the *Roman Villa*, or Pompeianum, a copy of that of Castor and Pollux at Pompeii, with similar decorations, built for King Lewis of Bavaria, under the direction of the architect *Gärtner*. It stands near the river, and commands a fine view of it and the old bridge. The ramparts have been levelled and turned into walks. One picturesque gate (Herstall Thor) deserves notice.

The *Dom* or *Stiftskirche*, on the Bad-

berg-hill, was founded A.D. 974, but the present edifice is in different styles. Portions of the cloisters are of the 10th century, others are considered by Moller to date from the 13th. They present an early example of the use of the pointed arch in Germany. The nave has double aisles, the inner barrel-vaulted, the outer aisles pointed. In the church is the monument of Card. Albert of Brandenburg, consisting of 2 bronze bas-reliefs, the Cardinal's effigy and the Virgin in glory, executed 1525, by *Peter Vischer*, under a canopy, the work of a more recent age and a very inferior artist. Those of Duke Otto of Bavaria, 1574, and a bronze monument by Hack, are also remarkable. A group in marble of the Elector Fred. v. Erthal is by no means successful.

About a mile out of the town, beyond the bridge, on the l. bank of the Main, is the pretty royal villa, park, and orangery of *Schöne Busch*.

The situation of Aschaffenburg upon the winding Main, and the walks in the gardens around it and attached to the palace, as well as in the *Schöne Busch*, are very agreeable.

Between Aschaffenburg and Würzburg lies the *Forest of Spessart* (Silva Spissa), one of the largest in Germany, and one of the few remaining fragments of the great primeval *Hercynian Forest*, described by Cæsar and Tacitus.

The highest summit of the Spessart range of hills is near Rohrbrunn. Portions of the Spessart Forest are cut down every year, and the vacant ground in a great measure replanted. A wild country, few villages.

The railroad to Würzburg soon enters rock-cuttings in the new red sandstone, gradually ascending among wooded hills, crosses the stream of the Laufach, and pierces the high hill of the Schwarzkopf in a tunnel nearly 2 m. long.

Heigenbrücken Stat. Thence descends by a clear trout-stream to

Partenstein Stat., whence it follows the valley of the Lohr downwards, and reaches the valley of the Main at

Lohr Stat., a very pretty scene (*Inns:* Post; Krone), a town of 3600 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Main, which the railway hence follows all the way to Würzburg, nearly parallel with the post-road.

32 Gemünden Stat. (*Inn:* a homely one at the Stat.) This is the nearest station to *Kissingen Baths* (Rte. 169), by Hammelburg. *Eilwagen* daily; carriage and pair cost 14 fl. Gemünden stands at the influx of the Saale into the Main. Above it rises the *Castle of Schorenberg*, ruined in 1243. At the lower end is a new *prison*.

Stone embankments protect the Rly. The vine covers the hills near

Carlstadt Stat. (See Rte. 190.)

Retzbach Stat.

Veitshochheim Stat.

The *Convent of Zell* is now occupied by the manufactory of König and Bauer, inventors of the cylindrical steam printing-press. Exquisite view over the winding stream and vine-clad banks of the Main; Würzburg itself appears in sight, and the citadel rears itself aloft on the summit of a hill.

23 WÜRZBURG Stat. (*Inns:* Kronprinz von Baiern, near the Post, clean and good, at the side of the Hofplatz facing the Palace;—Frankischer Hof; Gustavus Adolphus lodged here;—Adler, small, but tolerable bachelor's quarters. The traveller may try Franconian wines, which grow on the hills round Würzburg: the best kinds are the Steinwein (stone wine) and Leisten.

Würzburg, beautifully situated on the Main, and containing 32,598 Inhab. (2000 Protestants), was for more than 1000 years the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, ruled by a line of 82 bishops, who were princes of the Empire, and by their power and wealth exercised great influence in Germany. This will account for the number of churches which sprang up in the chief town of their territory. Those which remain, however, are either incomplete or have been injured by modern alterations, so that they are deficient in the grandeur and beauty which they would otherwise have possessed. The narrow streets, overhanging houses, and pointed gables, mark the antiquity of the town, which

contains many picturesque, and some fine public buildings.

A stone bridge connects the city with the suburb Mainviertel; it was begun in 1476, and finished 1607; it is ornamented with statues of saints, &c.

A wide and rather picturesque street, called the Domstrasse, runs eastward from the bridge, and in the same line with it: at the end of this stands the **Cathedral* (*Dom*), founded in the 8th century on the spot where St. Kilian suffered martyrdom: he was an Irish missionary, who came hither to preach Christianity, and is now regarded as the apostle of Franconia. Of the original structure nothing remains; the present building, distinguished by its four towers, shows on the outside some traces of the round style of the 11th and 12th centuries, particularly in the two towers at the east end. The interior, modernised and covered with stucco figures and ornaments, with tarnished gilding, and worthless pictures, contains a long series of monuments of the magnificent prelates of Würzburg; their marble effigies, in high relief, planted upright against the walls and piers, each bearing the sword of temporal rule in the right hand, and the crosier in the left. They are curious in the history of art and of religion. There are also in the aisles and transepts several curious monuments of other persons, chiefly clerical, and connected with the cathedral; some in bronze, in low relief, like those at Bamberg. At the extremity of the N. transept is the funereal chapel of Bishop Schönborn, in the Italian style, only remarkable for the profusion of marble and gilding with which it is overloaded. Just to the left on entering by the west door is an ancient bronze font, with reliefs representing events in the life of our Saviour. The inscription round its upper edge gives 1279 as the year of its completion.

On the N. side of the Dom stands the *Neue Münster* Church (b. 1000), in the Romanesque crypt of which—the remnant of a much earlier building than that which now rises over it—is the plain sarcophagus tomb of St. Kilian. His relics impart such virtue to a well in the crypt, that it cures sore eyes. Outside, at the E. end of the church, a monument was erected (1843) to Walther von der Vogelweide (d. 1230), the most popular of the Minnesingers, who was buried in the cloisters. The German epitaph is by King Lewis of Bavaria. He left a sum of money to buy corn to feed the birds at his tomb every day at noon: the inscription and relief refer to this. The Chapter, however, soon discovered that the money would be best applied in buying white bread for themselves.

E. from the cathedral is the *Royal*, originally *Episcopal*, *Palace*, situated in a square flanked by two singular tall pillars; it was erected by two bishops of the family of the Counts of Schönborn, 1720-40, and is of great size and unusual magnificence. Its architect was a German, John Balt'r Neuman, and few *royal* palaces surpass its now faded splendour. The staircase is very stately and original in its design. The 284 apartments contained in the building, including the suite occupied by the Emperors of Germany on their way to the coronation at Frankfurt, are distinguished for the gorgeous display of gilding, marble, Gobelin tapestry, silken draperies, and mirrors. The *Chapel*, well worth seeing, is a very rich specimen of internal decoration, in the taste of the time of Louis XIV. The whole edifice, not undeserving of the title of a German Versailles, is remarkable evidence of the unbounded wealth of the ecclesiastical princes of the Empire, nearly to the end of the last century, when it was swept away in the changes which followed the French Revolution. Though termed the *Residence*, this palace is rarely inhabited by the royal family. The gardens attached to it are a very agreeable walk. The 3 gates leading into them are very fine specimens of iron-work.

On the N. side of the town, not far from the Rly. Stat., stands the *Julius-Spital*, a magnificent asylum for poor, infirm, and sick (arme, press-

kafte, und kranke), and at the same time a school of medicine; it is named after a bishop, who founded it in 1572, but the present is not wholly the original building. It is in extent a palace, having a range of 62 windows in front, and containing 28 wards, each with 12 beds: the whole establishment is remarkable for its cleanliness. Passing under the archway, over which is a relief representing the founding of the hospital, you enter a spacious quadrangle with 2 fountains, and the N. side of which is a handsome building in an Italian style. Beyond this is a pretty garden. In the walk, planted with trees, called the *Grabea*, or *Untere Promenade*, in front of the hospital, the late king of Bavaria erected, in 1847, a fine bronze statue by *Schwanthaler* to the founder, Julius Echter von Mespelbrunn.

A little E. from the Julius-Spital is another very large church, domed, and in an Italian style (1671), called *Stift Haug*. Here the Prince of Hohenlohe performed his miracles! The interior is entirely covered with tarnished gilding, bad pictures, and whitewash.

N. of the Domstrasse is the Marketplace, a very gay and animated scene on a market morning, and on the N. side of it stands the *Marienkapelle*, the finest church in Würzburg, an elegant pointed Gothic building (1377-1479), with a tower of red stone in the same style, surmounted by a lantern of late Italian. It has tall lancet windows, sculpture over the portals, against the buttresses, and within on the columns. It has been carefully restored, at considerable expense, but is still sadly crowded with shops between the buttresses. It was built on the site of a Jewish synagogue, destroyed in 1348, when the Jews were burnt, with their wives and children, in their houses, by the zealous Christians.

The *University* was founded 1582: it enjoys some celebrity as a school of medicine, but the number of students has declined within a few years. In 1849 there were only 420.

The once numerous monastic establishments of Würzburg are diminished to 5; among those that remain is an *Ursuline Nunnery*.

The most pleasing sight in Würzburg is the *view from the *Citadel*, or *Marienburg*, on the left bank of the Main. The town itself has an imposing appearance, owing to the number of its towers and steeples: it is backed by the hill producing the celebrated Stein wine, and the Main, winding through the landscape, adds a charm to the view. The flanks of the hill of the citadel, also clad with vineyards, furnish the other principal of the Franconian wines, called Leisten. The best sort grows on the slope opposite, the *Kapelberg* (or *Köppele*), a neighbouring hill, named from the white pilgrimage *chapel* on its summit, which is rendered more conspicuous by the line of stations leading up to it. The view from this church is quite as fine as that from the citadel.

Permission to enter the *Citadel* must be obtained from the Commandant of Würzburg. This fortress was the stronghold and original residence of the bishops, and is supposed to occupy the site of one of the 50 Roman castles built by Drusus in Germany. It consists, at present, of a tall donjon and several other relics of a feudal edifice, associated with more recent constructions.

Close under the hill of the Citadel, between it and the river, stands the *Ch. of St. Burkhard*, a very ancient building, with nave and towers in the round style, but calculated to interest the antiquary alone.

The glacis of the fortifications which surround Würzburg has been, for the most part, laid out in gardens and shrubberies, forming agreeable walks.

There is a club (§ 44) furnished with newspapers, called *Harmonie* (close to the cathedral), and a *Theatre* here.

Gerscheim, a village near Würzburg, was the scene of an engagement between the Bavarian and Prussian forces in July 1866, in which the latter were victorious.

Steamers on the Main to Marktbreit, Hanau, and Frankfurt (Rte. 190), when the depth of water allows. (Have ceased to take passengers.)

Eilwagen daily to Kissingen (during the season); to Ansbach; to Heilbronn Stat. for Stuttgart and Heidelberg; to Mergentheim; to Brückenau and Fulda.

Railway to Frankfurt, Bamberg, Nuremberg, Munich, Augsburg, Baireuth, Leipsig.

From Würzburg the Nuremberg Rail ascends the valley of a tributary of the Main, nearly due E. until it reaches

Rottendorf Stat.

Dettelbach Stat. A walled town. Its Pfarrkirche has two towers on its S. side, and is much modernized. The council chamber in the Town-hall is worthy of notice.

Kitzingen Stat. An old town of 7000 Inhab. with 4 churches. Its Pfarrkirche has the S. aisle divided into 2 stories by a fine vaulted gallery fronted with open tracery. In the chancel is a very fine Tabernacle with much rich ornamentation and statuary.

Langenfeld Stat.

60 m. *Fürth Stat.* An active manufacturing town: Pop. 17,500, which has become a formidable rival of Nuremberg. About 2500 of the population are Jews, who, having been interdicted from settling, or even sleeping, in Nuremberg, have made the fortune of Fürth by their industry and perseverance. They possess a college and a separate court of justice of their own, several schools, synagogues, and Hebrew printing establishments, and enjoy privileges denied them in many parts of the Continent. In St. Michael's church is a Sacramentshaus, 24 ft. high, carved by Adam Kraft. The Rathhaus is a fine modern Gothic building of red sandstone.

The memorable battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which terminated in the retreat of the Swedish King after a display of consummate skill on both sides, took place in the neighbourhood of Fürth 4 Sep. 1632. The head-quarters of Gustavus in Fürth were at the inn called Grüner Baum, in the street still named after him. Wallenstein was strongly posted near Zirndorf, upon the low wooded hill about 2 m. south of Fürth, surmounted by the ruins of a fortress, from which it gets the name Alte Veste. In addition to the commanding ground, Wallenstein had fortified himself within ramparts, ditches, and palisades. Yet, in spite of this, Gustavus, driven to desperation by famine and pestilence, which had mowed down his army, determined on attempting to carry it by storm. The attack was commenced by the German troops in the Swedish service, but a shower of balls rained down from a hundred pieces of artillery soon compelled them to retreat. Gustavus then, to shame them, led on his own sturdy warriors, the Finlanders; but their ranks were shattered by a cannonade in the same manner, and bravery availed nothing against an enemy who was not to be reached. A third attack met with no better success. A fourth, fifth, and sixth, from fresh bodies of troops, proved equally hopeless; and at length, after a 10 hrs. engagement, and a loss of 1700 men, Gustavus was compelled to draw off his forces. The difficult task of effecting a retreat in the face of the enemy was skilfully and bravely executed by Colonel Hepburn, a Scotch officer in the Swedish service. Offended at the promotion of an inferior officer above his head, he had sworn never to draw his sword for Gustavus again; but now that the King, in his emergency, begged of him this favour, the brave soldier forgot his resentment: "Sire, this is the only service I cannot refuse to perform, since it requires some daring," was his answer, and he executed his task most gallantly. A small tavern has been built on the hill of the Alte Veste, and it forms the common resort of holiday-making citizens. The Rly. between Fürth and and Nuremberg was the first iron road completed in Germany (1834).

4¾ m. *Nuremberg Stat.* The terminus near the Spitlerthor is one of the two rly. stations of the city. The other and larger station is near the Frauenthor, and is a handsome Gothic edifice furnished with refreshment-rooms, &c. It is the station for the

Süd-Nord-Bahn, the Ost-Bahn, and the Würzburger-Bahn.

The *Telegraph Office* is at this station, and is open day and night.

The *Post Office*—a new and handsome building—is outside the town adjoining the stat: in the town itself are numerous boxes for the reception of letters. A handsome Hospital has been recently built adjoining the station, at a cost of 180,000 fl., raised by a tax of one pfennig on every maas of beer drunk in the town.

NUREMBERG (Germ. Nürnberg). *Inns:* Baierischer Hof, very good; Rothes Ross, good, obliging landlord; Strauss (l'Autruche) good; Würtemberger Hof.

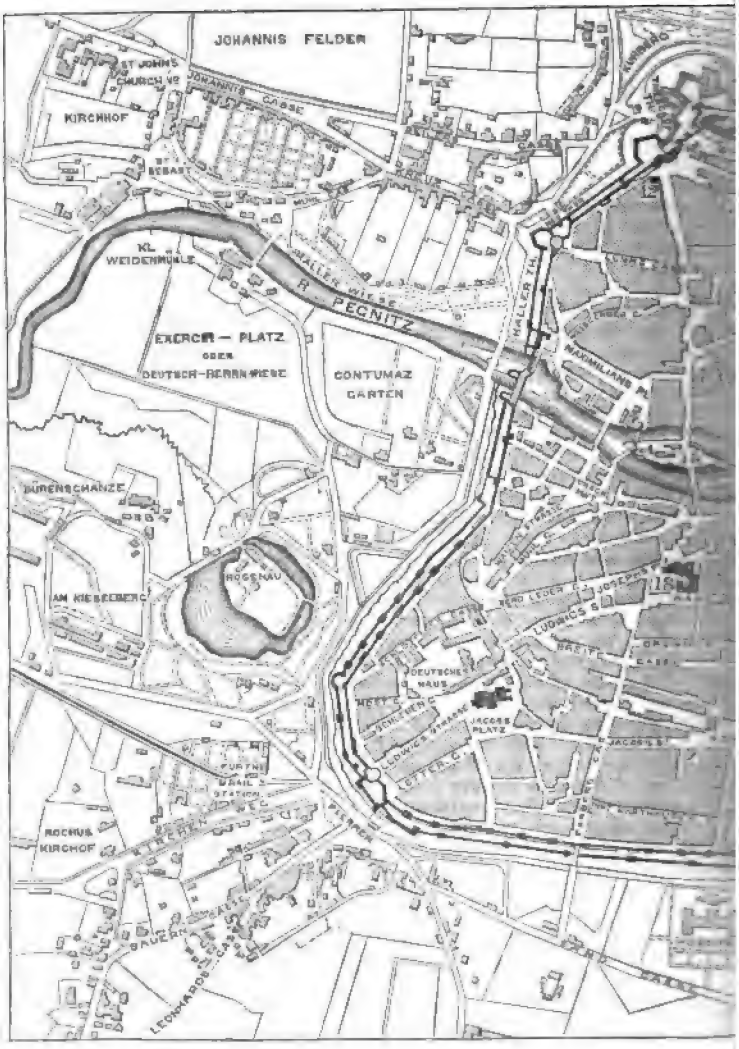
The population of Nuremberg was, in former times, about 90,000; it has risen again since 1840 to 63,000, of which number 4000 are Catholics. That which was once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free Imperial cities, the residence of emperors, the seat of diets, the focus of the trade of Asia and Europe, the most important manufacturing town in Germany, the home of German freedom and art, the cradle of the fine arts, of poetry (in its uncouth infancy, it is true), and of almost numberless useful inventions—which was alternately the courted ally and the dreaded rival of sovereign princes—had degenerated from the latter part of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century into a dull provincial town. Its manufactures were once so universally known and prized in all parts of the world as to give rise to a proverb,—

> "Nuremberg's hand
> Goes through every land."

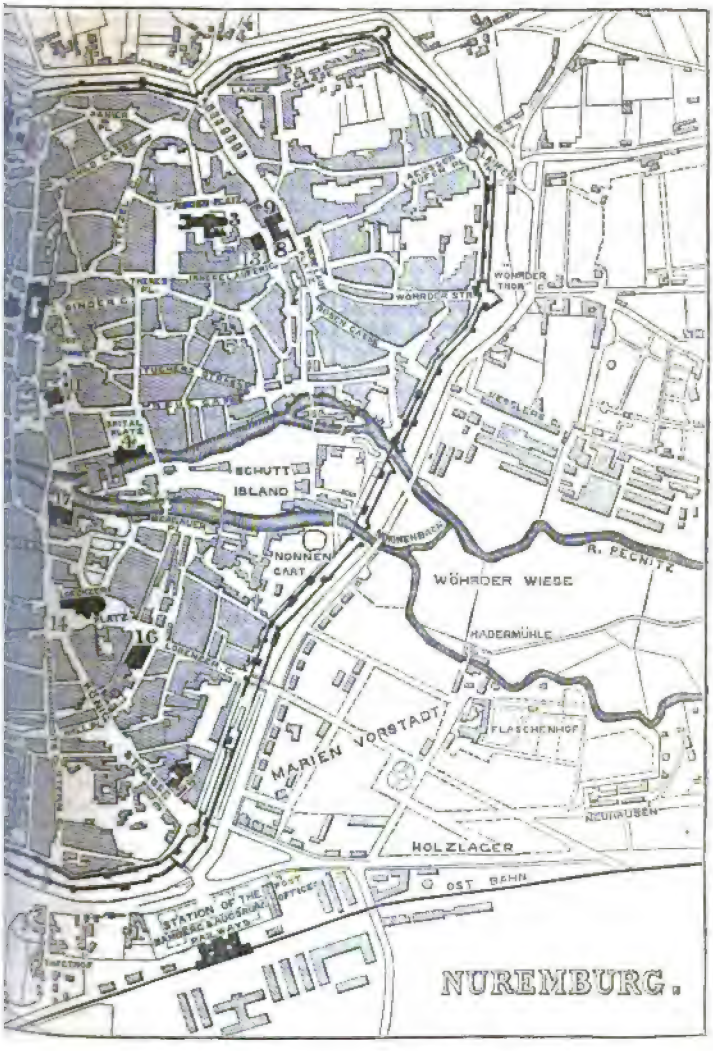
Commercial enterprise is again in the ascendant. The manufactures now consist chiefly of lead pencils, children's toys, mirrors, brass, lackered, and bronze wares, and foil for the setting of jewellery. The lead-pencil makers produce 220 millions of pencils per annum (of the value of 240,000*l.*), and 5000 workmen are employed by them alone.

Nuremberg exports the children's toys known in England as Dutch toys; an inappropriate name, since they are mostly made by the peasants of the Thuringian forest, who produce them at a surprisingly low price. Carving in wood and ivory is also executed here at a very moderate cost. Lead pencils are sold as low as 10*d.* for 12 dozen: they are inferior to the English, but often bear the name of English makers, and are sometimes sent over to England and reimported, in order to confirm the forgery. Nuremberg is even now a main depôt for goods passing from the South to the North of Europe, and *vice versâ*. Houses and property within the town have doubled in value within 30 or 40 years.

In spite of the changes it has undergone it remains almost unaltered, retaining, probably more than any city in Europe, the aspect of times long gone by. It is surrounded by feudal walls and turrets (of which, in former days, it boasted to possess 365), faced and strengthened in more recent times, when the influence of gunpowder began to be felt, by ramparts and incipient bastions, resembling the early Italian mode of modern fortification. These again are enclosed by a ditch 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, the sides of which are faced throughout with masonry. Its 4 principal arched gates are flanked by massive cylindrical watch-towers, no longer of use as fortifications, but picturesque in a high degree, and serving to complete the coronet of antique towers which encircle the city, as seen from a distance. The stranger arrived within its walls might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he threads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses. Its churches and other public edifices, monuments of the piety and charity of its citizens, are singularly perfect; having escaped unharmed the storm of war, sieges, and even of the Reformation, which its inhabitants adopted at an early period, and without any outbreak of fanatic iconoclasm. Its private buildings, including the palace-like mansions of its patrician citizens and merchant nobles,



1. St. Sebald's Church.
2. Frauenkirche.
3. Ægidienkirche.
4. Holy Ghost Church.
5. The Burg.
6. The Rathhaus.
7. Chapel of St. Maurice.
8. School of Design.
9. Picture Gallery.
10. Beautiful Fountain.



11. Goose Market.
12. A. Durer's house.
13. Holzschuher's house.
14. St. Lawrence Church.
15. Trödel Market.
16. Theatre.
17. Museum.
18. Post Office.
Also by Augsburg Railway Station.

having been built of stone, are equally well preserved. Many of them are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them. Though built in the prevailing fashion of the period, with narrow, but highly ornamented fronts, and acutely pointed gables, they are often of large size, enclosing 2 or 3 courts, and extending back from one street into another. The ground story, low and vaulted, was usually occupied as a warehouse; the habitable part, though not laid out in a manner consistent with modern ideas of comfort, was richly decorated with carving and stucco; indeed, an ancient author (*Æneas Sylvius*), speaking of the splendour of Nuremberg, declares that a simple citizen was better lodged than the king of Scotland. An additional interest is reflected upon this venerable city by the fame and works of Dürer, Vischer, Krafft, Stoss, &c.; and, though stripped, to a great extent, of these treasures, in consequence of public and private poverty, she owes her chief ornaments to the still remaining productions of their skill. It will thus be easily understood that Nuremberg, though *dull* in a commercial sense, will afford to the traveller of taste high entertainment for a residence of several days. In its ancient and palmy state, when the seat of arts and of a far more extensive commerce than at present, it was termed the Gothic Athens.

The Pegnitz, a small stream running from E. to W., crossed by 8 small bridges, divides the town into two nearly equal parts, named after the two great churches situated within them: the northern, *St. Sebald's side* the southern, *St. Lawrence's side.*

N.B. The traveller arriving by rail enters the town from the station by the Frauenthor, which leads straight to *St. Lawrence:* the same line of street brings you over the Museum bridge to the Marketplace and the *Frauenkirche*, and, passing l. the *Schöne Brunnen*, to the Rathhaus, the Church of St. Sebald, the statue and dwelling of Albert Dürer, and the Castle or *Burg.*

**The *Ch. of St. Lawrence*, the largest and finest in Nuremberg, is of a noble Gothic architecture, built at the instigation of the Emp. Adolphus of Nassau (1274–80). The towers terminate with an elegant octagonal story and spire: the highest stories of the square portion contain wide openings, divided by many mullions, to represent the gridiron on which the Spanish saint, to whom the church is dedicated, was broiled by Valentinian. The portal at the W. end, 24 ft. broad, and 40 ft. high, between the towers, is not to be surpassed by any Gothic building in the richness of its decorations. The actual doors are on each side of a central pillar, bearing a statue of the Virgin and Child; in the small arches above these are represented—the Birth of Christ, the Adoration of the Magi, the Murder of the Innocents, the Flight into Egypt. In the spandrils are 4 prophets. In the tympanum, above the transom, the lower row of sculpture represents the sufferings, burial, and resurrection of Christ; and the two upper rows, the Last Judgment. The Judge is surrounded by angels and the instruments of his passion; his feet rest on the sun and moon, which have human countenances. The inner curve of the arch contains the 12 Apostles; the outer, the 12 Prophets; below, of life-size, are statues of Adam and Eve. This portal is surmounted by a magnificent rose window, 30½ ft. in diameter; *the Bride's Door* on the N. side is also very elegant. The central vault is 70 ft. above the pavement. The aisles are of half the height and width of the nave. The choir, built 1459–1477, is loftier than the nave, and contains splendid *painted glass windows*, gifts of the patrician families of Nuremberg, whose richly emblazoned coats of arms they bear. The finest of all is the *Volkamer window*, which, for the depth and brightness of its colours and the excellence of the design, is esteemed one of the finest specimens of glass-painting (an art for which Nuremberg was celebrated) to be found in Europe; on it is represented the pedigree of Christ. In one window the 4 Evangelists are represented with the heads of the symbolical

animals allotted to them. St. Luke has a bull's head, St. John an eagle's. One of the chief ornaments of the interior is the **Sacramentshäuslein*, or repository for the sacramental wafer, a tapering stone spire of florid Gothic open work, 60½ ft. high, executed with a minuteness not commonly bestowed on stone. The elegance of the design, and beautiful sharpness of the carved ornaments, are wonderful; and so slender and graceful is the structure, reaching nearly to the roof of the church, that the top, which bends over, has the air of a plant which is checked in its further growth. Above the ciborium the principal events of the Passion are represented. Here are, in relief—Christ taking leave of his Mother; the Last Supper; the Agony in the Garden; Christ before Caiaphas; the Crowning with Thorns, and the Scourging; the Crucifixion; and, at the top, the Resurrection. The last is in round sculpture. These compositions show the influence of *A. Dürer's* works. The whole is supported on the shoulders of 5 kneeling figures, portraits of Adam Krafft, the sculptor who executed it, and his 2 apprentices, who helped. It cost him 5 years of hard labour, and was finished 1500. He received from one Imhof, for whom this work was executed, 770 gulden. It is recorded that this eminent artist, who has left behind so many proofs of his skill in his native city, died in 1507, at a great age, in the deepest distress, in an hospital at Schwabach.

A curious carving in wood, by Veit Stoss (1518), representing the Salutation of the Virgin by the Angel, is suspended from the roof of this church, before the altar. The group is surrounded by a chaplet of roses, in which are introduced reliefs depicting the 7 Joys of the Virgin. Above is God the Father, below hangs the Serpent. This work fell down in 1817, and was much broken, but has been most skilfully restored. On the high altar is a crucifix in wood gilt, by the same artist, of even finer workmanship. In the choir is some tapestry, on which are figures of Saints, in the style of the end of the 13th centy. On the wall of the sacristy is an early picture of great merit, representing the Virgin and Child and 4 cherubim; the head of the Virgin is very graceful: below is the portrait of the founder, with the arms of the Imhof family. The whole of the church, including the Sacramentshäuslein, has undergone a complete repair, and a *Stone Pulpit*, of beautiful workmanship, designed by *Heidelhoff*, has been set up.

The private buildings most remarkable for their architecture on this side of the town are—the *Nassauerhaus*, at the corner of the Königs and Karolinen Strasse, 331, nearly opposite St. Lawrence: it is a specimen of pure German Gothic of the beginning of the 14th century. No. 306, Adlerstrasse, built 1600. No. 346, Karolinenstrasse. Peter Vischer's house is 761 in the street called after him.

On the E. side of the market-place (Hauptmarkt) stands the *Catholic Church* or *Frauenkirche*, remarkable for the richly carved decorations, sculptures, &c., which ornament its Gothic portal. It was founded by the Emp. Charles IV. and built 1355–1361, consequently during the best period of German Gothic architecture, by the architects *George* and *Fred. Ruprecht*, and the sculptor *Sebald Schonhofer*. In a niche in the gable of the porch is a seated figure of Charles IV., and the chapel contains one of those complicated clocks showing the position of the sun, the moon's age, &c., and in which the 7 electors, when the hour struck, passed before the emperor. It was put up in 1509, but is now out of repair. The porch is adorned with statues of the Virgin, Patriarchs, Prophets, Apostles, and Saints. The vestibule is also richly decorated with similar figures and with reliefs representing events in Scripture. The interior, which is suffering from the colouring and decoration it received in 1816, when it was assigned to the Catholics, contains many monuments from churches in Nuremberg which have been pulled down. At the end of the S. aisle is

an altar with coloured sculpture in the style of *Wohlgemuth;* and on the side-wall a painting in 15 compartments, dated 1512, representing the principal events in the life of our Saviour. At the end of the N. aisle is a picture representing St. Gregory celebrating mass in the presence of various saints, which Waagen holds to be one of the best works of *Wohlgemuth.* On the side-wall of the same aisle is a richly sculptured monument of the family of Pergensdorfer (date 1500), one of the best works of *Adam Krafft.* It represents the adoration of the Virgin by a crowd of worshippers, among whom are a pope, emperor, cardinal, &c. 3 of the 7 windows of the choir contain old coloured glass.

The **Beautiful Fountain* (der Schöne Brunnen), in the N.W. angle of the same market-place, also deserves particular attention. This elegant octagonal Gothic obelisk, or spire, 56 ft. high, of open work, resembles in shape the crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor in England; it was executed at the same time and by the same architects and sculptor as the neighbouring Frauenkirche, and was originally painted and gilt. Being, by time, in a ruinous state, it was, in 1821–24, restored with the greatest fidelity to the old work. Of the 24 statues by *Schonhofer*, it was necessary to re-execute no less than 16. The figures carved in stone, of no mean workmanship, represent, on the lower tier, the 7 electors, and what are called the 9 stout heroes ("neun starken Helden"), viz.—3 Christian, Charlemagne, Godfrey of Bouillon, and Clovis; 3 Jewish, Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, and David; 3 Pagan, Julius Cæsar, Alexander the Great, and Hector. These are placed against the 8 pillars in pairs. Above these are Moses and 7 Prophets.

Behind the Frauenkirche is the *Goose Market*, provided with an appropriate fountain, viz. the bronze figure of a peasant carrying under his arms 2 geese spouting water from their mouths, called the *Gänsemännchen.* It is an exceedingly clever performance of an artist named Pancraz Labenwolf (1557), who executed another fountain in the court of the Rathhaus.

Not many yards distant is the dwelling of Hans Sachs, the cobbler and poet (1530-38), and a native of Nuremberg, No. 969 in a street named after him, which runs eastward from the S.E. corner of the Hauptmarkt. It has, however, been nearly rebuilt since his time. His poems of various kinds exceed 6000 in number. His satirical songs, directed against the Roman Catholics, were much in vogue at the beginning of the Reformation. Another early effort of poetry which first saw the light in Nuremberg is the 'Theuerdank' of Melchior Pfinzing, secretary of the Emp. Maximilian, who, indeed, is believed by some to have assisted in the composition. It records, in verse, the emperor's marriage with Mary of Burgundy, and was published in 1517.

Obs. the *houses* of Jerome Paumgartner, No. 599, Theresienstrasse; on it is a relief by *Ad. Krafft*, representing the fight with the Dragon;—of Wilibald Pirkheimer, No. 758 in the Ægidienplatz;—in the Hirschelgasse, No. 1304, now Fleischman's Papier Maché manufactory, a house built in a mixture of Gothic, Byzantine, and Oriental styles, by a cloth-merchant, on his return from his travels in the East;—the *Hertelshof* (now a card manufactory), in the Panierplatz, and the neighbouring house, No. 631, with its Gothic projecting balconies.

The house of the bookseller Palm, whom Bonaparte shot for publishing a pamphlet against him, is in the Winklerstrasse. The late king, Lewis, placed on it an inscription in blood-red letters to commemorate the event.

The *Schwem'she Haus*, Burgstrasse, No. 606, contains a small room called the Pfalzgrafenstube, ornamented with fine panelling of lime-wood, put together without nails. It is remarkable for having been occupied by the Emp. Maximilian I., the Duke of Alva, and Cardinal Granvelle.

Many of the old houses have been

restored of late years with a careful adherence to their original styles.

The *City Library*, which was founded in the 15th century, was in 1538 placed where it now is, in the Dominican monastery. It possesses above 30,000 volumes, among which are finely illuminated MSS. of the Gospels of the 10th, 12th, and 15th centuries, of the Psalms of the early part of the 13th century, and specimens of early printed books. The English traveller will regard with interest a beautifully illuminated Latin Breviary, executed, as appears from the style, between 1300 and 1360, at the end of which is this inscription:—"La Liver du Roy du France Charles Done a Madame la Roigne Dengleterre." This queen of England must have been either Isabella the wife of Richard II., or Katherine the wife of Henry V. The library also contains drawings, portraits, and curiosities; relics of Luther —his silk cap and drinking-cup, MSS. in his hand; a part of A. Dürer's work on the Proportions of the Human Figure; Hans Sachs' Poems; a richly illuminated Hebrew book of devotion, on vellum, date 1351.

Opposite to the E. end of the Church of St. Sebald stands the *Rathhaus* or Town-hall, a large building with a façade in the Italian style, built 1619, by Eustace Carl Holzschuher, including within it an older town-hall of 1332. Portions of the older building may be seen in the interior quadrangle and in the street at the back; the intended completion of the building in one uniform style having been prevented by the expenses of the 30 Years' War. The great hall on the 1st floor, 130 ft. long and 40 ft. wide, belongs to the older portion of the building, and is remarkable for the paintings in oil, by Albert Dürer, with which its walls are decorated. They have suffered much from time and injudicious restoration. Those on the N. wall, representing the triumphal car of the Emp. Maximilian, and the Unjust Judge, together with the Band of Musicians between the doors, are undoubtedly his. The frescoes on the side of the windows are by G. Weyer, 1521; among them is a representation of the *guillotine*, which is thus proved to be two centuries older than the French Revolution. On the 2nd floor is the smaller hall, or *Council Chamber*, ornamented with 9 portraits of Worthies of Nuremberg, who have endowed the city with wealthy institutions, painted in 1825. Open sittings of the city court and of the magistrates are held here. In the *Upper Gallery* is a curious representation in high relief, covering the ceiling, of a Tournament held here 1434. The knights, &c., represented nearly as large as life, were members of the patrician families. The stoves deserve notice.

The *Städtische Sammlung* (Town Picture Gallery) is now in the Rathhaus. It is open on Sun. and Wed., 2 till 5, gratis; on other days for a small fee. (There is a catalogue, price 24 kr.) The following are the most important in a collection of more than 300 pictures, including some good small specimens of painted glass of the 16th century:—*Joachim von Sandrart:* —, The festival held in the great hall of the Rathhaus, at Nuremberg, 1649, after the conclusion of the Thirty Years' War by the peace of Westphalia. "The heads are portraits; that of the artist himself in the foreground is above all successful. It was painted in 1650 for the Swedish generalissimo, the Count Palatine Charles Gustavus, and presented to the city of Nuremberg by the Crown of Sweden." *Waagen.* — *G. Pens:* —, Portrait of the Austrian general, Sebald Schirmer, a Nuremberger, in armour; one of his best works.—— and —, Copies, by *G. Vischer*, of *A. Dürer's* celebrated figures of SS. John and Peter, SS. Paul and Luke, now in the Pinacothek at Munich. The originals, which were presented by Dürer to his native city, were, in 1627, presented by the town-council to the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria. —*Hans Oldenburg:* —, A Woman sitting at a window with two children, one of whom is blowing bubbles; marked 1541. *Canaletto:* — and —,

Views of St. Mark's Place and the Doge's Palace. *J. Holzmann:* —, An Entertainment in a Garden.—*N. Berghem:* —, Italian Landscape.—*Peter de Hooghe:* —, A Woman standing talking to an Officer seated, with other figures; a good specimen.—*Savery:* —, Building the Tower of Babel; highly finished, but cold.—*Stradanus:* —, Death visiting a family; an artist whose works are rarely seen out of Italy. *W.* — *Schalken:* —, An old Woman reading by a lamp.—*Holbein the Younger:* —, Female portrait, called Catherine a Bora.—*A. Dürer:* —, Hercules attacking the Harpies.—*Schäuffelin:* —, Judith and Holofernes; a study for the large picture at Nördlingen.—*Cranach the Elder:* —, Venus and Cupid; one of his best works of this kind. —, Portraits of Frederick the Wise, John, and John Frederick, Electors of Saxony.—*Holbein the Elder:* —, The Virgin and Child enthroned.

Beneath the Rathhaus are *Secret* and *Subterranean Passages*, extending in different directions under the streets and houses to the town ditch outside the walls. They are partly excavated in the rock, and may still be traced for a considerable distance, but they are choked up with mud and water. There can be no doubt that these outlets, which were kept secret from the public, and not known to exist until recent times, were constructed to afford the magistrates the means of security and escape in case of tumultuous risings among their fellow-citizens, whom it is evident they knew too well to trust. Below the building is a range of *Dungeons* called Loch-Gefängnisse, scarcely 6 ft. square, and adjoining them is the *Torture Chamber* (Folterkammer), but no longer containing the rack, as at Ratisbon. The existence of these instruments —not in the lonely castle of some despotic prince or tyrannical robber knight, but in the centre of the most populous free cities of Germany—gives a revolting impression of the jurisprudence of the 16th and 17th centuries.

In one of the towers on the town-wall called Froschthurm, the *Iron Virgin* (Eiserne Jungfrau) still exists. It is a figure of a girl 7 ft. high, which opens by secret springs, and pierced with poniards, concealed within its body, the victim who was thrust into its embrace. On the approach of the French army the Virgin, and a cartload of similar instruments, were despatched in haste out of the town. Another Iron Virgin is still preserved in the castle of Feistritz, near Neustadt, in Lower Austria. (See Rte. 247.)

The civic noblesse of Nuremberg, deriving rank from Imperial diplomas, cedes to none in antiquity: several existing families trace their descent in a direct line up to the 11th century. They possess complete and very curious domestic archives, and often a MS. history of their ancestors.

The ancient form of government of Nuremberg was decidedly aristocratic, and bore much resemblance to that of Venice. About 30 patrician families for a long time monopolised the chief authority, and from among them was chosen the council of state, consisting of 8 members, who formed the executive. Even they were in part excluded from a knowledge of the foreign relations of the free town, and from the administration of its finances, which were confided to the care and honour of distinct and almost irresponsible ministers. In process of time deep jealousies of the power monopolised by the patrician body began to spring up among the inferior citizens and the heads of the guilds; and struggles and discontents arose, which ended with the many wresting from the few a portion of the authority from which they had been so long excluded.

Down to the peace of Presburg (26 Dec. 1805) the city possessed a constitution of its own, enjoying the privileges, grants, and immunities which had been bestowed upon it by the various German emperors, beginning as far back as 1219, such as free election of magistrates, and independent courts of justice.

The Emperor appointed a Burggraf, or Stadtholder, who was generally a member of some noble or princely family: he lived in a castle within the walls, and was intended to be a pro-

tector of the city, though he was usually regarded by the burghers as a thorn in its side. The ancestors of the present Royal Family of Prussia make their first appearance in history as Burgraves of Nuremberg. They were constantly engaged in feuds with the citizens, until at last, in 1417, Frederic IV., Burgrave of Nuremberg, anxious to raise money to purchase the Mark of Brandenburg, sold his castle and a portion of his rights to the citizens for 120,000 gold guldens. No sooner was the purchase concluded, than the magistrates, assembling together men, women, and children, caused the castle to be levelled with the ground, so as not to leave a trace of it behind.

***St. Sebald's Church.* The oldest part of this church is the Löffelholz, or Peter's Kapelle, finished in the 10th cenry. It was originally built in the Byzantine style of architecture. The rest of the church was built 1361–1377. It exhibits great elegance externally and internally, especially in the beautiful Gothic choir. Of the towers, one dates from 1300, the other from 1345; neither, however, attained their present height of 264 feet until 1483. The carved portals, especially that very richly ornamented one, on the N. side, called the Bride's Door (Brautthüre), deserve attentive examination, as well as the carvings in high relief by the sculptor Adam Krafft, representing the several events of the Passion of our Lord. On the outside of the choir, above the door called the Schauthüre, which is on the S. side, near the guard-house, is a fine work of Adam Krafft, of the date of 1485, representing the Last Judgment. The colossal bronze Christ, outside the W. end, is one of the oldest works of art in metal cast at Nuremberg. *The interior* shows in the nave the forms of the style of the transition from round to pointed architecture. The pulpit was erected by George Schweigert towards the end of the 16th cenry. Opposite the pulpit is a picture by Albert Dürer, showing the Patricians von Imhof. The artist has introduced his own portrait in the right-hand corner of the work, together with the portraits of Wm. Pirkheimer and his lady. The altar to the left was founded by the family of Haller, and painted by Lucas Kranach. The choir, supported on clustered columns, is in the best style of German Gothic, and was added 1309-77. It is lighted by lofty and narrow windows 50 ft. high; their mullions, 40 ft. high, are wonderful works of masonry. The painted windows, some of which are very good, date from the beginning of the 16th century, and were executed by *Hirschvogel* and *Kirnaberger;* that called the Markgrafenfenster was designed by *Hans v. Kulmbach.* Among the sculptures, observe Christ bearing the Cross at a small altar), and Judas betraying Christ; the Agony in the Garden, and the Last Supper, a relief on the wall of the choir—all by *Adam Krafft;* also St. John and the Virgin, with Christ on the Cross, in wood, over the high altar, by *Veit Stoss.* The Löffelholz chapel (called after a family of that name) at the W. end was intended no doubt originally for a west choir; in it is a bronze font, in which the Empr. Wenzel was baptized, which is said to be the oldest existing Nuremberg work in casting. It is highly ornamented, and at the base stand statues of the 4 Evangelists. By far the most remarkable object is the *Shrine of St. Sebaldus,* which still stands in the centre of the choir, though the church is now devoted to the Lutheran service. It is the masterpiece of the distinguished artist, *Peter Vischer** (b. 1460, d. 1529), and is the most important work of its kind that German art has yet produced. He worked at it for 12 years (1508-19), assisted by his five sons. It is in the richest style of Gothic architecture, entirely of bronze, consisting of a rich fretwork canopy supported on slender pillars, beneath which the relics of the Saint repose in an oaken chest encased with silver plates. "The statues of the 12 Apostles, which stand on brackets at

* Engravings of it, and of all its parts in detail, have been published by Schrag.

the sides of the pillars, are admirable; full of dignity and expression, peculiarly calm and quiet, the drapery flowing like the Italian." The graceful character, the varied action, the force of expression in the countenances, and the natural fall and flow of the draperies, deserve the highest praise; —they are truly first-rate works of art. Above them are 12 smaller figures of Fathers of the Church, while about 70 fanciful representations of Cupids, mermen, animals, &c., distributed among flowers and foliage, are scattered over the other parts. The miracles of the Saint are the subject of the bas-reliefs under the coffin. "Those on the N. side represent the miracles of St. Sebald on his return from Italy to Germany, when, perishing with cold, and finding no fuel in the cottage where he took shelter, he placed an icicle on the fire, which burnt like coal, and afterwards mended a broken kettle by blessing it, at the request of his host; on the S. his conversion of a stone into bread, and rescue of a man whom the earth was swallowing alive, on account of his having doubted his inspiration as a prophet: these are admirable." — *Lord Lindsay.* In a niche, at the end facing the altar, is an admirable statue of the artist, Peter Vischer, in a mason's dress, with apron on, and chisel in hand (dated 1508); and at the opposite end a figure, equally excellent, of St. Sebald: the whole fabric rests upon 12 snails, having 4 dolphins at its corners. According to tradition, Vischer was miserably paid for this great work of labour and art; and he has himself recorded in an inscription upon the monument that "he completed it for the praise of God Almighty alone, and the honour of St. Sebald, Prince of Heaven, by the aid of pious persons, paid by their voluntary contributions."

The *Parsonage House* of St. Sebald's, at the N.W. corner of the square in which the church stands, remarkable for its beautiful oriel window, was the residence of Melchior Pfinzing, author of the poem of 'Theuerdank.' He was a canon of the church.

Opposite the N. side of St. Sebald's is the Gothic *Chapel of St. Maurice*, founded 1313, and rebuilt on this site 1354. For many years it was used as a magazine for wood, but in 1829 was restored by the architect Heideloff, and is now converted into a *Picture Gallery*, containing an interesting collection of the early German and Flemish schools, chronologically arranged. It will chiefly interest those who have directed their attention to the history and progress of art. It is open, from spring to autumn, gratis, Sun. and Wed. 10½-12, and on other days upon payment of 12 kr. for one person, and 24 kr. for two or more. A catalogue may be purchased for 36 kr., or hired for 6 kr. The pictures most deserving of attention are—6, *Israel von Mekenen*, or, as he is more usually called, "Master of the Passion:" The Birth of the Virgin. —17, *Mabuse:* Holy Family.—22, *J. van Eyck:* Portrait of Cardinal Bourbon. 45, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. George and Sebald; on the reverse, a scene from the story of St. Vitus.—52, *Schaffner:* Adoration of the Magi. — 53, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. Catherine and Barbara; on the reverse, S. Luke painting the Virgin, and S. Sebastian.—57, *Kulmbach:* Joachim and Anna.—58, *Zeitblom:* S. Margaret.—59, 62, 63, 66, 111, 115, *Martin Schön:* Six family groups from the domestic life of the Virgin.—73, *L. Cranach, jun.:* The Woman taken in Adultery.—74, *Wohlgemuth:* SS. Rosalia and Margaret; on the reverse, part of the story of St. Vitus.—76, *George Penz:* St. Jerome.—80, *Wohlgemuth:* St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas; on the reverse, Christ appearing to St. Bernard and St. Christopher.—82, *Martin Schön:* S. Barbara.—102, *A. Dürer:* An Ecce Homo.—126, *Holbein the elder:* Virgin and Child, on a throne in a Gothic chapel.—132, *Burgkmair:* The Virgin giving the infant Saviour a bunch of grapes.

To the N. of the Moritz Capelle, in the open space called Albert Dürer's Platz, is a bronze statue of *Dürer*, by Rauch of Berlin, erected 1840, possessing great excellence as a work of art. It was paid for by a subscription, to

which the ex-King Lewis contributed largely.

*The *Imperial Castle, Burg*, or Reichsveste, occupies the most northern and elevated position within the town. It is a very picturesque and commanding edifice, conspicuous for its 3 massive towers, built on the top of a rock, towering above all other edifices, and commanding the *best view* of Nuremberg and the country around. (The Burgstrasse leads up to the entrance of it.) Its first construction cannot safely be placed earlier than the reign of Conrad II., the Salic (1024–1039). It was a favourite residence of many of the German emperors. Nuremberg was conveniently situated nearly in the centre of their dominions, and they took pleasure in the prosperity of the city, knowing well how much their own treasury benefited by the revenue drawn from it, and how many sturdy men-at-arms it could furnish them at a pinch to combat foreign or domestic foes. They even confided to the custody of its burghers the Imperial Regalia, which were deposited for three centuries in the chapel of the Holy Ghost, but are now removed to Vienna. Its foundation is attributed to Conrad I. (912). A portion of the building is supposed to have been erected by Frederick Barbarossa (1187); but an earlier date is assigned to the pentagonal tower perhaps the oldest construction in Nuremberg); and the *Heidenthurm* (heathen tower), so called from some carvings once looked upon as idols. It adjoins two very singular chapels in the Romanesque or round style; the lower, or *St. Margaret's*, supported by low and thick pillars, dates probably from the original building of the castle, between 1024 and 1039, and the upper chapel of *St. Ottmar*, or *Kaiserkapelle*, resting on slight marble pillars with barbarous imitations of Corinthian capitals, most probably of the time of the Emperor Henry III., 1039–1056. Such double chapels are common in castles of the middle ages, and occur at Gelnhausen, Eger, and in France at Montmorillon; the upper division being destined for the seigneur and his family, the lower for the retainers. In the latter chapel are some curious reliefs:—2 representing Pharaoh in the Red Sea, and the Last Supper; and 2 in marble, of the Resurrection of Christ and Coronation of the Virgin; and 1 in wood, also of the same subject; another in wood, representing above a party of Saints, and below them the Last Judgment. These last two reliefs in wood are ascribed to *Veit Stoss*.

A gateway beyond these chapels leads into the castle yard, in the middle of which stands a *lime-tree*, said to be 700 years old; a marvel of vegetation. Its trunk rises as straight as a column to a height of about 30 ft.; it measures 15 ft. in circumference at 4 ft. from the ground. The greater part of the castle, which surrounds this court, dates most probably from the restoration of the building in 1520. A part of the interior of the castle, which is fitted up for the residence of the Royal Family, contains several curious porcelain stoves; they bear the date of 1657. Here are also some good pictures of early German masters. Amongst these there may be mentioned, as deserving notice, a Crucifixion by *Altdorfer*; several pictures by *Burgkmair*, recalling the manner of *Wohlgemuth*; Christ mocked, by *Scheuffelin*; an excellent altarpiece, attributed to *Martin Schön*, representing in the middle the Adoration of the Kings, and on the wings the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Flight into Egypt, and the Massacre of the Innocents; some portraits by *Wohlgemuth*; portrait of Frederic Duke of Saxony, by *Burgkmair*, and many works of the artists of Nuremberg during the 15th centy. In one of the residence chambers is the portrait of *Albert Dürer*, a copy, the original having been sawn off from the panel by one Kuffner, a painter, to whom it was intrusted to be copied, and who, substituting his own work, sold the original to the Elector of Bavaria (see Munich, p. 66.)

The walls, and many angular bastions on the N. side, are constructed upon the system of fortification proposed by *A. Dürer*, which he probably

learned during his residence in Italy, where the science of modern fortification arose; for Vauban and the French did no more than correct the proportions and angles of each flanking face.—*L. Mr.*

The *Churchyard of St. John*, about ½ m. beyond the Burg and Thiergarten Gate, to the N.W. of the Castle, is without a parallel in Germany: it has been the burial-place of the burgher aristocracy of Nuremberg for many centuries. Among the 3500 gravestones contained in it, all regularly numbered and mostly decorated with bronze plates bearing coats-of-arms and devices of deceased patricians, the following are remarkable:—No. 649, *Albert Dürer's* grave. Examination has proved that his remains no longer occupy it, but have been replaced by those of others. Dürer died of a piteous complaint—a termagant wife, a perfect Xantippe, who plagued his gentle spirit out of his body. The grave of Dürer's friend, *Pirkheimer*, is numbered 1414; that of *Veit Stoss*, 268. No. 503 is *Hans Sachs'* grave. Sandrart, the painter, was also interred here. The Behaim family, which dates from the 12th century, has a vault here. One of its members, Martin, a native of Nuremberg, made the first terrestial globe, and claimed, while Governor of the Azores, to have discovered Brazil before Columbus reached Cuba. He is not buried here, but at Lisbon. The vault of the Holzschuhers, built 1374, enlarged 1437, is decorated with a sculptured group of "the Entombment," the last work of Adam Krafft, 1507. The Gothic church of St. John (1323–1427) contains a picture at the high altar by *Wohlgemuth*, and statues in wood attributed to *Veit Stoss*, and at the side altars works of other old German masters.

The way from the Thiergärtner gate of the town, through the Seilersgasse, to the churchyard, is planted at regular distances with 7 *stone pillars*, or stations, each bearing a bas-relief, representing a scene in the passion of our Saviour, executed by Adam Krafft. They were set up by a citizen of Nuremberg, named Martin Ketzel, as a representation of the Dolorous Way in Jerusalem, along which our Saviour is supposed to have passed in going from Pilate's house to Calvary. Ketzel made two pilgrimages to the Holy Land, in 1477 and 1488, in order to bring back the exact measurements. He placed these pillars at intervals between his own house, which is still standing (opposite that of A. Dürer), No. 493, and the gate of the churchyard, corresponding with the distance between the real stations in Jerusalem. Several of the bas-reliefs are defaced by time, so that the merits of the execution and drawing are now lost; but the composition, as far as its remains and can be traced, was beautiful. Some have been restored by *Burgschmiet*.

The *Ægidienkirche* (Ch. of St. Giles) is a building in the Italian style, which succeeded, in 1718, a very ancient chapel, burnt in 1696, originally founded 1140, for some Scotch Benedictine monks, by the Emperor Conrad III. It is not in itself very remarkable, but contains an altar-piece by *Vandyke*, a Dead Christ surrounded by the two martyrs and St. John. Vandyke's name is between the feet of Christ. The seraphs or angels above were added by an inferior modern artist of the town. Behind the altar are 2 monumental bas-reliefs in bronze, one said to be by *Peter Vischer*, but stiff, and in a hard manner, but bearing his monogram and the date 1522; the other is by one of his sons. The 3 side-chapels are ancient, having escaped the flames. The first, St. Wolfgang's, contains a rude carving of the Entombment; the second, St. Eucharius's, is curious from its architecture, being in the transition style, having slender pillars, with broad capitals, but pointed arches; the third, built in 1345, is hung round with escutcheons of the Tetzel family, from the 12th to the 18th centuries. A sculptured relief here, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, is by *Adam Krafft*.

On the S. side of this church is the *Gymnasium*, or high-school, founded by Melanchthon, whose statue, by

Burgschmiet, erected in 1826, stands in front of it. The present building was erected in 1699, after the Benedictine abbey, which formerly stood here, had been destroyed by the fire which consumed the adjoining church.

On the N. side of the Ægidienplatz is the *house of Mr. Fuchs*, called, from the family who built it in 1605, the *Peller'sche Haus*, a fine specimen of the style of the Renaissance, adapted to the old German arrangement of the façade: it was finished in 1605. Within is a picturesque courtyard and staircase, and upstairs a room with finely-panelled wood covering the walls and ceiling, the latter of which is further adorned with paintings. It will remind the traveller of Venice, from whose palaces this style of decoration is derived.

At the E. end of the Ægidienplatz is the *Landauer-Kloster*. It was originally an almshouse for 12 poor people, founded by Matthew Landauer (1501). It is now occupied by the *Kunstgewerb-schule*, or School of Design. Among its casts and works of art it possesses the last work of P. Vischer, dated 1532—a bronze statue of Apollo drawing his bow; also the Rosenkranz (Rosary), a carving in high relief of Scripture subjects—the Trinity, Last Judgment, &c.—enclosed by a chaplet of roses; very fine work. The chapel (built 1507) is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The roof, which has the pendants of the cotemporary English style, is supported by 2 elegant spiral-twisted columns. Here are preserved some remarkable old sculptures in wood.

The *Germanische Museum*, in an old convent (Karthäuser Kloster), a little to the W. of the Frauenthor, a building of 14th cent., contains a very interesting collection of national antiquities and historic relics of the whole "Fatherland." It includes paintings, sculptures, arms, coins, furniture, books, MSS., &c. In the Great Hall Kaulbach has painted a noble picture: The opening of the Grave of Charlemagne by Otho III. Admission, 24 kr.; for a party together, 36 kr.

The native city of Albert Dürer is denuded of his works; those once in the public buildings have been given away by the magistrates to kings and electors, and the private collections have been sold. There still remains, however, one painting by *A. Dürer*, of undoubted authenticity, and one of his best works. It is the portrait of the *Burgomaster Holzschuher*, a rich patrician and a friend of the painter, and has remained as an heirloom in the possession of his descendants ever since it was executed (1526). It is now placed in one of the upper rooms of the *Museum Club*, near the Königs Brücke.

Albert Dürer's house is still standing, though much altered internally, at the corner of Albert Dürer's Street, No. 376, close under the castle, near the Thiergarten Gate. It is now occupied by a Society of Artists, who carefully preserve it from further injury.

The *private collection* of works of art in the town, in the ancient and almost unaltered mansion of the *banker Merkel*, Karlsstrasse, may be seen on Friday. It contains, among other curiosities, a centre-piece or ornament, the chef-d'œuvre of the goldsmith Wenzel Jamnitzer, whose representations of animals and plants, wild flowers, insects, and reptiles, in silver and filigree, are only surpassed by the modern art of electrotyping.

Good specimens of modern *painted glass* may be seen at Kellner's — the artist living opposite Albert Dürer's house. Very well executed *engravings* of the chief buildings and monuments of Nuremberg may be purchased here; the best are by Reindel and Wolf, published by Schrag.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* is one of the most widely circulated papers in Germany.

There is a small *Theatre* here, and a club called *Museum* (§ 44) in the Königsstrasse. Its reading-room is well supplied with newspapers. Strangers are admitted upon the introduction of a member. They who would see the burgher life of Nuremberg at the present day should repair to the *Rosenau*, a garden on W. of the town

in the Fürtherstrasse, belonging to a private society, to which strangers are admitted, resorted to by the citizens and their wives to drink coffee and hear music.

Pichert, No. 516, Albert Dürer's St., is a wonderful *curiosity-shop* for antiquities, armour, majolica, china, jewels, lace, &c.

The *Shop of A. Wahnschaffe* (late *Rau and Co.*, Josephsplatz, is a kind of bazaar or show-room for the various wares at present manufactured in Nuremberg.

Bookseller.—At the shop of M. F. L. Schrag, No. 327, Königsstrasse, near St. Lawrence's Church, are to be found excellent photographs, engravings, and works descriptive of the monuments and relating to the history of Nuremberg and its artists.

Sigmund Soldan, court printseller, near the Fleischbrücke, has a choice of the best photographic engravings.

An easy walk from the town—on the road to Hummelstein — is the Castle of Lichtenhof, once the residence of Gustavus Adolphus and his daughter Christina. Their sitting-room has been preserved intact, and is shown to visitors.

An *Excursion* to the *Franconian Switzerland* may be made from Nuremberg, taking the rail to Forcheim Stat., whence omnibus to Muggendorf (Rte. 173).

Eilwagen daily: to Ansbach in 5 hrs., and Eger in 15½ hrs.

Railroads to Hof, Leipsig, and Augsburg (Rte. 172); to Bamberg, Würzburg, and Frankfurt; to Baireuth; to Ratisbon and Munich; to Amberg, Pilsen, and Prague.

Historic Notes on Nuremberg.—During the 15th and 16th centuries Nuremberg attained the height of its wealth and prosperity. It possessed an independent domain, 23 Germ. m. in extent; it was able to furnish a contingent of 6000 fighting men to the army of the Emp. Maximilian; and it was the centre of trade between East and West, the chief mart and staple place for the produce of Italy and the Levant, which it received principally from Venice and Genoa, and distributed over the north and west of Europe, returning in exchange whatever the North had to offer. It was admirably adapted also by its position for an entrepôt to the traffic carried on by means of the Danube and Rhine. But commerce and the carrying trade of Europe were by no means the only sources of its wealth; since, in the extent and celebrity of its manufactures, it deserves to be considered as the Birmingham of the period. Its artisans, many of whom may more properly be styled artists, especially the workers of metals, smiths, armourers, cutlers, casters in bronze, and goldsmiths, were esteemed the most cunning and skilful craftsmen in Europe, and their productions were highly prized; the cloth weavers and dyers were likewise in high repute. To this period belong the names of the Nuremberg artists—*Albert Dürer* (1471–1528), painter, sculptor, engraver, mathematician, and engineer; *Peter Vischer*, sculptor and caster in bronze (d. 1530); *Adam Kraft*, sculptor (d. 1508), whose works served as models to improve the taste of their townsmen. To these may be added *Veit Stoss*, carver in wood, who, born at Cracow in 1447, settled at Nuremberg, and died there in 1542. Many discoveries, both useful and pernicious to man, but which may be said to belong to the arts of life, were made here. Thus playing-cards, if not invented, were manufactured here as early as 1380: in 1390 a citizen of Nuremberg built a paper-mill, without doubt the first in Germany. Records exist of cannon being *cast* here in 1356: those previously in use are believed to have been constructed of iron bars held together by hoops. The first watches (called Nuremberg eggs from their oval shape) were made here in 1500, by one *Peter Hele*; the first gunlock in 1517. In 1360 Rudolph invented a machine for drawing wire: in 1550 *Erasmus Ebner* found out that particular alloy of metals called brass; the brass of earlier times was a different combination. *Hans Lobsinger*, the inventor of the air-gun (1560),

and *Christopher Denner*, of the clarionet (1690), were also natives of this city. Nuremberg also claims the introduction of majolica into Germany. *Hirschvögel*, an artisan of this city, travelled into Italy in 1503, and went to Urbino, where he learnt the art of enamelling pottery. He returned in 1507, and established the first manufactory of that ware in Germany.

Various causes contributed to the decay of Nuremberg: among the foremost may be reckoned the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, which turned the commerce of the East away from central Europe into an entirely new channel. The selfish and misguided prejudices of the trades and guilds contributed not a little to the ruin of its manufacturers: the first, in 1498, expelled the Jews, and forbade them under pain of death even to sleep within the walls; and at a later period they shut their gates upon the Protestant weavers exiled from France and Flanders, who however, found an asylum in other German cities, which their skill soon rendered successful competitors of the short-sighted Nurembergers. The calamitous period of the Thirty Years' War inflicted a serious and permanent blow on the city. The citizens, as well as their neighbours of Augsburg, adopted early, and stedfastly adhered to, the Reformed faith. For several centuries no Romanist was allowed to hold property in the town. (In 1841, when the last enumeration of the inhabitants in respect of creed was made, it contained only 2692 Rom. Catholics, who have, it is said, increased since then in a greater ratio than the Protestants, at least among the lower class.) Nuremberg consequently eagerly espoused the cause of Gustavus Adolphus, who, in 1632, was compelled to throw himself into the town with an army of 15,000 men, to protect both himself and it from the advancing force of Wallenstein, which was treble his own. He had barely time to ensconce himself behind a rampart, which his troops, aided by the townsfolk, threw up round the walls, enclosing the city within a ditch 8 ft. deep and 12 broad, strengthened with bastions and half-moons at intervals, and defended by 300 pieces of cannon, when the Imperial army drew near. The fortified camp of the Swedes, though hastily constructed within 14 days, appeared so formidable to Wallenstein, that he declined attacking it, and preferred waiting quietly until famine should starve his enemies into surrender. With this view, he also entrenched his army within a strong position upon the height above Fürth, to the south of the Rednitz, trusting to be able from thence to intercept communications and cut off supplies from his adversary. It will give some notion of the extent of his armament to mention that this camp was 7 m. in circuit, that it contained 15,000 women, nearly as many carters, sutlers, and servants, and 30,000 horses, the greater part employed to draw the baggage. For nearly 3 months did these two masters of the art of war sit watching each other like skilful chess-players, each fearful lest a single move should give advantage to his opponent. Wallenstein, in thus attempting to starve out the Swedes, was himself reduced to the utmost straits: the country around, unsparingly and designedly wasted by fire and sword, was completely drained and exhausted, so that he was obliged to send 35 m. for forage, and it became a question of doubtful result which party would hold out the longest. Gustavus had in the mean while received reinforcements, which raised his army to nearly an equality with that of the Imperialists, and in addition he was backed by 30,000 citizens of Nuremberg capable of bearing arms, and devoted to his cause. This very augmentation of force was of baneful consequence, in soon quite exhausting his supplies, which were scanty before. The city, though previously well stored by the forethought of the magistrates, could barely furnish enough for its own wants; and famine, and its consequence, disease, laid thousands low, both in the camp and city. All the

mills in and about Nuremberg could not grind a supply of corn sufficient for such a multitude, and 50,000 lbs. of bread furnished daily by the town excited rather than allayed the cravings of hunger. The king, perceiving the impossibility of retaining his position longer, used every effort to bring on a general engagement and draw down the enemy from his vantage-ground. When this proved unsuccessful, he was driven to the desperate and hopeless determination of storming his camp near Fürth. Wallenstein, secured behind his bulwarks, and showering death upon the Swedish ranks, laughed to scorn the rash enterprise, and Gustavus, unsuccessful for the first time in his life, was compelled to break up from his quarters and retreat (Sept. 8, 1632), leaving a garrison of 5000 men in Nuremberg. At the time of his departure 20,000 Swedes and 10,000 of the citizens had perished of disease and starvation, in about 8 or 10 weeks; fire and sword had laid waste the surrounding country, reducing it to a desert; the neighbouring villages and hamlets were heaps of ashes and ruin. Wallenstein managed to keep his ground only for 5 days after his rival had withdrawn. He then broke up his camp and retreated, having scarcely suffered less than Gustavus, nor did he venture any attempt upon Nuremberg. The extraordinary efforts made by the city to meet this exigency completely exhausted her financial resources, and left her encumbered with a load of debt whose burden remained oppressively felt for more than a century.

In 1806, by a decree of Napoleon, Nuremberg ceased to be a free city, and was given over to the King of Bavaria.

ROUTE 167A.

WURZBURG TO BAMBERG, BY SCHWEINFURTH.

From Würzburg Stat. the Rly. to Bamberg turns nearly due E. away from the Main, until it reaches a summit-level 350 ft. above the Main at Würzburg.

Seligenstadt Stat. Open country; few trees; no hedges.

The Rly. passes in a tunnel partly under the town, to reach the

Schweinfurth Stat. (*Inns:* Rabe, in the Place; Goldne Krone; Löwe), a prosperous manufacturing town (carpets and ultramarine made here) of 7300 Inhab., chiefly Protestants, pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Main. It was the Trajectus Suevorum of the Romans. It was once an Imperial city, the great corn-mart of Central Germany, and is still surrounded by walls and a ditch: two of the old gateways also remain, which are good specimens of the ornamental or Italian style of fortification. There are shot-marks on the stones. The chief building is the picturesque *Rathhaus*, 1570, with a Gothic balustrade. The two S. doorways of the *Church* are said to have been brought from the Castle Mainberg, in the neighbourhood. The *Gymnasium*, or public school, was founded by Gustavus Adolphus.

Eilwagen to Kissingen in 3 hrs., Rte. 169.

The Railway to Bamberg follows the valley of the Main, studded with villages, at the foot of vine-clad hills, whose heights are here and there crowned with old castles of the Franconian nobles.

l. About a mile from Schweinfurth is a fountain at the river-side, with an inscription in honour of King Lewis of Bavaria, who improved the navigation.

The *Castle of Mainberg*, built by the Counts of Henneberg, is now a carpet manufactory.

Gädheim Stat.

Ober-Theres Stat. The Château of Theres, near the village, was once a convent.

Hassfurth Stat., a picturesque walled town. See close to the Stat. the elegant Gothic *Ritterkapelle* (14th centy.); choir and E. end richly groined vaulting; triple chancel arch with niches; over the doorway a Nativity in relief; within, monuments of the Schaumburgs.

Zeil Stat., another walled town. On the height shapeless ruins of Schloss Smachtenberg, built 1438, and razed by Albert of Brandenburg 1552.

Ebelsbach Stat. On the opposite bank of the Main, above the town of Eltmann, rises the tall and picturesque watch-tower of *Waldburg*.

The river Main is crossed by a stone bridge a little above the confluence of the Regnitz. See in the distance Schloss Giech, the Altenburg, and the Dom of Bamberg. l. The Rly. from Hof and Leipsig (see *N. German Handbook*) falls in.

Bamberg Junction Stat. is a mile from the Dom and centre of the city, to reach which the N. arm of the Regnitz must be crossed. (See Rte. 172.)

BAMBERG is described in Rte. 172.

ROUTE 168.

NUREMBERG TO RATISBON, BY AMBERG.

18½ Germ. m. = 85 Eng. m. Railway. 3 trains daily, in 3½ to 4½ hrs.

The Rly. at first ascends the valley of the Pegnitz.

Mögeldorf. Stat.

Lauf Stat., an old town with gates and gate-towers, half-ruined walls and half-filled moat. It is famed for its good bread. l. rises the bold dismantled fortress of *Rothenburg*, somewhat like the Königstein of Saxony. The rly. enters the chain of the Franconian Jura, whose ridges extend on either side as far as Amberg.

Hersbrück Stat. (*Inn*: Post), a town the centre of a district of hop-gardens, at the foot of the Michaelsberg.

Happurg Stat. By following the valley of the Pegnitz above Happurg you may reach the Franconian Switzerland (Rte. 173), *viâ* Velden, Pottenstein, and Tuchersfeld.

Hartmanshof Stat.

Ezelwang Stat. l. The Castle of Neutstein.

Sulzbach Stat. (*Inn*: Krone). Sulzbach is a picturesque walled town, of 3000 Inhab., with a large castle (*Altmannshof*), the ancient residence of the Dukes of Sulzbach. In one of its towers, called the *Hussite's Tower*, Jerome of Prague was confined after his unjust seizure by the Duke at Hirschau, 1415, previously to his being sent back to Constance to suffer at the stake. The castle stands on an elevation, commanding a rich plain filled with hops and fruit-trees.

The *Canal* constructed to unite the Danube with the Main and Rhine (see Rte. 175) reaches its summit-level near Feucht, being raised by 20 locks, and carried through deep rock-cuttings, originally meant to be tunnelled. It traverses a ravine by means of a trough-aqueduct.

41½. *Amberg Stat.* (*Inn*: Wilder Mann), a town of 10,800 Inhab. on the Vils, was once capital of the Upper Palatinate. *St. Martin's Ch.* has a tower 300 ft. high, and contains some monuments. *Obs.* that of Pfalzgraf Rupert (1397). The ch. with 3 towers is that of *St. George*. Fine *view* from the *Mariahilfberg*, a place of pilgrimage.

The river Nab is crossed in order to reach

16 Schwandorf *Junct.* Stat. (*Inn*: Post). Here our Rly. is joined by that from Pilsen and Prague. Here will fall in the Rly. from Eger and Bohemia.

The rly. turns due S., and near

Regenstauf Stat. crosses the Regen, and follows its l. bank as far as its junction with the Danube below Stadt-am-Hof, a suburb of Ratisbon, connected with it by a narrow stone bridge, built 1135-46. 1½ m. lower down

Rly. traverses the Danube by an iron lattice-bridge, 1825 ft. long, and reaches *Ratisbon Terminus*, S. of the town, near the Prince's Garden and St. Emmeran.

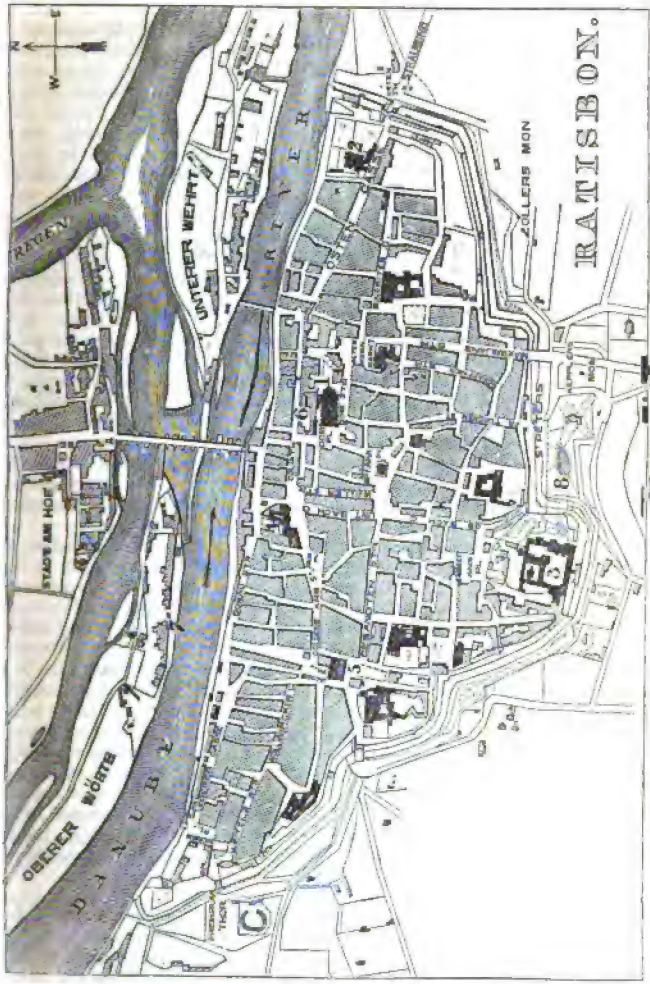
21½ RATISBON. (Germ. Regensburg.) (*Inns:* Goldenes Kreuz, on the Heidelplatz, comfortable and reasonable in its charges; here the Emperor Charles V. lodged 1546, and in the following year Don John of Austria was born in a room (No. 15) in the inn; the tower and the lower part of the house are said to be 800 years old;—Zum Weissen Hahn;—Drei Helmen.

Ratisbon is a city of 29,800 Inhab. (9500 Protestants, and 300 Jews), on the rt. bank of the Danube, here crossed by a narrow stone *Bridge*, erected 1135-46, 1092 ft. long, connecting the city with the suburb Stadtam-Hof. The German name Regensburg is from the small river Regen, which runs into the Danube nearly opposite, and it was called by the Romans Castra *Regina*.

Ratisbon, for many centuries, flourished among the wealthiest and most important of the free Imperial cities. A large portion of the commerce of Europe passed through it: it had factories in distant countries, and merchants of Kiev in Russia drew bills upon its bankers. As early as the Crusades the boatmen of Ratisbon were famous; they conveyed pious pilgrims and warriors down the Danube on their way to the Holy Land. In later times (from 1663 to 1806) it became the seat of the Imperial Diets, 62 of which were held within its walls. The Street of Ambassadors reminds the spectator of the days when the vast straggling mansions composing it were occupied by the ministers of the ruling states of Europe. The Lion of St. Mark may still be seen over one gateway, the Eagle of Austria on another, and the Genoese coat of arms near a third. The same causes which affected the prosperity of Augsburg and Nuremberg were equally prejudicial to the good fortune of Ratisbon; and in the middle of the 17th century it had already fallen into decay. The annals of the town record no less than 17 sieges which it endured since the 10th century, accompanied by bombardments and heavy exactions of money. The last of them, in 1809, when the town was stormed by Napoleon, and obstinately defended by the Austrians, inflicted the severest injury; nearly 200 houses and the whole suburb were then burnt to the ground. Napoleon received a wound in the foot on this occasion.

In its present state it has an air of dulness; its streets are narrow, many of its buildings are of very high antiquity —evidently, from their style of architecture, older than any in Nuremberg. Among its ordinary dwelling-houses may be observed here and there tall battlemented *towers*, with loopholes in the walls; the habitations and fortresses, in ancient times, of a tyrannical and timid aristocracy, who were obliged to be ever on the defensive, even against their fellow-citizens. The loftiest of these is the *Golden Tower* in the Wallerstrasse; another bears the figures of Goliath and David painted on the outside. A third is attached to the inn of the Golden Cross.

The *Cathedral* (of St. Peter), one of the finest Gothic churches in Germany, was founded by Bishop Leo Tundorfer in the year 1273. Its construction was continued under the superintendence of the architects Ludwig (1306), Heinrich der Zehentner (1350), Liebhart der Mynner (1440), and Andreas Egl (1448). The north tower was commenced in 1410, and the W. façade was completed (1486, by Matthew Roritzer. The ch. was then carried on under Wolfgang Roritzer (1514) and succeeding architects until the beginning of the 17th century, when it was left in its present unfinished state. The completion of the two west towers was begun in 1863, under the direction of the architect Denzinger: they will probably be finished about 1870. The W. front is in the Decorated style of the 15th century, but there is a portion on the E., as you enter the church, which resembles the early English style. The W. façade is a noble elevation, and its portal, throwing out a



1. Domkirche.
2. St. Clara Kloster.
3. St. Emmeran.
4. Rathhaus.
5. Theatre.
6. Bischofshof.
7. Steamboat Landing-place.
8. Fürstengarten.

pier in front so as to form a double archway, is laden with sculptured figures and elegant ornaments. The plan is peculiar: the cathedral has the form of a basilica on the ground-plan, for the length of the transept does not exceed the width of the nave and aisles. It is only in the upper story that there are transepts. Both aisles terminate at the E. end with an apse. The greatest length is 384 ft.; width 128 ft; height 118 ft. The interior is remarkable for the simple elegance of the clustered columns, the just proportions of the arches of the nave, the triforium, and the clerestory; for the subdued mellow hue of the stone, and the richness of the painted glass. Of the modern windows, that under the S.W. tower is one of the richest in colour which the modern art of Munich has produced. The modern windows were presented by King Lewis. At his instigation, also, the interior underwent a complete repair, and was purged of numerous gaudy painted wooden altars and monuments which disfigured the church and concealed its beauties, and none are left but such as are in harmony with a Gothic edifice. The key-stone of one of the arches bears the inscription—

"Ludovicus Bavariæ Rex restauravit A.D. 1838."

The high altar has been encased in a wooden covering executed in a Gothic style. It is of solid silver, most beautifully chased. Above the back of the altar rises a crucifix; the figure is finely sculptured. The other altars consist of elegant Gothic canopies carved in stone. In the N. aisle, opposite the 5th intercolumniation from the W. end, against the wall, is a statue of the Virgin, of singular beauty, highly worthy of attention as a work of art, probably of the 14th century. Just beyond this, in a recess, is the monument of the Primate Dalberg, in white marble, designed by Canova; and on the same side, near the end of the aisle, is a bronze tablet, with figures in low relief, representing Christ taking leave of the Virgin, on the monument of a lady of Nuremberg, who died in 1521, by Peter Vischer: opposite to this is the modern monument of Bp. Wittmann (died 1833), by Eberhard, of Munich; and near it is that of the prince-bishop Count Herberstein (died 1663), containing a bas-relief, in white marble, and 300 heads, by an unknown artist, representing Christ feeding the multitude; it is stiff, but of wonderfully minute workmanship, and is a picture in stone. Near the E. end of the S. aisle are 2 good modern monuments of Bp. Sailer (d. 1832) and Bp. v. Schwäbl (d. 1841), both by Eberhard. Just beyond the door, within the S. transept, is a singular Gothic draw-well, more than 60 ft. deep, ornamented with two appropriate figures, representing our Saviour and the woman of Samaria. In the middle of the nave, kneeling at the foot of a large cross, and in a fine style, is the bronze statue of the Cardinal and Bishop Philip William Prince of Bavaria.

The drinking cup of St. Wolfgang (died 994), and the vestments appertaining to his holy office, are also preserved in the sacristy.

An excellent *view* of Ratisbon, of the distant chain of the Alps to the S., and the course of the Danube as far as Donaustauf, and the Valhalla, is obtained from the top of the cathedral. The ascent to it is by the Eselsthurm (Asses' Tower), adjoining the N. transept, so called because the materials for the upper part of the building were carried up it on the backs of asses; and for their convenience it was provided with a winding inclined plane, instead of a staircase. This tower was a mere temporary erection, intended to supply the place of a scaffolding; but as the building has never been completed, it has not been removed.

To the N.E. of the Cathedral are the *Cloisters* (here called ambitus), containing much that is interesting in architecture. The windows are richly decorated with ornaments of different periods; they are round-headed, filled with trefoil tracery, and round the inside are figures of the Apostles, mixed with ornament in that style of

the Renaissance which in Spain is called the plataresque. In the walls and pavement are many monuments of members of the Chapter, and here are deposited a number of Roman antiquities dug up near the Jacobin Gate.

Those who take an interest in the study of architecture should visit two *ancient churches*, which certainly long preceded the larger cathedral, and which are entered from these cloisters. One, called the *Allerheiligenkapelle*, is a Greek cross, surmounted by an octagonal dome, stone-vaulted, and in the Romanesque style; it dates probably from the 10th or 11th century; it has erroneously been called a Baptistery. The other, called the *Alte Dom*, or Stephanskirchlein, is probably nearly as old as the Roman period, and is in the form of the ancient basilica, consisting of a parallelogram, vaulted with semicircular niches in the thickness of the wall, which is very massive; in one of them, at the end, stands the altar, a square block of stone, without doubt the oldest in the whole of Germany, and probably dates from the earliest Christian period: it is hollowed out, probably to contain relics. Opposite to it is a low gallery, supported on round arches by stunted pillars. This chapel, for it may be so termed from its limited size, is lighted by small round-headed windows, placed high up in the niches on each side. It is supposed that originally it had no windows. These two interesting edifices are not generally shown; but the verger (der Messner) keeps the keys, and will readily admit any one.

At a short distance S.E. from the cathedral, in the N.W. corner of the Corn-Market, stands a square massive tower of rough masonry, called the *Roman Tower*, probably the oldest structure in Ratisbon, and a relic of the Roman castle.

The churches of *Ober* and *Nieder Münster* belonged to nunneries long since dissolved, whose abbesses held the rank of princesses of the empire, and occupied seats in the Diet!

Most of the churches have been altered, modernised, or rebuilt, so that they retain very little of the primitive construction. There is, however, one other church of high antiquity which remains unchanged, the *Scotch Benedictine Church of St. James* (Schottenkirche), situated at the W. end of the city, close to the Jacob's Gate. It was attached to a monastery founded, like many others on the Danube—at Würzburg, Vienna, Erfurth, &c., in the 10th and 11th centuries—by Scotch Benedictines, exiles from their country, who, being pious men and good teachers, were encouraged by the princes of Germany. This last remaining Scotch convent, having escaped secularisation in the days of Napoleon and French occupation, probably because its revenues were not worth seizing, finally came to an end 1860, for want of the funds to support 2 monks and 3 or 4 raw Scotch students, who were educated here for the priesthood, and it is now converted into a Rom. Cath. seminary. One of its priors fought at Culloden in the cause of the Stuarts. The *Church*, in the round style, is probably not older in any part than the year 1100, about which date it was so completely restored by the third abbot as to be really rebuilt. It is very plain within, and is in the form of a basilica, with a nave, having a flat ceiling and aisles vaulted. The height of the columns, and richness of their capitals, indicate a leaning towards the principles of the Gothic. On the N. side is a singular projecting **porch* of the 13th centy.—a circular arch, supported at the sides by pillars, near the bases of which lie lions. It is ornamented with curious carvings—crocodiles, monsters, &c.—which are supposed to represent the triumph of Christianity over various forms of heathenism. In the reception-room is a life-size statue of the unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. The Convent also contains an ecclesiastical library of 20,000 vols., amongst which there are many rare copies of English editions.

Just outside the Jacob's Gate is a curious old cross, bearing the date of 1459. It was judiciously restored and replaced, nearly in its original situ-

tion, 1846. The sculpture, except the 4 figures at the angles of the lower part, is old.

The *Church of St. Emmeran* (situated at the S. extremity of the city), patron of Ratisbon, now half in ruins, is an interesting old structure, one of the most ancient in Germany. It was founded in 652, and restored by the Emperor Charlemagne in or about the year 800. It has an isolated tower, ornamented with statues, and a fore court, in the round style. It contains some curious monuments of St. Emmeran, St. Wolfgang (both bishops here), of St. Denis the Areopagite, of King Childeric, who was driven hither out of France, of the Emp. Arnulph and his son, &c. *See* the Romanesque crypt containing St. Wolfang's relics. In the sacristy are preserved the elaborately ornamented silver shrines of Bishops Emmeran and Wolfgang, with their crosiers of ivory, mitres, and robes.

The abbot of St. Emmeran enjoyed princely rank, and sat at the Diets on the bench of Rhenish prelates. The abbey was 1200 years old at the time of its dissolution. The convent was founded by Theodo II., and was enlarged, along with the church, by Charlemagne.

The vast abbey of St. Emmeran was converted in the year 1809 into the *Palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis;* it is an extensive but not a handsome edifice. It is hardly worth the trouble to enter it, though it contains some modern paintings. The new *Stables* are handsome and large. The riding-school, built in 1830, is decorated with bas-reliefs by *Schwanthaler*, representing horse-racing at the Olympian games. The cloisters of the abbey, which have been restored, are a fine specimen of the Gothic architecture of the 14th centy. The gateways at each end of the eastern cloister are remarkable. The *Gothic Chapel*, within the area of these cloisters, is an elegant modern structure, and deserves notice. *Dannecker's* statue of Christ is placed in it. The family vault beneath, in which are some bronze sarcophagi of elaborate workmanship, is open free to the public from 11 to 12 every day. Adjoining this *princely* residence is the *Fürsten Garten*, partly formed on the site of the old fortifications, prettily laid out, and open to the public.

The **Rathhaus*, on the W. side of the Kohlenmarkt, consists of two parts: the older, on the W. side of the small Rathhausplatz, dates from the 14th centy.; while that on the N. side was completed in 1723. The old Rathhaus is a gloomy and irregular pile, but historically interesting, because the Diets of the Empire were held in it for nearly a century and a half (1663-1806). The entrance is by a very singular Gothic portal. The Diet occupied 6 apartments, distinguished neither for their proportions nor decorations, and now little better than lumber-rooms. In the Hall of Assembly, or Reichssaal, is shown an arm-chair, called, but erroneously, the Imperial throne, with the benches for the Electors and the ecclesiastical and civil members.

On the ground-floor of the building, and below the ground, are the *Dungeons* and *Chamber of Torture*. "After several turnings and windings we came to a doorway so low that I was obliged to bend nearly double to enter it; and, on passing it, I found myself, with my back still bent (for there was not room to stand upright), in a vaulted dungeon, 6 ft. or 8 ft. square, lined with wood, having a raised step at one end to serve as a pillow to the inmate of this miserable cell. Daylight was entirely denied to him, and the only air that could reach him, from the dark passage without, came through a small grating in the door." In the ceiling is a square hole lined with lead, communicating with a pipe, which leads to a room above; by this means anything which the prisoner uttered might be overheard. In this dungeon, which is numbered 18, Count Schaffgotsch, who was accused of being engaged in Wallenstein's alleged treasonable conspiracy, was confined before his execution, A. D. 1635. "On the outside of this chamber my guide stooped

down at a trap-door of iron grating, strongly fastened with bolts and chains, and, lighting a piece of paper, pushed it through the bars. As it fell, I perceived by its light a dungeon more horrid than the first; a kind of well, about 12 ft. deep, with no other entrance than this trap-door, so that the prisoner must have been let down into it as into a living tomb. Of the former kind of cells there are 19 or 20; of the latter 3 or 4: they are, happily, no longer used. We passed hence, through several strong iron doors, to the *Torture Chamber*, a lofty apartment, with ample space for the exercise of the apparatus of cruelty deposited in it." Just outside the entrance is a bench, on which the prisoner was allowed to sit for a quarter of an hour, to consider whether he would make a voluntary confession. From this spot he enjoyed, through a small opening, a view of the different instruments of torture. To these were given facetious names. First, there is the horizontal rack, resembling a long bedstead, or platform of boards, upon which the criminal was laid, his feet attached to one end, and his arms fastened to a rope which passed round a windlass at the other, so as to stretch out his limbs to the utmost extent that agony would allow without causing death. It exhibits a refinement of cruelty, being furnished with a roller armed with spikes rounded off, over which the body of the sufferer was drawn backwards and forwards. This roller was called *der gespickte Hase*, "the larded hare." The second species of torture resembled the first, but was inflicted vertically instead of horizontally, by raising the victim by a rope attached to his arms, which were bound behind his back, to the roof, and then letting him fall, by loosening the rope, to within a few inches of the ground. "Two stones, the heaviest weighing about 125 lbs., were previously attached to the feet, so that the jerk inflicted by the sudden fall must have strained every joint out of its socket." Another mode of applying it was by securing the feet of the person being examined to hooks or rings in the floor, and then hoisting him up until the crack was heard of the arm-bones being pulled out of their sockets at the shoulders, when, if he was to be treated mildly, two burning torches were held under his armpits; if severely, one torch was held alternately under each. The instrument by which this was effected consists of an upright frame of wood, with a windlass about 2 ft. from the ground, to which the rope is still fastened by one end, while the other dangles from a pulley in the roof, with a triangle of wood attached to it; it was named *die schlimme Liesel*, "bad Bess." To this triangle the arms of the victims were fastened. The third instrument was a very high arm-chair, having, instead of a cushion, a seat stuck full of small sharp spikes of wood about 2 inches high, upon which the prisoner was made to sit with weights on his lap, and others hanging from his feet. This had two names, *der Beichstuhl*, *i. e.* "the confessional," and *der Jungfrauenschoos*, "the maiden's lap." A ladder leaning against the wall has some of the rounds replaced by angular pieces of wood, shaped like prisms, turning on their axis. The criminal was hauled by a rope over a pulley, passing into the next room, to the top of the ladder, and then allowed to descend; the rapid friction up and down grazing every vertebra in his naked back, as he passed over the prisms: it was called *Rutschbahn*, or "slide." There is also a wooden horse, named *der Spanische Esel*, "the Spanish ass," on the sharp edge of which the criminal was made to ride; and two or three other instruments equally horrible, the invention of which is a disgrace to human nature. Nevertheless, those who used them professed to be very religious, for even the frame which held the two lights, which were alone allowed, is made in the form of a large cross, on which was hung a crucifix, to afford consolation to the victim. One side of this chamber is partitioned off by a screen of wooden trellis-work; and behind it may still be seen the desk at which the judges (Blutrichter) sat, seeing and hearing all that passed, but

unseen themselves, and took down the confessions extorted from the victims in their agonies. On the opposite side are the seats for the executioner (Scharfrichter) and surgeon, the latter of whom attended to watch the state of the prisoner, lest, if he were tortured too far, he should escape examination by death. This machinery surpasses in iniquity what survives of the far-famed dungeons of Venice, and is the only example in Europe of such an apparatus perfectly preserved—and indeed it deserves to be preserved, to illustrate the manner in which justice was administered in ages which are often held up to our admiration by those whose views of history are drawn from their imagination. The Torture Chamber lies directly under the Hall of the Diet; and, had not the floor been well lined, the cries of the sufferers must have reached the ears of the assembly. The lining is now removed, so that the light actually appears through cracks in the ceiling above. A work entitled *Institutio Criminalis Theresiana*, date 1769, a copy of which is shown at the town-house, contains not only a description of the tortures, but representations of the modes of inflicting them.

The square called *Heideplatz* receives its name from a combat which took place in it, in the presence of the Emperor Henry I., between a citizen of Ratisbon, named Hans Dollinger, and a gigantic *heathen* Magyar, called Craco, who had previously vanquished all opponents, but was here vanquished himself. A rude fresco-painting, on the house opposite the Rathhaus, No. 73, represents the duel. The interior of this house is worth seeing. At a later period a tournament was held here, to maintain the innocence of the beautiful Agnes Bernauer, whose story is related under the head Straubing, Rte. 180.

The *Bishop's Palace* (Bischofshof) (situated on the N. side of the Cathedral), in which the German emperors were lodged during their visits to Ratisbon, is now a brewery. The Emp. Maximilian II. died in it, 12 Oct. 1576.

An agreeable *Garden*, occupying the site of ancient fortifications, runs round the town. Within it, on the S. side of the town, a small circular temple has been erected as a *monument to Kepler* the astronomer, who died here of a broken heart on his way to see the Emperor Ferdinand, 1630, and is buried in the neighbouring Protestant churchyard.

The *theatre* is rebuilt since a fire in 1849. The *Club* is the *Harmonie*.

Those who desire a pleasing view over the city, and the valleys of the Danube and Regen, cannot do better than cross the bridge and the suburb of Stadt-am-Hof, and walk to the church on the Dreifaltigkeitsberg, just beyond it.

The *Post* and *Eilwagen office* is in the Domstrasse (Letter G, No. 61), on the S. side of the cathedral.

Eilwagen: to Ingoldstadt; to Augsburg. Omnibus to Valhalla.

Railways: to Landshut and Munich; to Passau, Salzburg, and Vienna; to Nuremberg and Frankfurt; to Schwandorf, Pilsen, and Prague.

No one should quit Ratisbon without visiting the *Temple of Valhalla*, at Donaustauf, on the l. bank of the Danube, 6 m. below Ratisbon. (See Rte. 180.) Omnibus daily: fare 24 kr. there and back, with 3 hrs. halt to see Valhalla. A carriage with two horses may be hired for 3 fl.=5*s.* to go and return. It is an easy walk for a moderately good walker: much distance may be saved by crossing the wooden bridge, which is below the stone bridge, to the island called the Unterer-Wehrt, walking down nearly to the end of this island, and ferrying over to the village of Weichs. A pleasant path across the meadow, along the l. bank of the Danube, leads thence into the road; which, however, after rain, is, like all Bavarian roads, deep in mud, so that you reach the Temple of Fame, like some of its inmates, through a good deal of dirt.

Weltenburg (Rte. 175), about 18 m. above Ratisbon, and 5 above Kelheim, is the only very picturesque spot on the Danube between Ulm and Ratisbon.

ROUTE 169.

WÜRZBURG TO FULDA, BY KISSINGEN AND BRÜCKENAU.

Railway to Gmünd Stat. (on the Würzburg Aschaffenburg Rly.) or to Schweinfurt Stat. (on the Würzburg and Bamberg Rly.); thence Eilwagen daily to

Kissingen. (*Inns:* H. de Russie, best: table-d'hôte, 1 fl. and 36 kr. Kaiser's Private Hotel, good. Kurhaus: table-d'hôte at 1, but food inferior. Schlatters Hotel, in an agreeable situation. Baierischer Hof. Sächsischer Hof. The *fare* at the tables-d'hôte, and the dinners sent from the Traiteurs to lodging-houses, are equally indifferent. Pastry, salad, cheese, and fruit are forbidden by the physicians, therefore omitted altogether.)

Lodging-houses: many new and showy ones have been lately built in the immediate neighbourhood of the springs. In full seasons the price paid for lodgings is higher than that for rooms at the hotels. Most of the physicians receive boarders.

Physicians.—The most eminent resident physicians are—Dr. Maas, Dr. Welsch, Dr. Balling. Dr. Granville* visits the baths in summer; Dr. Travis of Nice has long practised here, by permission of the King.

Divine Service is performed by a clergyman of the Established Church, every Sunday, during the season, in a room fitted up for the purpose, in the buildings belonging to the government.

The number of visitors is about 4000 annually.

Kissingen is a town of about 4500 Inhab., pleasantly situated on the Franconian Saale. It possesses 3 mineral springs. The *Rakoczy* and *Pandur Brunnen* furnish saline and chalybeate waters, which are tonic and aperient without flying to the head; the Rakoczy is used for drinking, the Pandur for baths: they are highly recommended as a remedy for chronic diseases, gout, and complaints of the stomach. These 2 springs are covered by an elegant iron shed, designed by *Gärtner*. The third, or *Maxbrunnen*, is acidulous and alkaline: it is cooling and diuretic, and not unlike the Seltzer water, except that it has no iron, and is very much more agreeable; it is chiefly prescribed for children. The Rakoczy water is drunk before breakfast; the Maxbrunnen is taken after dinner; and the Pandur, which is not unpleasant in taste, still later. It is usual to begin with 2 or 3 glasses. The first effect of the waters is commonly a slight headache, which proves that they act upon the system, and is considered a good symptom. Between 400,000 and 500,000 bottles of mineral waters are exported annually.

The *Baths* are merely long wooden tubs, in the shape of coffins, brought into the patient's bedroom—the mineral water being conveyed from the Pandur spring in long narrow buckets, on the backs of old women, who discharge their burden by bending down and tilting out the water over their heads. The Kurhaus, Schlatters, and some of the best lodging-houses have baths attached to them.

King Lewis of Bavaria, who frequently visited Kissingen, caused a colonnade (*Arcadenbau*), and a handsome *Conversationssaal*, to be constructed in that style which at Munich is called Byzantine, from the designs of *Gärtner*. The latter is lighted up twice a week for a dance, but is generally thinly attended. Other improvements and new buildings have converted Kissingen from a poor village into a well-built town. The *ordre du jour* is nearly as follows: from 6 to 8 A.M. the guests repair to the wells and drink vigorously—the band plays at 6; from 8 to 1 the crowd disappears, no one is seen. At *one* everybody dines—the wine is bad. After dinner it is customary to take coffee on the Promenade, after which the visitors disperse in walking parties; exercise on foot being recommended by the physicians. Between 7½ and 8½ P.M. there is again music on the Promenade, and after supper all the world goes to bed. The life is monotonous, almost exclusively

* Dr. Granville's 'Guide to Kissingen.'

calculated for invalids, and offers a great contrast to the gaiety of Baden. There is, however, a small theatre on the rt. bank of the Saale at the foot of the Staffelberg, in which performances take place during the season. All *gaming-tables* have been forbidden by the Bavarian Government since 1848.

At the N.W. angle of the Kurplatz, or public walk, is C. Jügel's *circulating library and reading-room*, where the principal German, French, and English newspapers may be seen.

In the neighbourhood are many agreeable *walks* and *drives*. A little way to the N., up the valley of the Saale, are the *Salt Works*. The principal brine spring, called *Soolensprudel*, which supplies them, exhibits the singular phenomenon of ebbing and flowing through an Artesian well or shaft, bored to a depth of 307 ft. It brings up with it great quantities of carbonic acid gas, which is collected by means of a large inverted funnel, suspended over the surface of the water, and, being conveyed by pipes to an adjoining building, is administered to patients in the shape of gas-baths. It is introduced into a wooden tub, in which the patient is seated, clothed in his usual dress: its effects are stimulating, and it diffuses a warmth over the whole body. The water too is used in Douche baths, tub-baths (Wannenbad), in baths where the water is thrown over the body in small jets (Strahlenbad), considered very strengthening, and in effervescent baths (Wellenbad). The last is a most delightful mode of bathing; being, in fact, bathing in soda-water very highly charged with carbonic acid gas. The water, highly effervescent, rushes up with great force through a pipe which enters the bottom of the bath. The temperature of the water is almost invariably 67° Fahr.

The long *Evaporating Houses* (Gradirhäuser) deserve notice. They consist of sheds, nearly 1½ m. long, 25 ft. high, filled with stacks of thorn faggots, over which the weak brine, pumped out of the shaft, is made to trickle, dropping from twig to twig. The water is 6 times raised in passing from one end of the building to the other; and after this process its strength is increased 7 times, from 2½ per cent. of salt to 17½, by mere exposure to the atmosphere. It has been calculated by Professor Forbes that nearly 3 million cubic ft. of water are thus carried off as invisible vapour annually, and a vast expenditure of fuel is thus saved, which is the object and design of the contrivance. In the first descent of the water a great quantity of oxide of iron is deposited, which gives to the faggots in that section of the shed their yellow colour. A sensible coolness is produced in the air, even in the warmest weather, in the neighbourhood of the shed, while the evaporation is going on. The faggots are changed every 2 years, on account of the carbonate of lime with which the water encrusts them. This stalactitic matter is broken off and serves to mend the roads, while the wood is burned, and the ashes form an excellent manure, owing to the quantity of alkali contained in them.

About ½ m. further up the valley, at the village of Hausen, a new Artesian well, called *Schönbornsbrunnen*, has been sunk, which has reached the depth of nearly 2000 ft. This spring is also intermittent at intervals of 3 or 4 weeks; being in repose and in activity for intervals of equal length. The water rushes up in a column of about 6 in. diameter to a height which is said to be 80 ft. It is very highly charged with salt, to 26 or 27 per cent. A tower has been erected over this Artesian well, furnished with galleries, on which spectators assemble to witness the phenomenon of the rise of the fountain when it bursts forth.

About 4 m. off, up the valley of the Saale, is *Bocklet*, another watering-place, possessing 4 strong chalybeate springs, in which the salts of soda are largely mixed with the iron. The action of the water is powerfully tonic and exciting. The accommodation is tolerable, the principal lodgings and Kurhaus being under the same management as those at Kissingen; but living is cheaper.

A favourite walk is to the ruined

nalle *Botenlaube*, on the summit of a hill, less than a m. distant S. from Kissingen. From it there is a pleasing view of the valley of the Saale and of the town. Another walk is to the Altenberg, on the W. side of the river. It has been laid out in walks and shrubberies, and has a decorated summer-house on the summit.

Excursions are made to the Klaushof, in the wood on the road to Brückenau, to the ruined castle of Trimberg, on the way to Hammelburg (Rte. 169A.), and to the Kreuzberg. This last is the highest of the Rhöngebirge, and is visible from Kissingen in a N.N.E. direction. It is ascended for its view, which, though very extensive, is not remarkable, being that of an undulating country, partly cleared and cultivated, partly wooded; but without any prominent features of mountain, crag, lake, or river to diversify it. The home view is the most pleasing. On the summit is a cross 85 ft. high, and a wooden tower, built originally for surveying. A little below the highest point on the N.W. side is a Franciscan monastery, where those who ascend the mountain to see the sun set and rise, sleep, and are well fed and supplied with excellent home-brewed beer by the monks. The best way of making the excursion to the Kreuzberg is by starting in a light carriage from Kissingen in the morning, so as to dine early at Neustadt, where there is a neat clean inn, on the r. hand, at the entrance of the town. Neustadt is a very ancient fortified town, and on the opposite bank of the Saale are the extensive ruins of the castle of Salzburg, said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and certainly the residence of Charlemagne, who, in 803, received here the ambassadors of Nicephorus I., the Emperor of the East. Proceed to Bischofsheim, so as to arrive there 2 hrs. at least before sunset. At Hasselbach, a little beyond Bischofsheim, it is necessary to get out and walk to the summit, as the road becomes exceedingly rough. This walk takes 1½ hr. An empty carriage can reach the monastery, in which there is stabling. The first half of the ascent is rather steep; the latter, over sheep-walks and through copse, is easy. The next morning the carriage should be sent to the village of Sandberg, where the traveller may rejoin it by a pleasant walk through the woods and down the grassy slopes of the mountain. The return to Kissingen will occupy about 4 hrs., passing through Premich and rejoining the high road, which runs up the valley of the Saale, at Aschach.

Frankfurt may be reached in 8½ hrs. (Rte. 169A.) The nearest rly. stats. are Gemünden, on the Frankfurt and Würzburg Rly. (Route. 167), and Schweinfurth on the Bamberg and Würzburg line (Rte. 170). *Eilwagen* daily to both stats.; also to Fulda, Brückenau, and Meiningen.

There is a post-road from Kissingen to Meiningen. (See Rte. 92, *Handbook for N. Germ.*)

About 18 m. from Kissingen lies Brückenau. The road is now provided with post-horses and daily *Eilwagen*; the journey with voituriers takes up 4 or 5 hrs.

Platz.

Brückenau.—Inns: Baierischer Hof; Post, good, situated in the town, which contains about 1800 Inhab.

The baths are 2 m. off, to the westward, lower down, and in a beautiful part of the valley of the Sinn, and are the most picturesque of the Franconian baths. They were much patronised by the ex-King Lewis of Bavaria. The principal buildings stand in the level ground of the valley, which is about ½ m. wide, and bounded by parallel lines of hills, which are covered with beech forest. The meadows about them have been laid out in gardens and park-like grounds, through which runs a clear, pebbly, brawling, trout-stream. Delightful walks traverse the woods in all directions. In fine weather these baths are a most agreeable place of residence, but in wet weather they are damp, and dry walks are scarce. The baths consist of a group of houses exclusively to accommodate visitors; there is no village here. They are on much the same footing as those at

Schlangenbad. The lodging-houses all belong to the King, and are under the management of an inspector. Each room is marked with its price, but those visitors who do not stay more than 3 days are charged one-third extra. Furniture very scanty—attendance bad.

The *New Kurhaus* is a large building, looking outside very much like an ancient basilica, surrounded by an open arcade. The walls of the great hall within are covered with arabesques, vile in taste and execution. Table-d'hôte in it daily during the season—very indifferent, wine worse. Charge, 48 kr., but, to visitors staying not more than 3 days, 1 fl. No gambling is allowed.

The Fürstenbau, ex-King Lewis's residence, a modest country house, stands on the slope of the hill on the western side of the valley, not far from the Kurhaus, from which a broad alley leads up to it. It has a pretty flower-garden, laid out in terraces, commanding a pleasing view of the valley. On one of them stands a very ancient oak.

The other edifices, called Kellerbau, Rothes Haus, Hirsch, Schwan, &c., are lodging-houses. *Living* is cheap on the whole; the usual charge for a room is 1 fl. a day—and the entire cost of board and lodging need not exceed 4*s.* English.

The good qualities of the waters were first discovered by the princely Abbots of Fulda, to whom Brückenau formerly belonged.

The chief of the 3 springs—*Brückenauerquellen*—affords one of the purest chalybeate waters known, and, though the gas is at first apt to fly to the head, has a tonic or very strengthening effect on weak stomachs. It is used as a finish (after cure) to the waters of Kissingen. The spring seems in constant ebullition from the quantity of carbonic gas which it throws up, and it deposits brown stains of oxide of iron upon every object with which it comes in contact. Portable baths from any of the springs are sent into the apartments of the lodging-houses when required. The water is so charged with gas, that it sparkles and ferments with every movement of the body—and has been compared to bathing in warm soda-water or champagne.

The other two springs, the "*Wenzer*," and the "*Simberger*," are charged with very pure carbonic acid and resemble soda-water in taste.

Owing to the situation of Brückenau on the W. extremity of the Rhöngebirge chain of hills, its environs abound in delightful walks and beautiful scenery. The favourite excursion is to the Kreuzberg; the road to which lies through the town of Brückenau, and up to the head of the valley of the Sinn.

A cross road leads from Brückenau to Schlüchtern in Hesse, a post station on the high road between Frankfurt and Eisenach. The road on leaving Brückenau rises to a great height, and crosses the hills near the picturesque village of Schwarzenfels. It passes a mile or two to the S. of Rampolz, the seat of Count Degenfeld-Schomberg, situated in a hilly and well-wooded country.

The road from Brückenau to Fulda is hilly; the next stage is

Motten.

Fulda. (See *N. Germ.*, Rte. 86.)

ROUTE 169 A.

FRANKFURT TO KISSINGEN, BY ASCHAFFENBURG AND LOHR.

17¾ Germ. m. = 81½ Eng. m. The quickest way to perform this journey is to take the Würzburg Rly. as far as Gemünden, 3¼ hrs., and thence by post or Eilwagen in 5 hrs. to Kissingen.

25½ Aschaffenburg Stat. (Rte. 167.) A post-road here branches off to the l., and proceeds through a well-wooded country, forming part of the Spessart, to

Hain, a hamlet pleasantly situated. The road, though nowhere steep, ascends for more than half this stage, and finally winds by a green valley down to the banks of the Main. Nearly the whole way is a dense beech forest (the Spessart), (see Rte. 167).

23 Lohr Stat. (*Inns:* Post, Hirsch, good; the landlord rents some trout and grayling fisheries;—Krone.) A thriving little town, delightfully situated on the Main—a station on the Rly. to Würzburg. It has manufactures of iron, paper, and boats. In the principal street almost every second house is an inn. Along the valley of the Main to

9 *Gemünden* Stat., also on the Main. —No good inn. Travellers to or from Kissingen, by the Rly. from Frankfurt and Würzburg, may take the *eilwagen* or hire a 2-horse carriage for 14 fl. here. The road hence to Kissingen follows generally the course of the Franconian Saale.

15½ Hammelburg.—(*Inn:* Schwan—Post.) This ancient town, given by Charlemagne to the Abbot of Fulda, was burned down 1854. The Rathhaus and Abbot's Palace destroyed.

About half-way a ruined castle, Trimberg, is passed on the right. After having survived attacks in the Peasants' and Thirty Years' wars, it was sold in 1803 for 22,000 fl., and reduced to its present state of ruin. It commands a fine view.

9 *Kissingen.* (Rte. 169.)

ROUTE 170.

FRANKFURT TO CARLSBAD, WÜRZBURG, BAMBERG, BAIREUTH, AND EGER—RAIL; WITH EXCURSIONS TO ALEXANDERSBAD AND THE FICHTELGEBIRGE.

Railroad as far as Baireuth, by Schweinfurth and Bamberg. For description of it, from Frankfurt to

WÜRZBURG, see Rte. 167. Thenceforth the Rly. follows a very winding course, first ascending the Fleischbachthal, then following the Main, by which tunnels are avoided, and the line is terraced round the sides of hills.

Near Unter-Pleichfeld the Archduke Charles defeated Marshal Jourdan, 1796. The palace of *Werneck*, formerly the summer residence of the Archbp. of Würzburg, is now a lunatic asylum. (*Inn:* Löwe.) The country between Würzburg and Schweinfurth is one uninterrupted corn-field.

Schweinfurth Stat.

The Rly. to Bamberg follows the valley of the Main, studded with villages, at the foot of vine-clad hills, whose heights are here and there surmounted by old castles, the cradles of the Franconian nobles. 1. ½ mile from Schweinfurth, under the terraced vineyards by the river side, is a fountain with an inscription in honour of King Lewis, who improved the navigation. 2½ m. from Schweinfurth is the picturesque and well-situated *castle of Mainberg*, now a carpet manufactory. On the l. of the road, at the village of the same name, stands the secularised monastery Ober-Theres, about 4 m. from

Hassfurth Stat. (*Inn:* Post.) At the E. end of the town is a pretty *Ch.* known as the *Ritterkapelle:* over the door is a Nativity in relief; the choir has double interlaced vaulting ribs. The chief beauty is the triple chancel arch, with niches. It may have been built between 1300 and 1400; some tombs of the Schaumburgs deserve notice. Beyond Hassfurth the road passes through Zeil, which is.

agreeably situated, and has some curious old houses.

Ebelsbach Stat. On the opposite (l.) bank of the Main, here crossed by a stone bridge, above the town of Eltman, rises the watch-tower of the ancient *Castle Waldburg*, on the Karlsberg, commanding the windings of the Main from Schweinfurth to Bamberg.

The view on approaching Bamberg, with the old castle of Altenburg on the rt., is very striking.

BAMBERG *Junction Stat.* (Rte. 172.)

The journey from Bamberg to Baireuth may be made by railway, following the line to Hof as far as Neuenmarkt, whence a branch is made to Baireuth. This is described in Rte. 172.

The post-road to Baireuth, for a couple of miles, runs across the tract of garden-ground which occupies nearly the whole plain around Bamberg. It then passes, on the rt., the château of Seehof, built by the bishops of Bamberg as a hunting seat, near the village of Memmelsdorf. Afterwards *the castle of Giech*, upon a pointed eminence on the rt., becomes conspicuous: it also belonged to the bishops of Bamberg. It is said to have had a communication formerly with the village of Schlesitz, by means of a subterranean passage. The level land ends at

Würgau, beyond which commences the series of hills extending almost without intermission to Baireuth.

Hollfeld (*Inn:* Anker), a village of 600 Inhab., on the Wiesent.

From the summit of the last hill, overlooking Baireuth, a beautiful view opens out. Through a gap in the forest the range of the Fichtelgebirge appears in sight, surmounted by the Ochsenkopf (ox's head, one of the highest of the chain). The road cuts through a fortified earthwork, erected by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, on the brow of the hill, and soon after passes, on the rt., the road leading to Muggendorf from Baireuth. (Rte. 174.)

The village of Eckersdorf is built on the slope of a very picturesque dell, on the opposite side of which, close to t road, stands a country-house called t *Phantasie*, now inhabited by Du Alexander of Würtemberg. It contai several interesting works of art, ex cuted by his late wife, the Prince Marie d'Orléans, the accomplish daughter of Louis Philippe—the mode for two groups—one, Joan of Arc horseback, pausing before a prostra enemy; and 2 females on horseback e gaged in the chace; also a bust, in marb of Joan d'Arc, executed by the Prince for her husband, and busts of the Que and Prince Royal of the Belgians. He is also a portrait of the lamented artis It is worth while to walk through t gardens, prettily laid out in terrac and shady alcoves; they are a favouri resort of the Baireuthers. An inscri tion on a rock by the road-side co memorates the gratitude of the Fren emigrants to Prince Hardenberg a the King of Prussia for the asylu afforded to many thousands of them this happy land when driven out their own country in 1796. Upon t left, at the entrance into Baireuth, li the *Cemetery*, in which Jean Paul Frie rich Richter, the author, is buried; h died here 1825.

Baireuth Stat. (*Inns:* Sonne, bee and good; Anker), a town of 16,6 Inhab., on the Red Main, is present remarkable for little. has a cheerless and deserted chara ter, since it is no longer the residen of the court, upon which it once d pended, and it has little commerce manufacture. It has two palaces—t *Alte Schloss*, now inhabited by the *Pr sident of the Government*, converted in public offices; and the *Neue Schl* containing a gallery of paintings little value. Behind the *Neue Schl* is a Public Garden, and in the squa in front stands an equestrian statue the Margrave Christian Ernst ridin over a Turk, to indicate his havin fought against that nation as a gener in the Austrian service. At his sid stands his favourite dwarf.

A monumental *bronze statue of Je Paul F. Richter*, modelled by *Sch thaler*, and the gift of the King of B varia, has lately been set up.

The finest street is the *Friedrichstrasse*, in which the *Post-Office* and *Gymnasium* are situated. The *Stadtkirche*, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a Gothic building (1439-1446). Baireuth was a possession of the ancestors of the reigning royal family of Prussia (Hohenzollern), when they were merely Burgraves of Nuremberg. In 1791, the last Margrave dying without children, it became a dependency of the crown of Prussia; but was yielded up at the peace of Tilsit to the French, who added it to the Bavarian dominions.

There is a manufactory of porcelain and pipe-heads here. This part of Franconia is celebrated for the beautiful enamelled pottery formerly made here; especially for the "Apostles' mugs;" so called from the figures of the apostles in relief upon them, of vivid colours, and generally finely executed. Good specimens are rare, and only to be seen in old collections; but the modern fabrications are very abundant. In the *Penitentiary* (Strafhaus and Arbeitshaus), situated in the suburb St. Georgen-am-See, are marble-works, in which 34 varieties of marble from the Fichtelgebirge are cut and polished.

2 m. to the E. is the Palace of the *Eremitage*, erected by the Margraves of Baireuth, George William (1718) and Frederick; a fanciful building, with gardens, containing fountains, terraces, statues, &c., and a very beautiful park attached to it. Within the building are shown the apartments and bed occupied by Frederick the Great; and the room in which his sister, the Margravine of Baireuth, wrote her Memoirs; also a portrait of the White Lady. She was a widowed Countess of Orlamünde, who, being in love with Prince Albert the Handsome, of Brandenburg, murdered her two children in the hope of gaining his affections; but, being spurned, died of grief in the nunnery of Himmelskron, near Baireuth, and is said still to haunt the palaces of the Prussian family. The Eremitage is said to have cost 2,000,000 fl., and the Temple of the Sun alone 100,000 fl. This building is an imitation in miniature of St. Peter's church at Rome, having a semicircular portico on each side. On Sundays the gardens are much frequented by the Baireuthers; the waterworks and a military band then play within them.

The garden of the Phantasie has already been mentioned (p. 118).

Railways.—Branch line to Neuenmarkt Stat., on the line from Leipsig and Hof to Bamberg and Nuremberg: 3 trains daily (Rte. 172). To Weiden: 3 trains daily; and thence N. to Eger, S. to Schwandorf (for Nuremberg or Ratisbon).

Baireuth is at a short distance from the Fichtelgebirge on the E., and from the Franconian Schweitz on the W., to each of which districts agreeable excursions may be made.

The shortest road, and most agreeable in point of scenery, from Baireuth to Nuremberg, though not the best kept, is that which traverses *the Franconian Switzerland* (Rte. 174). Take the Eilwagen to Weischenfeld; visit Sophienhöhle; descend valley of Wiesent, seeing Rabenstein and Riesenburg, to Muggendorf; Malleposte thence to Forcheim Stat., and by rail to Nuremberg.

The pedestrian going hence to Alexandersbad will find a direct way thither by cross-roads and by-paths, through the midst of the mountains, shorter by half than the post-road.

The railway from Baireuth to Eger follows a somewhat circuitous course:—Kemnath Neustadt Stat., Weiden Junc. Stat., Mitterteich Stat., Eger Stat. [The carriage-road from Baireuth to Eger, by way of Alexandersbad, is very bad. There are no good inns on the way. On quitting Baireuth it traverses the suburb of St. Georgen-am-See. The lake (See) from which it derives its name no longer exists, having been drained and converted into cultivated land.

Beyond the village of Bindloch rises a very steep hill, from the acclivity of which Baireuth is seen to great advantage, and the Eremitage appears among the trees on the l., while from its summit the range of the Fichtelgebirge opens out to view. The highest point is the *Schneeberg*, 3252 ft. above

the sea-level. At its foot rises the White Main, which, is crossed by a bridge, about ½ m. before entering

Berneck.—*Inn:* Post. A village in a valley so narrow as barely to afford room for two rows of houses. On the cliff above tower the ruins of an old castle of the Knights of Wallenrode, destroyed in the Hussite War. One of the family built the little chapel on his return from the Holy Land, 1480.

The small stream, a tributary of the Main, which traverses Berneck, is famed for its trout, and for its pearls, obtained from a species of mussel. A *Royal Pearl-fishery* still exists here. The shell in which the pearls are found is the *Unio sinuatus;* they are not of fine colours, nor very large size. The time of collecting them is the months of June and July, and the number found in one season is about 150. The fishery is preserved as a royal monopoly. In former days a gallows was planted by the river-side, *in terrorem.* The little stream crossed near the end of this stage is the Perlenbach, above mentioned.

Gefrees.—*Inn:* Lion; not good.

Here our road splits; and the left branch goes to Hof and Dresden; that on the rt. conducts us across the chain of the Fichtelgebirge, between Berg Waldstein on the l., and the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf on the rt., into Bohemia: it is hilly throughout.

Weissenstadt, near which are the sources of the Eger, &c.

The carriage-road proceeds from Weissenstadt to

Wunsiedel (*Inns:* Einhorn, not good; Baierischer Hof), a small town of 3500 Inhab., on the Rossla; the birthplace of the author Jean Paul Friedrich Richter. His house still stands in the market-place; and that of Sand, the mad student who assassinated Kotzebue. Near this town coal-mines are worked.

About 2 m. S. of this, at the end of an avenue of trees, lies

Alexandersbad, a retired watering-place, originally called Sichardreuth, which received its present name in 1782 from the Margrave of Anspach, who sold his country and people to the King of Prussia, and, retiring with the wealth procured by the bargain, married Lady Craven and settled in England.—*L. Mr.* It consists of the *Schloss* or *Kurhaus*, and a few cottages near it. The Kurhaus is a large building, with two wings, including ball, dining, and billiard rooms, and 60 chambers, belonging to the crown, and let to a landlord called the inspector, to whom application for rooms may be made by letter. The charges are high. The well and the bath-house are separated from each other by a sort of pleasure-ground. The water contains a small portion of saline substance, and is richly impregnated with carbonic acid gas; and on account of its strengthening qualities, it is often used as an after-cure (Nachkur), following a course of the waters of Carlsbad.

Those who do not take up their residence here should at least visit the hill called *Luchsberg, i. e.* lynx mountain, or *Luisenberg*, from the late Queen of Prussia. It exhibits the singular phenomenon of a mountain in ruins. It takes more than two hours to explore it thoroughly. The road lies through a wood and along the slopes of of a hill, copiously strewn with loose masses of granite rock, increasing in size and in quantity as you advance, until, at length, the hill itself seems to consist of nothing else but disjointed fragments, piled in heaps over one another. Such a vast pyramid of loose rocks might have furnished the Titans with ammunition when storming Jupiter in Olympus. If you begin at the bottom of the Luchsberg and climb to the top, or compass it round, you still find nothing but rocks in pieces, tumbled about in all directions; some indeed occur as large as a house, but still without any indication of a fixed nucleus. The result of this singular caprice of nature is a sort of labyrinth, which has been rendered perfectly accessible by paths, wooden ladders, and steps cut in the rock, con-

structed by the managers of the baths. It is so intricate in parts that the assistance of a guide, though not indispensable, is at least convenient. One may wander for hours among this colossal heap of stones, creeping for many yards together through the interstices of the huge superincumbent masses which form their roofs; or scrambling over projecting masses, to the summit of the hill; which is itself a detached block, marked by a crucifix. It commands an extensive view over the chiefs of the Fichtelgebirge chain, and towards the Saxon Erzgebirge, and Böhmerwald mountains.

The most striking spots are the Grosse Grotto, Münsters Denkmal, and the view from the summit. But the wonder of the place is the beautiful phosphorescence which is seen in the crannies of the rocks, and which appears and disappears according to the position of the spectator. This it is which has given rise to the fairy tales of gold and gems, with which the gnomes and cobolds tantalize the poor peasants. The light resembles that of thousands of glowworms; or, if it be compared to a precious stone, it is something between a chrysolite and a cat's-eye, but shining with a more metallic lustre. On picking up some of it and bringing it to the light, nothing is found but dirt. This phenomenon may have given its first name to the mountain.

The number of trees, sprouting up in all directions through the crevices, gives the Luchsberg, at a distance, the appearance of a wood; and the peculiar luxuriance of the dark green moss, whose long hairy pensile filaments cover stock and stone with a furry coating, not distributed in patches, but involving the rocky walls in a continuous tapestry, and spreading as it were a carpet over the horizontal surface of the granite, imparts an air of soft beauty to this singular scene. It is evident that the rocks have not been brought from a distance, for many have sharp corners and edges. In some cases it is possible to distinguish where a block has been broken off from the mass, and the projections and recesses of neighbouring fragments agree; so that they might, as it were, be fitted together again. The explanation of the phenomenon may be, either that the mountain has been shattered to pieces by an earthquake, or, which is more probable, that it consisted of softer and harder kinds of granite intermixed; that the softer parts, in process of time, disintegrated by moisture and frost, have been washed out by rain, so that, as soon as the supports were removed, the skeleton of the mountain fell to pieces, and its *disjecta membra* were tumbled over one another in the state in which they now remain. The rock in many places is so rotten, from the action of the atmosphere, that it may be rubbed to pieces by the fingers. The soil everywhere about the spot consists of a small gravel, formed of decomposed granite.

A longer and most agreeable walk of 2 hrs. leads from Alexandersbad to the top of the mountain Kössein, which, all things considered, is the finest point of view in the Fichtelgebirge. The traveller may return from it to the baths by the singular rock called Bergstein, and may conclude with the Luchsberg. The Ochsenkopf is 4 hrs. distance from the baths.

Early geographers compared the region of the Fichtelgebirge with the Garden of Eden, because 4 rivers, the Main, Eger, Saale, and Nab, had their sources in and flowed through it. They described its streams as full of gold, pearls, and precious stones, and in this they only exaggerated a real fact; but the gold found in them is very rare, and occurs in minute grains; the pearls and precious stones are not of fine water. Traditionary fables, still partly credited by the vulgar, have sent many a poor peasant to search among his native hills for the magical mountain, lined (according to the fairy tale) with richest gems, which the evil influence of gnomes and cobolds has removed out of sight. Some even believe they have gained the threshold of the enchanted hall, and enjoyed a glimpse of its gold and glittering jewels, when, in an instant, by the power of these

deceitful spirits, the treasures of the cavern have been converted into golden-tressed moss, and sparkling but worthless granite.

In proceeding from Alexandersbad to Eger, the road lies through Wunsiedel, and Thiersheim, a poor village of 900 Inhab., and thence along the valley of the Rossla, which loses itself in the Eger a little beyond Schirnding, the last Bavarian village. The Austrian custom-house is at Mühlbach. The valley of the Eger is narrow, but picturesque. Several ancient castles are passed, two of which belonged to the robber knights named Sparnecker, whose castles were all demolished by the troops of the Swabian league.

EGER.—*Inn:* Sonne. (See Rte. 260).]

CARLSBAD in Rte. 260.

ROUTE 171.

WÜRZBURG TO MUNICH, BY ANSBACH, GUNZENHAUSEN, NÖRDLINGEN, AND AUGSBURG—RAILROAD.

39 German m. = 179 Eng. m. 3 trains daily in about 8 hours.

13¾ Ochsenfurt (*Inn:* Schnecke, (Snail), a town of 2200 Inhab.

It has a very interesting *Church*—Middle Pointed, save Romanesque tower: roofs vaulted, windows good, geometric tracery. At the E. end of N. aisle a magnificent *Tabernacle* for the sacrament, of stone 50 ft. high, of beautiful workmanship, the statues refined works of art. In choir carved stalls, a tabernacle of earlier date, and 3 chandeliers with statuettes. See the *bronze Font*, rich tracery, bas-reliefs of Saints, and at end of E. apse an Entombment; also an elegant *Chapel*, with rich portal, in the ch.yard.

4¾ *Marktbreit Stat.*

18¼ *Steinach Stat.*

18¼ ANSBACH (*Inns:* Sterne (or Post), good; Krone), formerly capital of the Margraviate of the same name; at present a lifeless town of 12,000 Inhab. on the Rezat, a small millstream, which, through passing by the town, is converted into a stinking sewer, in which state it winds round the palace garden. Ansbach possesses little to interest a passing traveller, but is rather prettily situated. The principal building is the deserted *Palace*, which exhibits nothing but the poverty of the architect's invention, built 1713, as a residence for the Margraves of Ansbach, who were scions of a younger branch of the family of Hohenzollern. The last of the line sold his dominions to Prussia 1791, married Lady Craven, retired into private life, and died, 1805, at Brandenburg House, near London. The principality was made over to Bavaria 1805-6. Of the *Church of St. Gumbert*, with 3 towers, built originally (1530–1550) in the Gothic style, nothing remains but the towers and the choir. The body of the church has been entirely rebuilt in a plain modern style. The choir, with 9 pointed windows, some painted glass, and 12 curious monuments of knights of the order of the Swan (founded 1443), is worth notice. The crypt of the *Johanniskirche*, in the Obere Markt, contains the gilt and decorated coffins of the Margraves of Ansbach. Some bear the margraves' arms, of many quarterings, emblazoned among texts of Scripture, as if they had been considered the seals of a passport to heaven. In the *Johanniskirchof* is the grave of Gasper Hauser, bearing the inscription, "Ænigma sui temporis: ignota nativitas, occulta mors. 1833." In the *Palace Gardens*, which are an agreeable promenade, is an octagonal cippus, bearing this inscription—"Hic occultus occulto occisus

est 14 Dec. 1833,"—which marks the scene of his mysterious assassination. There is a second-rate *theatre* here.

18½ *Gunzenhausen Stat.* Near this town is the domain of Ellingen, which was presented to the Bavarian Field Marshal Wrede, for his services during the French war of 1810-15. [An excursion can be made from Gunzenhausen to *Eichstädt* (14 Eng. m.). Inn, Baierischer Hof. This town has 7500 inhab. and lies in the depths of the valley of the Altmühl. It is the chief town of a small dependent principality of 5½ Germ. m., with a population of 24,000, and a revenue of 120,000 fl., and was bestowed in the year 1817 on Eugene Beauharnois, Duke of Leuchtenberg. The Cathedral, commenced in 1259 (choir 1351), is an interesting Gothic edifice, and contains the shrine and statue of Wilibald, to whom the ch. is dedicated, and some fine painted glass. The cloister is remarkable for its diagonal alternate vaulting, an uncommon feature, of which the best English example is in the roof of the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. In the *Church of St. Walpurgis* are preserved the remains of that saint, who is said to have been a native of Britain. On St. Walpurgis' Day (May 1) many thousand pilgrims repair to his shrine. On a height overlooking the town is the castle of Wilibaldsburg, once the residence of the saint, and of his successors the bishop princes, whose rich revenues were chiefly derived from their hop-grounds. In 1796 it was summoned to surrender by Gen. Desaix at the head of a considerable French force, when the governor, whose name was Krach, swore that, unless he was allowed the honours of war, he would defend his castle till every man in it was killed. The terms were accordingly granted, and he marched out at the head of—9 invalids!]

Kronheim Stat. [a few miles S. of this, on the Altmühl, lies Pappenheim, once the seat of a family of counts, who possessed the rank of hereditary marshals of the Empire. The Liebfrauenkirche contains some curious carvings and stalls of the date of 1496. About 4 m. S. of Pappenheim, on the rt. bank of the Altmühl, is *Solnhofen*, remarkable for its quarries, which supply Europe, and indeed the whole world, with lithographic stones. No stone so well adapted for the purpose has been found elsewhere. It is also used for roofing and paving: and the working of it in the quarry, together with the conveying of it to the Danube to be shipped, employs the greater part of the villagers. It is a dull yellow limestone, occurring in slaty beds and thin slabs, easily separated. Geologists class it among the subordinate beds of the oolite, and it nearly corresponds with the Stonesfield slate of England in its fossils. These are, indeed, so numerous, that it may be regarded as a perfect museum of organic remains. Fish, plants, insects, and crabs, occur in abundance, intermixed with the bones of no less than 7 distinct species of that extraordinary extinct reptile the pterodactyl, or flying lizard, whose varied organs fitted it alike for earth, air, or water.

A few miles W. of Pappenheim on the road to Dietfurt (on the rt. of the road), is the source of the Swabian Rezat, which flows into the Main and about 7000 ft. distant from the Altmühl, which flows into the Danube. Here is the Fossa Carolina, or the remains of the canal by which Charlemagne, in 792, attempted to unite the Rhine and the Danube, through the Altmühl and Rezat.]

7 m. Wassertrüdingen Stat.
16 m. Nördling Stat. } R. 172.
43½ Augsburg Stat (Rte. 165).
39 m. Munich (Rte. 166).

ROUTE 172.

HOF TO AUGSBURG, BY BAMBERG AND NUREMBERG. RAILWAY—THE LUDWIGS-SÜD-NORD-BAHN.

48½ Germ. m. = 223 Eng. m. Trains in 12½ hours.

At Hof is the junction of the railway from Leipzig (see *Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 91), that from Nuremberg and Bamberg, and that from Schwandorf and Eger. Buffet at the Station.

Hof.—Inns: Hirsch, best; Brandenburger Hof. (Rte. 91, *N. Germ.*) Eilwagen to Eger, Carlsbad, and Prague, and to Schleitz, Zeitz, and Weissenfels, and *vice versâ*, in connection with the trains.

The railway, after cutting through some high ground, crosses the valley of the Saale on a viaduct of 9 arches, about 3 m. from Hof, and runs along the l. bank of that river.

Oberkotzau Stat., at the junction of the Schwesnitz and Saale.

Schwarzenbach Stat. Beyond this the railway leaves the valley of the Saale.

Münchberg Stat. l. appear the summits of the Schneeberg and Ochsenkopf, the highest of the Fichtelgebirge range. Beyond this the railroad crosses the watershed which divides the waters flowing into the Saale from those flowing into the Main, before it reaches

Stambach Stat.

Markt Schorgast Stat. Postwagen to Eger and Wunsiedel (Rte. 170).

34 ½ *Neuenmarkt Junction Stat.* A branch railway runs S. to Baireuth (Rte. 170).

Untersteinach Stat. The railway runs along the rt. bank of the E. branch of the Main, called the White Main, before reaching

7 m. Kulmbach Stat. Buffet at the Stat. The view of the town, its towers and spire, surmounted by the fortress of *Plassenburg* (now a prison), is very striking. The surrounding country is very picturesque.

The railway hence follows the valley of the Main nearly all the way to Bamberg. The other branch of that river, called the Red Main, unites with the White Main, near Schloss Steinhausen, where the railway cuts through a spur of the hills, before reaching

Mainleus Stat.

Mainroth Stat. The rly. continues near the Main—seldom in sight of it—all the way to Bamberg.

Burgkunstadt Stat. The railway crosses to the l. bank of the Main about half-way to

Höchstadt Stat. Opposite to this village the Main receives the Rodach, a considerable stream.

20¼ *Lichtenfels Junct. Stat.* (*Inn:* Krone). Here falls in the Werra Railroad, leading to Coburg, Meiningen, Eisenach, Cassel. (*Handbook for N. Germ.*, Rte. 92). [4 m. from this stat. stands the sequestrated convent *Banz*, now château and seat of Duke Max of Bavaria, seated on a wooded height, containing a fine collection of fossils of the neighbourhood, Ichthyosaurus, &c., and some works of art. 6 m. from the stat. is the modern *Pilgrimage Ch. of Vierzehnheiligen*, to which 50,000 pilgrims annually repair.]

Staffelstein Stat.

Ebensfeld Stat.

Zapfendorf Stat.

Breitengussbach Stat. rt. the rly. from Würzburg and Frankfurt falls in before

18¼ BAMBERG JUNCT. STAT. About 20 min. drive to the cathedral, crossing the chain bridge over the Regnitz. *Inns:* Deutsches Haus, near the Chain Bridge; very good;—Bamberger Hof in the market-place, called the Grüner Markt, also a very good inn, perhaps best. 2nd class, Drei Kronen.

Bamberg is agreeably situated nearly in the centre of Germany, of which it is one of the most ancient cities. It lies on the Regnitz, 3 m. above its junction with the Main, in the midst of a fertile country, and contains about 22,400 Inhab. It was originally the capital of a small principality, the sovereigns of which were haughty and powerful prelates. It displays few

marks of antiquity at the present day, and its domestic edifices are of comparatively recent date.

It has, however, one remarkable edifice, surpassed by few in Germany, and of which it may well be proud, namely the **Domkirche* or *Cathedral*, built upon a commanding eminence, and conspicuous for its 4 towers. It is a noble structure, in the Romanesque style, founded 1004 by the Emp. Henry II., finished 1012; but burned, except the E. end, and rebuilt 1110; which will account for the appearance of pointed arches and vaulting in the interior. The singular apsidal gallery at the E. end, the elegant cornice and dripstones which surround the exterior, also the 3 circular portals, especially that on the N. side, deserve notice. This older apse has clustered columns knotted together in an uncommon manner, but of which there are examples in Hungary and Italy. The interior contains a double choir: that at the E. end, the only part rescued from the fire, distinguished from the rest by the plainness of its arches, is raised upon a crypt, or subterranean ch., in a very perfect state, the arches of which are semicircular, and are supported on short pillars. The capitals of these, as well as those above, behind the high altar, are almost all of a different pattern, and are very tasteful. In the centre of the nave is the tomb of the Emp. Henry II. and his Empress Kunigunde, executed in 1513 by Tilman Riemenschneider. Their effigies repose upon a white marble altar-tomb, ornamented at the sides with carvings representing events in their lives. In one of them, on the S. side, a Benedictine monk appears, in the capacity of a surgeon, performing an operation for the stone on the Emperor. On the N. side the Empress is seen undergoing the ordeal of walking over red-hot ploughshares to prove her innocence of charges brought against her. In another compartment on the same side, she is paying, with her own hand, the labourers engaged in building the Ch. of St. Stephen. The high altar is surmounted by a bronze crucifix modelled by *Schwanthaler*. At the altar in the S. transept is a very old *ivory crucifix*, supposed to have been given to the ch. by Henry II. in 1008, in a curious style of early art.

On the rt. of the E. altar, as you face it, a bronze bas-relief is let into the wall; it is the monument of Bishop Ebnet, a work of Peter Vischer, of Nuremberg. The face is full of expression, and the robes are executed with elaborate minuteness. The church contains altogether more than 130 monuments, in stone and bronze, of bishops and ecclesiastical dignitaries. The Chapel of the Holy Nail, dedicated to St. Andrew, leading out of the S. transept, is the burial-place of the Domherren, or canons of the cathedral. The walls are covered with their monuments, consisting of low reliefs cast in bronze, and executed with considerable skill, mostly at Forcheim. The tablets bear their portraits and coats of arms, and were prepared during their life-time. Some of them are very fine.

The choir at the W. end is a good example of a more advanced style, of Gothic architecture: the groined vaulting is very beautiful. Beneath it reposes the body of Pope Clement II., who had been Bishop of Bamberg. The stalls are curiously carved in wood. On the rt. of the altar are two more bronze monuments, by Peter Vischer; viz. of Bishops Gross von Trochau and Truchsess von Pommersfelden: whether the latter be Vischer's seems doubtful. The *Sacristy* contains, among other relics, the skulls of Henry II. and his Empress in gilded shrines, his knife, and her very massive small-tooth ivory combs, crystal night-lamp, &c.; the petticoat of the Empress Kunigunde, said to be a sovereign remedy against the toothach, was stolen a few years ago. This fine edifice has undergone a thorough repair, at the instigation of the king of Bavaria, conducted by the accomplished artist *Heideloff*, of Nuremberg; the whitewash has been scraped off from the walls and capitals, laying bare curious old frescoes (those in St. Peter's choir, W. end, probably of the early part of the 13th centy.) and sharp sculptured foliage.

In the *Library* is a Prayer-book, with

musical accents, bound in ivory, and said to have belonged to the Emperor Henry II. the Pious; with other fine Missals and MSS. A catalogue, in two volumes, has been published by the librarian Jaeck. Several of the treasures of this library have been taken to Munich.

On the opposite side of the Karolinenplatz, but close to the Dom, is the *Residenz*, or *Schloss*, formerly the palace of the prince-bishops: a plain building, erected 1695, of considerable extent, though one of the wings only is finished. It contains a considerable number of bad pictures.

Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neufchâtel, who was married to a Bavarian princess, was killed in 1815 by falling from one of the topmost windows at the back of the wing looking towards the town;—whether he intended to destroy himself, or fell by accident, has never been clearly explained. A red cross painted on the wall marks the spot.

On the W. side of the Karolinenplatz, and between the Residenz and the Cathedral, stands a fragment of an *Older Episcopal Palace* (date 1571), in the cinque-cento style, now turned into a guard-house. The gateway is fantastic, but picturesque.

The *Michaelsberg*, a height adjoining that on which the cathedral stands, towards the N.W., is crowned by the *Ch.*, and a vast pile of buildings of the ancient *Convent of St. Michael*, now converted into a poor-house, called the Bürgerspital. The Church, originally built in the early Gothic style, 1121, was modernised in 1700. It contains the monument of St. Otho, but it is hardly worth entering. The shady terrace behind the convent, overlooking the town, commands a view only inferior to that from the Altenburg.

The only other church worth mention is the *Pfarrkirche*, or *Frauenkirche*. The exterior of the E. end (date 1327-87) is in an elegant style of Gothic; the rest of the building is finished in a different manner, and even the interior of the choir is defaced with incongruous stucco-work.

The *Rathhaus* is a building of no great pretensions, covered externally with rude fresco paintings. It stands on an island in the Regnitz, close to the spot where the *Main and Danube Canal* (see Rte. 175) issues out of it. Under the building is an archway, beneath which the whole tide of population of the town passes in going from one side of the river to the other.

St. Martin's Ch., in the Grünermarkt, was built by the Jesuits, and finished in 1720.

One side of the Maximiliansplatz is occupied by the priests' *Seminary*. The *Post-Office* is in the Langegasse.

The miracle-working Prince Hohenlohe formerly resided at Bamberg.

At a distance of about 1½ m. from the town, on the summit of a hill which overlooks the whole of the adjacent country, rises the donjon and ruined walls of the *Altenburg*, a very ancient castle, originally the seat of the Counts of Babenberg; but forfeited by one of them, Count Adalbert, a robber-knight. He was condemned to death by the Emp. Lewis the Child, in the 10th centy., on account of his lawless deeds and perpetual feuds with the episcopal see of Würzburg, which occasioned him to be placed under the ban of the Empire. The fate of this last of the Babenbergers was decided by the treachery of Bishop Hatto of Mainz, who induced Adalbert to visit the Emperor's camp, quieting his suspicion of treachery by assuring him of the Emperor's forgiving disposition, and by making a solemn vow to conduct him in safety back to his castle. They set out accordingly together; but they had not proceeded far when Hatto complained of faintness, and they returned to the castle to procure refreshments; after which they proceeded to the Emperor's camp, where Adalbert was immediately seized, condemned, and executed. Hatto, when upbraided by his victim with treachery and breaking his oath, basely excused himself by this reply:—"Did I not keep my word and conduct you safely to your castle? it was no fault of mine that you were simple enough to leave

it a second time." The Altenburg afterwards became the place of residence, and often of refuge, in turbulent times, of the prince-bishops of Bamberg. The Lombard king Berengarius died here, a prisoner, in 966; and Otto of Wittelsbach murdered the Emp. Philip II. in this castle, 1203. It was taken and reduced to ruins 1553, by Margrave Albert of Baireuth; and although restored, never regained its former splendour. The dungeons are converted into cellars which furnish beer, said to be excellent. The view from the top of the round tower is one of the finest in Franconia. The hills around are richly clothed with orchards, hop-gardens, and vineyards: at their feet extends the city of Bamberg, in the form of the letter K. At the extremity on the l. rises the vast edifice of the convent of St. Michael, in the centre the venerable Dom. Through the midst of the plain flows the Regnitz, and the Main is perceived in the N.E. winding round the hill to receive its tributary stream. The *Canal connecting the Main and Danube* gives interest to the landscape. The hop-grounds around Bamberg are of high celebrity. The beer made from them is famed all over Germany, but is not to be recommended. In the summer season the inhabitants of the town repair to what are called the rock cellars (Felsenkeller), taverns situated within gardens on the slopes of the neighbouring hills, which teem with this favourite beverage. (§ 81.)

Railways to Hof and Leipsig; to Nuremberg; to Coburg: to Würzburg and Frankfurt. The Station is on the N.E. side of the town.

Travellers, before quitting Bamberg, should remember that they are in the neighbourhood of that picturesque district called the *Franconian Switzerland*, which may be visited at the expense of a détour of only one day on the way either to Baireuth or Nuremberg. (Rte. 173.)

Between Bamberg and Nuremberg the railroad runs parallel with the river Regnitz, and with the Ludwigs Canal, which joins the Main with the Danube (Rte. 175).

Hirschhaid Stat. From this stat. the pedestrian may visit Count Schönborn's seat and picture-gallery at Pommersfelden (Rte. 170), crossing the Regnitz by a ferry, whence it is a pleasant walk through a pretty country.

Eggolsheim Stat.

16 *Forcheim* Stat.—*Inns:* Baierischer Hof. This is a small fortified town, of 3500 Inhab., situated near the junction of the Wiesent with the Regnitz. It was a frontier stronghold of the Bishops of Bamberg, and withstood sieges both in the Thirty and Seven Years' Wars, but the works are no longer kept up. The *Ch.* contains 12 scenes from our Lord's Passion by *M. Wohlgemuth*. Charlemagne resided here; and several Diets and Councils of the Church were held here in the middle ages. Forcheim is (3¼ Germ. m.) about 16 m. distant from Muggendorf; a *tolerable* cross-road leads thither, and into the *Franconian Switzerland*, up the valley of the Wiesent (Rte. 173). It will well repay travellers, especially pedestrians, for a détour of 1 or 2 days.

The shell of the *Castle of Scharfeneck*, burned by the Swedes in 1634, is seen a short distance to the W. of the railroad before arriving at the

4½ Baiersdorf Stat. A cross-road runs to Muggendorf (see Rte. 173) and to Baireuth. Eilwagen daily. At this stat. the traveller from Nuremberg may best approach the *Franconian Switzerland*.

Erlangen Stat. (*Inns:* Wallfisch, Whale; Goldener Schwan), a town of 11,000 Inhab. (770 Rom. Cath.), chiefly remarkable as the seat of a *University*, numbering about 500 students, founded 1743 by Margrave Fredk. of Brandenburg, whose statue by Schwanthaler stands in front of the building. It is known at present as a school of Protestant theology. It occupies the *Palace* of the Margraves of Baireuth, in the centre of the town, in which a library and museum are also deposited. The town owes its regular plan and straight streets to a conflagration which consumed the greater part of it in 1706, and its pro-

sperity to the French Protestant emigrants driven out of their own country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, who transferred hither their skill in various manufactures, and their industrious habits. Good *beer* here.

The lock of the Ludwigs Canal at this place is ornamented with an allegorical group sculptured by Schwanthaler.

Eltersdorf Stat.

Poppenreuth Stat. About 1½ m. W. is the town of Fürth (Rte. 167). rt. on the height above it see the old Fort, Gustavus Adolphus's tower, rising over the trees. The railroad crosses the river Pegnitz just before it reaches the

Crossing of the Nuremberg and Fürth Railway.

16 NUREMBERG STAT. (See Rte. 167.) The trains stop here for ½ h. Express trains to Augsburg in 4½ hrs. The line leaves the station in the same direction in which it enters, and crosses the Rhine and Danube Canal, and soon after the river Rednitz.

Reichelsdorf Stat.

9½ Schwabach Stat. (*Inns:* Goldner Engel; Post), an active town, situate about ¼ m. W. of the station, of 8000 Inhab., with flourishing manufactures; the chief being that of pins. More than 2000 dozen of Jews' harps (?) are, it is said, made here annually. The Gothic *Town Church*, an interesting building (1495), contains pictures by Wohlgemuth and Martin Schön, of considerable value. It has a fine Sacramentshaus, like that of St. Laurens, Nuremberg.

A few miles beyond Schwabach the railroad enters the valley, and runs along the l. bank of the Rednitz.

Roth Stat., a town of 2400 Inhab., on the Rednitz. The old castle was built 1335 by the Margraves of Brandenburg.

Georgemünd Stat. Close to this the two small streams called the Franconian Rezat, flowing from the W., and the Swabian Rezat, flowing from the S., unite and form the Rednitz. l. on a wooded height is Sandsee, château of the Prince v. Wrede. The railroad runs along the l. bank of the Swabian Rezat to

Pleinfeld Stat. Omnibus to Eichstädt (Rte. 171). The Rly. turns W.

Langlau Stat., and

30 Gunzenhausen Stat., a small town on the Altmühl, birthplace of the theologian Osiander. Near the hospital, in the suburb, may be seen some remains of the *Roman Wall* called Teufelsmauer, or Pfahlgraben, which extended from the Neckar to the Danube, a distance of 160 miles. (See Rte. 175.) A few miles beyond this the railroad again runs to the S.

Kronheim Stat.

Wassertrüdingen Stat. About 3 m. S. of this, on the old post-road to Ottingen, and about ¾ m. E. of the railroad, is Anhausen; where, in the old Monastery, is the largest existing work of Schäuffelin — an altar containing 16 pictures, the centre one of which represents the Coronation of the Virgin.

Ottingen Stat.

Durrenzimmern Stat.

23 *Nördlingen Stat.* (*Inns:* Krone; Sonne; Hôtel Wüst, at the stat.), an ancient walled town, formerly an Imperial city, still encircled by towers, containing 6500 Inhab., the capital of the fruitful Riesdale. The principal *Church*, a handsome Gothic edifice, dedicated to St. George, the Virgin, and Mary Magdalen, and distinguished by its tower, 268 ft. high, was built 1428-1505. The interior, which has escaped being modernised, is fine. *Observe* several pictures by *Herlen* and *Schäuffelin*, 2 early local masters of the latter part of the 15th centy.: also the monument of Duke Albert of Brunswick, killed in 1546, in the battle of Nördlingen, ornamented with a good relief. A splendid *Sacramentshaus* by the architect *Weyrer* and the sculptor *Creitz*, of stone, is a taper spire of fretwork 50 ft. high, resembling those of Ulm and Nuremberg.

In the *Salvatorkirche*, built 1381, and enlarged 1401, are curious old pictures by *Herlen* and *Twig*, and 10 stone statues of the beginning of the 15th century in

a good style. The *Rathhaus* is ornamented with a fresco painting of the story of Judith and Holofernes, by Schäuffelin, 1515, and also with scenes illustrative of the battle of Nördlingen, which was gained by the Austrians and Bavarians over the Swedes, commanded by Bernard of Weimar and Count Horn, in 1634. The gallant veteran Horn had opposed the action, because the Imperialists were stronger than the Swedes by 5000 men. He was overruled; but the bold and impetuous charges which he repeatedly led against the enemy would have gained the day, but for the steadiness of the Spanish troops in the Emperor's service. Horn and 4000 of his men, with the artillery, were taken, and 8000 were slain. This victory was as important in its consequences to the Imperialists as that of Lützen had been to the Swedes.

Vast quantities of carpets are manufactured here. Nördlingen is also famed for geese, and trades largely in their feathers. Rail to Stuttgart and Aalen.

Möttingen Stat. Here is a château of the Prince of Wallerstein. The Rly. enters the pretty valley of the Wornitz, and crosses it several times.

Harburg Stat. *Harburg*, nearly surrounded by the windings of the Wörnitz, is a most picturesque town (Inhab. chiefly Jews), surmounted by a large and perfect *Castle*, on a rock, not unlike Stirling. It belongs to Prince Wallerstein: its chapel contains some curious monuments, and it commands a fine view.

Donauwörth Stat. (see Rte. 175). Eilwagen to Ratisbon. The station stands at the foot of the *Schellenberg* hill, which, having been fortified by the Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria, 1704, was carried by storm by the troops of Marlborough under Prince Lewis of Baden, in a bloody fight, July 4th, a few days before the battle of Blenheim. rt. a crucifix, erected 1824, marks the spot where Mary of Brabant, unjustly accused of infidelity to her husband, Duke Lewis of Bavaria, was executed, 1256.

A good view is obtained of Donauwörth and its old wall on quitting the stat., and as the train crosses the Danube by a bridge a little below the old road bridge. Here the Danube *steamer* is moored which plies to Ratisbon and Passau (Rte. 180). rt., a little way on the l. bank, rises the ch. tower of BLENHEIM (Rte. 175), and soon after, l., the ch. tower of Rain, where General Tilly was slain in contest with Gustavus Adolphus.

Nordendorf Stat.

Meitingen Stat.

Gersthofen Stat. The Wertach is crossed. Raily. ascends valley of Lech.

44 AUGSBURG JUNCTION STAT. (See Rte. 165.)

ROUTE 173.

NUREMBERG OR BAMBERG TO MUGGENDORF AND THE FRANCONIAN SWITZERLAND.

The visit to the Muggendorf district will agreeably occupy 2 or 3 days, but a great deal may be seen in one, starting by rail from Nuremberg.

The *District of Muggendorf*, commonly called the *Franconian Switzerland*, may be included within a triangle drawn between the 3 towns of Bamberg, Baireuth, and Nuremberg. It may be conveniently visited at the expense of a slight détour from the high roads running between them, which form the sides of this triangle, and will well repay the traveller by its highly picturesque and beautiful scenery, and singular caves replete with fossil bones. It is a high table-land, intersected by numerous valleys 200 or 300 ft. deep, in which the charms of the district are concentrated. They are usually traversed by full, clear, winding streams, whose banks are carpeted with verdant meadows, and bounded by high cliffs or wooded slopes, out of which fantastically-shaped crags of limestone burst forth in the forms of turrets, arches, and pinnacles: while every now

and then a real castle is seen perched on the summit of a projecting cliff, apparently blocking up the passage.

The angler should repair hither with his rod. He may, for a small sum, purchase permission to fish in some of the numerous trout-streams; and he will not fail of meeting with good sport. The geologist will find abundant occupation and instruction in the *Caverns* in which this country abounds, and in their fossil contents, consisting of bones and teeth of gigantic bears, hyænas, and other wild beasts, now nearly all exhausted. The caves of Gailenreuth and Kuhloch have supplied most of the cabinets of Europe with specimens, and have been admirably described by Dr. Buckland. The caverns, of which more than 40 are enumerated, occur in a limestone, locally called Höhlenkalk, probably allied to the calcareous portions of the English greensand formation.

The traveller, approaching the Franconian Switzerland from Bamberg, may stop at Baiersdorf Stat.; from Nuremberg, at Forcheim Stat.; at both of which conveyances may be hired: indeed, from Forcheim a daily omnibus runs to Streitberg, and from Baiersdorf starts an eilwagen to Baireuth. The roads from both stations unite before reaching

Streitberg. — *Inns:* Curhaus (baths and goat's whey), the best in the district, but generally full in the summer; Golden Bär (Post) — good; Adler. Streitberg is much resorted to by invalids, for the sake of the cure of whey (Molkenkur) in summer. Here the beauties of the Franconian Switzerland may be said to commence. The *Castle of Streitberg*, beneath which the village nestles on the l., and the feudal watch-tower of Neudeck on the rt. of the valley of the Wiesent, visible at a distance, but easily confounded with the limestone cliffs on which they stand, form a sort of portal to the district. A one-horse char (Einspänner) to Forcheim or Baiersdorf Stations, costs about 3 fl.

N.B. A good view may be got from the old Castle. The road to Baireuth turns off here by Oberfellendorf, Wustenstein, Obernsess, Trebersdorf, and Phantasie.

Continuing to ascend the picturesque valley of the Wiesent, 3 m. above Streitberg you reach *Muggendorf*—the central point for exploring the Franconian Switzerland. *Inns:* Frankischer Schweitz; Stern. Here a small map of the district may be purchased. High up in the face of the cliff, on the l. side of the valley, is a cavern called *Rosenmüller's Hohle;* but as it is inferior to those of Rabenstein and Gailenreuth, it is best not to waste time on it.

A carriage with a pair of horses may be hired here, or at Streitberg, by means of which the finest scenery and most interesting objects may be seen in one long summer's day, returning at night. Thus—From Muggendorf a hilly road strikes l. out of the valley of the Wiesent to the mill of Toos.

Walk hence by the footpath about a mile down the valley to the *Riesenburg*, having obtained the key from the miller. (N.B. A pedestrian may take a more direct path hither from Muggendorf by Engelhardsberg, where also a key is kept.)

"*The Riesenburg* is certainly one of the chief curiosities of the district. I can best describe it by calling it a cave with the top taken off, so as to leave two arches standing, forming, as it were, natural bridges over a dell or glen scooped out on the rt. side of the valley. Flights of steps, carried up it, lead the visitor out of the valley. As you enter, and look up the broken vault, through which the sky appears, you might fancy it the remains of some vast dome-shaped edifice, a work of art, or, as its name expresses, a giant's castle. The manner, however, in which the limestone rocks around have been hollowed out into incipient caves and arches, shows that the phenomenon is natural, and that it arises from the tendency of this peculiar rock to decompose in places and form caverns. The picturesque vegetation of the dell, the clumps of trees, and tufts of fern and grass shooting from every crevice and niche, favoured by the moisture and shade, the singular saddle-shaped

masses of turf which hang over the natural arches, contribute to the beauty of the spot. The Riesenburg, however, owes much of its interest to its situation. This portion of the vale of the Wiesent presents a lovely scene of quiet nature. The rich verdure of the meadows that carpet it, smooth as velvet, its slopes gushing with streamlets hastening to join the deep green stream which winds through the midst, and, unlike your turbulent alpine torrents strewing their channels with wrecks, pursues its quiet and well-conducted course, 'without o'erflowing, full,' and allows the turf to grow down to its very margin; its lofty sides, draperied with woods, from which every now and then start up bold and precipitous rocks to a height of 300 ft."

Returning to Toos, ascend in carriage or on foot the rt. bank of the Wiesent—here deserving the name of a Bavarian Dovedale—for about 2 m. till you come in sight of *Rabeneck*. Walk up to the Castle, the carriage following by a more circuitous road.

[3 m. higher up the valley, near Weischenfeld (*Inns:* Rothes Ross; Löwisch), a picturesque old walled and turreted town, is the cave called *Förstershöhle*, described by Dr. Buckland in the 'Reliquiæ Diluvianæ.']

The usual course is to drive from Rabeneck across the table-land, 3 m., to the *Castle of Rabenstein*, one of the most picturesque feudal remains in the district, on the edge of a precipice nearly 150 ft. high, overlooking the Ahornthal (maple valley), which is watered by the Essbach. It is now the property of the Count Schönborn, who has restored and fitted up part of it as a summer residence, and has deposited in it a curious collection of fossils, derived from the neighbouring cave called **Sophien-Höhle*, situated immediately below the chapel of St. Nicholas (Klauskapelle). The keys of the entrance are kept at the farm near the castle, where lights and a guide may be procured, for which a party pays 2 or 3 fl. The rich booty of fossils, before alluded to, is derived from an inner cave discovered accidentally by some workmen employed in constructing paths along the side of the valley. It is the most interesting in the district, abounding in stalactites, and is rendered easily accessible by steps and boards. There are 3 separate chambers, and there is a descent from the 2nd to the 3rd of 150 feet. Many of the bones of hyænas, bears, mammoths (?), and antlers of deer, still remain in situ, but the owner allows none to be removed. It is a 4 hours' drive (about 12 m.) hence to Baireuth, up the Ahorn valley.

Hence you may drive over the high ground to *Pottenstein*, a picturesque village in another romantic valley, surrounded by a sweep of the Puttlach, with a castle on the height above. (Ristler's *Inn* is very homely.)

The traveller should now send round his carriage to meet him at Gösweinstein, or Berangarshaus, and should walk through the beautiful valley by the side of the winding stream, hemmed in partly by rocks nearly perpendicular, leaving scarcely room for the small stream and a narrow footpath; in places a turn of the path brings you suddenly upon a patch of green turf, the valley widening a little, and then apparently closing at the other end. After walking about 5 m. you reach the village of *Tuchersfeld*, which lies in the midst of a most extraordinary assemblage of rocks. Isolated fragments of an enormous size and height rise up on every side of it, as though piled up, mass upon mass, by some superhuman force. Some are so high and narrow, and rest upon so unstable a foundation, that they seem ready every moment to fall and crush the cottages at their feet. From Tuchersfeld we again ascend to Gösweinstein, which is not more than 3 m., and find the carriage, which returned thither by the road.

Gösweinstein (*Inn:* Post) is perched on the top of a rock—to all appearance inaccessible from below; but a road to it is carried up the side of a hill so steep as to be almost impracticable. The Schloss built on the summit may be reached in 1½ hour from Muggendorf; it commands a splendid **view*, and of a kind not usually seen; immed-

below it three of the deep narrow valleys which abound in this country diverge as from a centre, and you have a view along their winding streams and variegated woods and rocks for a considerable distance. The castle itself is modernized and unpicturesque. (Rte. 174.)

Here is a vast *Pilgrimage Church.*

The traveller may now drive down the lovely valley of the Wiesent back to Muggendorf. It is wild and romantic in the extreme—the stream edged with green turf, while on either side rise rocks of fantastic shape, varied by woods of fir. On the way is passed the *Cave of Gailenreuth*, celebrated for the bones of bears and other animals found in it embedded in stalactite.

Muggendorf.

The valley from Riesenburg to Gösweinstein is *very* beautiful. Then going from Muggendorf to Nuremberg you join the railroad from Bamberg at Baiersdorf Stat. (Rte. 172.) Rail to *Nuremberg Stat.* (Rte. 167.)

ROUTE 174.

NUREMBERG TO BAIREUTH.

11½ Germ. m. = 53 Eng. m.

No good Inn to stop at between these two places. The road is picturesque, though it does not pass through the finest parts of the Franconian Switzerland.

10 Eschenau.

14 Leupoldstein.

Two cross-roads here strike off to the l., leading to two of the most picturesque spots in the Franconian Switzerland, described in the preceding route—the one to Gösweinstein, a small village, remarkable for its romantic situation and the view from its *old castle.* Its pilgrimage ch. contains a miracle-working representation of the Trinity! Here is a Capuchin convent. *Inn:* Post. (Rte. 173.)

The second road leads to another remarkable old castle, *Pottenstein*, situated on the summit of a rock, approached by 367 steps, and by a drawbridge. The village at its foot is surrounded on all sides by rocky heights, and the position is romantic.

9 Pegnitz.

A hilly stage over the Zipserberg.

10 Kreussen.

10 *Baireuth.* (Rte. 170.)

ROUTE 175.

THE DANUBE (A).

ULM TO RATISBON, BY BLENHEIM, DONAUWÖRTH, AND INGOLDSTADT.

"Danubio, rio divino."
GARCILASSO DE LA VEGA.

Preliminary Information.—The Danube is the chief river of Germany, and is second to none in Europe, save the Volga; yet the navigation of it has hitherto borne no proportion to its rank and size. The vessels committed to it, previously to 1830, when a steamer was first launched on the river at Vienna, consisted almost exclusively of barges of unpainted planks, slightly connected, so as to hold together in a descending voyage, and valued only as so much planking to be broken up on reaching their destination. Being intended almost exclusively for the conveyance of merchandise, the accommodation of travellers was little studied, and the number of those who may be called travellers for pleasure was proportionately small. Yet a portion of its banks discloses scenery as striking as any on the Rhine; indeed in the opinion of many travellers the Rhine has nothing to show in its whole course finer than the defile at Weltenburg

above Ratisbon; Passau, and the defile between it and Linz; the scene around the Strudel and Wirbel, Mölk, and Dürrenstein. It must be confessed that these beauties are set further apart than those of the Rhine, that the traveller must go a longer distance to seek for them, and that there is no such continuous chain of grand views as is afforded by the defile between Bingen and Coblenz. The Danube, however, is distinguished from the Rhine by its vast forests, feathering down to the water's edge from the summit of high mountains, which confine the river on both sides; and, in addition to the picturesque ruins of ancient castles, it is diversified with numerous monasteries, palaces in extent and splendour, and mighty monuments of ecclesiastical wealth and power. Such are the convents of Mölk, Gottweih, and Klosterneuburg. In historical associations the Danube does not yield to the Rhine. It formed for a long time the frontier line of the Roman dominions; its valley has been the high road of the barbarous hordes of Attila, and of the armies of Charlemagne, Gustavus Adolphus, Solyman the Magnificent, Marlborough, and Napoleon; its shores have echoed, at one time, with the hymns of the pilgrim of the Cross, and at another with the enthusiastic shouts of the turbaned follower of the Prophet; and its waters have been dyed, in turn, with the blood of Romans, Huns, Germans, Swedes, Turks, French, and English.

Steamers.—A steamer attempted, in 1839, to ply from Ulm to Ratisbon: on its first voyage it stuck on a sand-bank, and remained there till the end of the autumn. *Steamers*, however, ply *daily* from May till Sept., and three times a week the rest of the year, between Donauwörth and Ratisbon: but they are often stopped for want of water. The difficulties of steam navigation above this are scarcely to be surmounted. Steamers have ceased to ply between Ratisbon and Passau.

The steamers plying between Donauwörth and Ratisbon, and between Passau and Linz belong to the Bavarian Government; those between Linz and Vienna to an Austrian Company: the latter are larger, and in every respect better, boats than the Bavarian. The eating on board the Bavarian boats is fairly good. The vessels run as long as the river is clear of ice, *i.e.* from May to Nov.

Rafts.—The lowest on the scale of the antiquated craft of the Danube, to which travellers were formerly obliged to resort for conveyance, are the timber *Rafts*, resembling those of the Rhine, except that they are of smaller dimensions, rarely exceeding 150 ft. in length. They are not unfrequently dangerous, as was proved by the destruction of one of them, in 1837, by running against a bridge, which accident was attended with serious loss of life.

Barges.—Of these there are several kinds, differing chiefly in size: unwieldy fabrics of rough planks, flat-bottomed, without keel; the centre is covered over with a roof, giving them the appearance of Noah's ark in the pictures. They are, in fact, nothing better than wooden sheds floating in flat trays. Sails are never seen on the Upper Danube. The boats are steered by paddles formed of the stem of a fir-tree, with a board nailed to one end, suspended over the deck by thongs, while the broad end, immersed in the water, serves to keep them within the influence of the current. Sometimes as many as 30 horses are attached to the towing-rope to draw them, with a wild-looking peasant driver to each pair.

ULM TO RATISBON.*

Below Donauwörth the course of the Danube is very circuitous, the distance to Ratisbon being more than 80 m. The banks also are flat and uninteresting, except between Weltenburg and Ratisbon. The real grandeur of Danube

* *Post-road*, 123 Eng. m., runs alongside of, or near to, the Danube all the way from Ulm to Ratisbon, shifting about from one side of the river to the other over bridges; but in many parts it is ill kept. *Railway* from Ulm to Augsburg runs at first along the rt. bank of the Danube.

scenery is to be found at Passau and below it.

A *Steamer* plies daily between Donauwörth and Ratisbon, but does not take carriages.

Ulm (Rte. 152) lies 1550 Eng. ft. above the sea: the Danube is here 300 ft. broad and 10 or 12 ft. deep.

rt. Neu Ulm, though by position a suburb of Ulm, belongs to Bavaria, while Ulm itself (see Rte. 152) is in Würtemberg.

l. The château of Boffingen, and, lower down, Thailfingen, a small watering-place, are the objects first visible.

l. Elchingen, on the height, formerly a rich Benedictine monastery, was Napoleon's head-quarters, 1805. Marshal Ney obtained the title of Duke of Elchingen for his daring passage of the river at this point, which led to the capture of Mack. (See Rte. 152.)

rt. Fahlheim and Leipheim (with its castle, in ancient times a sanctuary for those who had committed manslaughter) are famous for snails, which are bred, fattened, and exported in casks by millions, as a delicacy of the table. Here begins a long flat peat-bog, called Ried, which extends to Lauingen.

rt. Günzburg, the first station on the railway from Ulm* (Rte. 165) to Augsburg.

rt. Castles of Reisensburg and Landtrost.

l. Gundelfingen, at a little distance from the river.

l. Lauingen, a town of 4000 Inhab. It boasts of having produced the most learned man (Albertus Magnus, the magician and Bishop of Ratisbon, whose house is shown in the market-place), the most beautiful woman (a Countess of Dillingen), and the largest horse; and the portraits of all three may still be seen on the walls of the watch-tower called Hof Thurm in the town.

The *Gothic Parish Ch.*, distinguished by its high tower (built 1576), and containing the mausoleum of the Dukes of the New Palatinate, deserves notice. The *Rathhaus* is a modern Grecian building. Most of the convents are turned into barracks.

l. Dillingen* (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3400 Inhab. The university, once under the management of the Jesuits, was abolished 1802. The most conspicuous buildings are the *Jesuits' College* and the *Episcopal Palace* of the Bishop of Augsburg. Louis XVIII. was shot at here in 1804. A new bridge has been thrown over the Danube at this point; and a canal (Carolinen Canal) has been constructed from Lauingen hither, to avoid the windings of the river near this.

l. *Hochstädt.*—This town of 2200 Inhab., and the village of *Blenheim*, properly *Blindheim*, a little lower down, close to the river, were the scene of the famous victory gained in 1704, by Marlborough and Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, under Marshal Tallard and the Elector of Bavaria, who lost 40,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, 120 pieces of cannon, and 300 standards. The French were drawn up behind the small stream of the Nebelbach; their l. wing extended to Lützingen; their rt. wing rested on Blenheim, which, during the early part of the action, formed an insurmountable obstacle to the efforts of the English, until Marlborough skilfully transferred the attack to the centre of the line, and succeeded in breaking it and in crossing the Nebelbach. Blenheim was burned during the action. The post-road traverses a part of the field, and rests partly on a foundation of bones of men and horses, part of which were disinterred in constructing it a few years back.

In the preceding year the French, under Marshal Villars, gained a battle at Hochstädt over the Austrians.

l. In a short time Donauwörth appears in sight, backed by the heights of the *Schellenberg*; memorable also for a daring and reckless achievement of Marlborough, who stormed and carried the entrenched camp of the Bavarians

* 3¼ Günzburg. The road here crosses to the left bank of the Danube, and then traverses Gundelfingen, Lauingen.

* 3 Dillingen and Hochstädt.

constructed upon it, a few weeks before the battle of Blenheim. The station of the Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Hof *Railway* stands at its base. The Danube is about 180 yds. wide at

l. *Donauwörth* (stat.).*—*Inns:* Krebs, by the water-side, good; Post. This was formerly a free Imperial city, but is sunk into a forlorn and unimportant provincial town of 2500 Inhab. At the beginning of the 17th centy. its inhabitants had adopted so warmly and generally the reformed doctrines, that the Catholics were obliged to content themselves with one church, that of the Convent of the Holy Cross. The fanatic abbot of this establishment ventured, in spite of the popular prejudice, to conduct a procession of the host, with flying colours, &c., through the streets, and was assaulted by the mob, barely escaping with his life. In consequence of this and other violent acts of the citizens, the town was placed under the ban of the Empire (1607); and Maximilian, Duke of Bavaria, with an army of 17,000 men, was ordered to carry it into execution. The punishment inflicted was the abolition of the Protestant religion, and the confiscation of the privileges of the town, followed by its transfer to the elector. The consequences of this event were of the highest moment in the affairs of Europe: the immediate result was the formation of the Protestant League and Catholic Union; and thus this apparently insignificant riot was the spark which lighted up the flame of the Thirty Years' War.

The *Suppressed Monastery of the Holy Cross*, a vast and imposing building, is now the property of Prince Œttingen-Wallenstein. In the ch. is buried the unfortunate Mary of Brabant, wife of Louis the Severe, beheaded by her husband on a groundless suspicion of her fidelity. When, at length, he ascertained the innocence of the murdered victim of his jealousy, his hair is said to have turned grey in a single night, though he was only 27 yrs. old.

Railway to Nuremberg, Bamberg, Würzburg, and Frankfurt; to Hof and Leipsig; to Augsburg, Munich, Ulm, and Lake of Constance.

Here begins the *Steam Navigation* of the *Danube*.

The steamer sets out after the arrival of the first train from Munich and Nuremberg.

l. Lechsend is so named because it is opposite the "termination of the river Lech," which here empties itself into the Danube. On the tongue of land between the Danube and Lech, a stone, placed by the road-side, inscribed with the words "Hie ist das Bayerland, 1545," marks the ancient boundary of Swabia and Bavaria.

l. Castle of Bertoldsheim.

rt. Burgheim,* at a little distance from the river.

l. Steppberg. Here lithographic stones and slabs of limestone for pavement, derived from the celebrated quarries of Solnhofen (p. 123), and known along the Danube by the name of Kellheimer-platten, are embarked on the Danube.

rt. Oberhausen. Near this village, a little to the rt. of the high road, stands the monument of the brave Latour d'Auvergne, who, refusing any rank in the army, chose to remain the "first grenadier of France." He was killed here by an Austrian lancer, 1800.

rt. The ruined castle of Altenburg.

rt. Neuburg † (*Inns:* Traube, clean; Post, has 2 or 3 good bed-rooms), a very picturesquely situated town of

* 3¼ Donauwörth. The post-road crosses to the rt. bank of the Danube over a stone bridge; and about 5 m. farther, passes the Lech. Between it lies *Rain*, a small town, once fortified, near death whose walls Tilly received his death-wound, while defending the pass ge of the Lech against the army of Gustavus Adolphus. He had removed all the bridges, and taken up a strongly fortified position; but the Swedish monarch, without hesitation, threw over a temporary bridge in the face of Tilly's batteries; and his vanguard of 300 veteran Fins, who first crossed it, maintained their footing on the right bank until the cavalry and the rest of the army passed over.

* 2¾ Burgheim.

† 1¾ Neuburg.—Road crosses the river to the rt. bank, and continues at some distance from it.

great antiquity, with a population of 7000 Inhab., but little trade.

The *Château* of the Dukes of Bavaria, of the line of Pfalz-Neuburg, at the E. end of the town, contains many of their portraits, some old tapestry, representing the journey of Otto Henry to the Holy Land, and the likeness of a wild boar, 7 ft. long, killed in the neighbourhood. Its 2 massive towers command a fine view. There is a collection of old armour here. An extensive garden (Hofgarten) is attached to the palace. The *Jesuits' College*, now used for other purposes, is a conspicuous building.

The *Donaumoos*, a level moor or *moss*, of about 20 square miles, extends between Neuburg, Ingoldstadt, Aichach, and Schrobenhausen. It has been partially drained for cultivation, and is occupied by colonists brought hither from various parts of Bavaria, and now includes 32 settlements with 2500 Inhab.; and the communication over the numerous ditches, drains, and canals, is maintained by 122 bridges. There is nothing worth notice for a considerable distance, until the towers of

l. *Ingoldstadt* * appear in view. (*Inn:* Goldner Adler.) The population of this ancient and melancholy town is reduced to 15,000, a number very disproportionate to its extent. It has been restored to the condition of a *Fortress* by the construction of very strong works on a new plan, including têtes-du-pont, and numerous round towers of massive masonry. Its old fortifications had withstood sieges from the troops of the league of Schmalkalden, from Gustavus Adolphus, who besieged the town when Tilly was lying within it mortally wounded, and Duke Bernard of Saxe Weimar, and resisted Moreau (1800) for 3 months; but he, succeeding at length, caused them to be demolished. Ingoldstadt lost its University (at which Dr. Faustus studied) in 1800: it is now transferred to Munich. This was the first place in Germany where the Jesuits were allowed openly to establish themselves, and appear in the character of public teachers. Loyola called it affectionately "his little Benjamin." Tilly died here, 1632, of the wound he received at Rain (p. 130, note), defending the passage of the Lech, in the arms of the brethren of the order, who wrote of the event in these words:—"Here was he destined to yield up his soul, purified by heretics' blood, although he had fortified himself against the devilish bullets of the Swedes by a consecrated wafer."

The *Church of Our Lady* contains monuments of Dr. Eck, one of Luther's opponents, of Tilly, the antagonist of the great Gustavus, and of Marshal Mercy, the Bavarian general, opposed to Condé and Turenne, who fell at Allersheim, 1645. Its two towers are sufficiently massy to bear cannon if their roofs were removed, in case of siege.

The scenery of the river is still dreary and monotonous.

rt. Vohburg stands on the site of the Roman Germanicum; its castle, the seat of a long line of counts, was the asylum of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer, whose story is told at Straubing, p. 147. She was here privately married to Albert Duke of Bavaria. The beaver is occasionally met with in this part of the Danube, but is daily becoming more rare.

rt. Neustadt * (the *Inn* is wretched), a small town, about a mile from the Danube. There are numerous traces of the Romans in this neighbourhood; several ancient roads and forts have been distinctly traced; and a little below

l. the village of Hienheim, begins the celebrated rampart called the *Devil's Wall* (Teufelsmauer, or Pfahlgraben), constructed by the Emperor

* 3 Ingoldstadt.—*Inns:* Rose; Münchner Hof. The road crosses the Danube at Vohburg.

* 2 Neustadt. During the next stage the post-road runs at a considerable distance from the river, away from the beautiful scenery which distinguishes this part of its winding course. 1 Abensberg.

Probus, A.D. 277. "Instead of reducing the warlike natives of Germany to the condition of subjects, Probus contented himself with the humble expedient of raising a bulwark against their inroads. The country which now forms the circle of Swabia had been left desert in the age of Augustus by the emigration of its ancient inhabitants. The fertility of the soil soon attracted a new colony from the adjacent provinces of Gaul. Crowds of adventurers, of a roving temper and of desperate fortunes, occupied the doubtful possession, and acknowledged, by the payment of tithes, the majesty of the empire. To protect these new subjects a line of frontier garrisons was gradually extended from the Rhine to the Danube. About the reign of Hadrian, when that mode of defence began to be practised, these garrisons were connected and covered by a strong entrenchment of trees and palisades. In the place of so rude a bulwark the Emperor Probus constructed a stone wall of considerable height, and strengthened it by towers at convenient distances. From the neighbourhood of Neustadt and Ratisbon on the Danube, it stretched across hills, valleys, rivers, and morasses, as far as Wimpfen on the Neckar, and at length terminated on the banks of the Rhine, after a winding course of near 200 miles. This important barrier, uniting the two mighty streams that protected the provinces of Europe, seemed to fill up the vacant space through which the barbarians, and particularly the Alemanni, could penetrate with the greatest facility into the heart of the empire. But the experience of the world, from China to Britain, has exposed the vain attempt of fortifying any extensive tract of country. An active enemy, who can select and vary his points of attack, must, in the end, discover some feeble spot, or some unguarded moment. The strength, as well as the attention, of the defenders is divided; and such are the blind effects of terror on the firmest troops, that a line broken in a single place is almost instantly deserted. The fate of the wall which Probus erected may confirm the general observation. Within a few years after his death it was overthrown by the Alemanni. Its scattered ruins, universally ascribed to the power of the dæmon, now serve only to excite the wonder of the Swabian peasant."—*Gibbon, Dec. and Fall*, ch. xii.

Between Neustadt and Ratisbon the scenery becomes very interesting. The Danube forces its way through a grand defile, called Lange Wand (long wall), nearly an Eng. mile long, the sides of which are formed by perpendicular precipices from 400 to 600 ft. high, whose summits in some parts, not 150 yards apart, even overhang the water. There is not even a ledge between them and the water. Barges used formerly to be hauled through the defile by rings let into the rocks. The only vacant space between the cliffs and the river is occupied by the Convent of

rt. Weltenburg, planted on a spot where the Danube makes an abrupt bend. It was one of the oldest Benedictine monasteries in Bavaria, and is said to occupy the site of a Roman station, Valentia, and of a temple of Minerva. It is now restored (1842) as a Benedictine Priory.

l. The *Michaelsberg*, the hill between the Danube and the Altmühl, commands a noble view up the gorge of the Danube. Its summit has been made accessible by a carriage-road, partly cut in the rock, leading up to the *Befreiungshalle*, a rotunda temple begun (1842) by Lewis King of Bavaria from Gärtner's design, to commemorate the War of Liberation. It is 204 ft. high, and includes a circular, domed hall, round which are ranged statues, with shields bearing names of different *victories* gained by the Germans, with the names of their leaders. The walls inside are lined with marble, the roof supported on pillars of granite.

l. Kelheim (*Inn:* Deutsches Haus) (Celeusum of the Romans) lies at the E. extremity of this defile, on the spot where the Altmühl joins the Danube. This small town, of 3000 Inhab., is

at the mouth of the *Ludwigs-Kanal*, formed to unite the Danube with the Main, through the Altmühl and the Regnitz. The Altmühl has been rendered navigable as far as Dietfurth, where the excavated canal begins, and is continued as far as Bamberg on the Main (see Rte. 168), a distance of about 107 m. (23¼ Germ. m.). The summit level is near Neumarkt on the Sulz, where the canal is 300 ft. above the level of the Danube at Kelheim, and 360 ft. above that of the Regnitz at Bamberg. It has 100 locks. The dimensions of the canal are 54 ft. in width at top, and 34 ft. at bottom; the estimated cost, 817,500*l*. A barge may be tracked through it in 6 or 7 days. It was begun 1837. Its construction is due to the instigation of King Lewis of Bavaria, who thus realised, after the lapse of 1000 years, the favourite scheme of Charlemagne, of connecting the Black Sea with the German Ocean. As a commercial speculation it has proved a failure; the Main is difficult to navigate, the water supply for the canal in summer is scant, and the traffic small.

Kelheim is much exposed to ice-bursts and inundations from the two rivers upon which it is situated, so that its inhabitants are often driven into the roofs of their houses to escape drowning. The Valley of the Altmühl is very picturesque, and its cliffs and rocky sides are crested by frequent ruined castles.

* rt. Postsaal. An excellent road has been formed, for part of the way, by the side of the river, hence towards Ratisbon, by excavating the rocks which form its bank, and by exploding a mine at the base of a cliff 180 ft. high, which at once shattered the face of the rock from top to bottom, and allowed the engineer to carry the road over the fallen fragments; farther on, a monumental tablet and two stone lions at the water-side, to the l. near Abach, commemorate its construction in the reign of Karl Theodor. At Abach is a sulphureous spring. The tall round tower 150 ft. high above Abach, called *Hungerthurm*, is all that remains of the Heinrichsburg, which must originally have been one of the most extensive feudal fortresses in Germany. It occupied probably the site of the Roman *Abudiacum*; it was long the residence of the Bavarian dukes, and was the birthplace of the Emperor Henry II. When he kept his court here, the chronicles record that he made a daily pilgrimage on foot to early mass at St. Emmeran's ch. in Ratisbon. The Danube makes a great bend between Abach and Ratisbon, so as to double the direct distance between the two places.

rt. Oberndorf is historically remarkable as the spot where Otto of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the Emperor Philip, was overtaken by just retribution for his crime, and, having been detected in a barn belonging to the monks of Ebrach by Heinrich Celantin v. Pappenheim, was dragged forth by him and killed (1208). His head was cut off and thrown into the river. His body remained for 9 years unburied on the spot still called Stumpfsteine; no one venturing to inter the body of one who had been placed under the ban of the empire.

l. At Sinzing the river Laber falls into the Danube; and near

l. Prüfening, the Nab, a much more considerable stream, enters it. The old Convent is now the seat of Baron Zuylen van Nyevelt.

l. Stadt-am-Hof, connected by a stone bridge and Railway bridge with

* rt. RATISBON. (See Rte. 168.)

---

* 1¼ Postsaal.

* 2¼ Ratisbon.

ROUTE 176.

AUGSBURG TO LINDAU ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, BY KEMPTEN (RAILWAY), OR BY MEMMINGEN.

26 Germ. m. = 119¼ Eng. m. Five trains daily—the quickest in 5 hrs., others in 12 hrs.

This line will put the traveller upon an interesting route to Innsbruck, leaving it at Biessenhofen Stat., Rte. 177; or enable him to penetrate the Algau Alps from Immenstadt, whence he can ascend the Ill and cross over into the Bregenzer Wald and Tyrol (Rtes. 176A and 212A); or, continuing his course to Lindau, he can thence enter Tyrol by the Vorarlberg (Rtes. 212 and 212A).

On leaving Augsburg the railroad runs a little to the E. of the old post-road, crossing the Lechfeld in a direction nearly due S.

4¾ Inningen Stat.

2½ Bobingen Stat. The bare plain on the l. is the Lechfeld, stretching S. for many miles, and famous as the scene of the great defeat of the Magyars by Emp. Otho I. in 955. (See Rte. 177.)

4¾ Grossaitingen Stat. Site of the battle was E. by S. of this.

2½ *Schwabmünchen Stat.*, a manufacturing village of 3500 Inhab. There are remains of a Roman bridge over the Wertach near this.

10½ *Buchloe Stat.*

8¼ Pforzen Stat. on the Wertach.

4¾ *Kaufbeuern Stat.* on the Wertach, one of the many old towns in this part of Bavaria which once enjoyed the privilege of Imperial freedom. It has now 4000 Inhab. Eilwagen to Füssen.

3½ Biessenhofen Stat.; beyond this the railroad leaves the valley of the Wertach, and through a deep cutting enters that of the Iller.

[From Biessenhofen diligence every day to Füssen, on the route to Innsbruck, Rte. 177.]

12 Günzach Stat., the loftiest place on the line. The large *Convent* is now a brewery and engine manufactory. [rt. lies Ober-Günzburg (*Inn*: Stern), by some supposed to be the Roman Guntia.]

6 Wildpolzried Stat.

3½ Betzigau Stat.

2½ *Kempten Stat.* (*Inns:* Krone, in the New Town, best, comfortable; Baierischer Hof; Grüner Baum), Campodunum of the Romans (remains of an entrenched camp), consists of an *Old town*, once Imperial, in the valley, Protestant, surrounded by walls; and a more modern town, which belonged to the abbot (Stiftstadt), situated on an eminence, and inhabited by Roman Catholics. The abbot of Kempten, a rich and powerful ecclesiastic, possessed a territory of 16 German square miles, and held his court here in the abbot's palace, built in the 18th cent. (now public offices). The *Church*, of Italian architecture, adjoining, is of nearly the same date. It lies on the Iller, and has 7000 Inhab. and some cotton-mills. There are vast forests in this part of Bavaria.

Beyond Kempten the railroad takes a devious course, ascending the valley of the Iller to

14 *Immenstadt Stat.* (no good *Inn*—Kreutz; Restaurant at Stat.), a prettily situated town, surrounded by high mountains (Alps of the *Algau*). [One of these, to the E., the *Gründten*, is a sort of Bavarian Rigi, celebrated for its panorama, and furnished with an *Inn* on its top. It is reached though the small town of Sonthofen (*Inn:* Hirsch, good.)] (Rte. 176A.) Quitting Immenstadt, the Rly. makes a sudden bend to the W., and comes in sight of the singularly beautiful lake, the Alpsee, which it skirts round. The view of it is best from the S. side. This tarn is 2377 ft. above the sea-level. A viaduct 180 ft. high and long embankment succeed. A short tunnel leads into the Weissach Thal. Fine views of the Alps of Appenzell, and later of the lake of Constance.

27¼ *Hergatz Stat.* Store of peat.

The Rly. is carried on a low stone causeway in the lake, side by side with the wooden road-bridge, into

13½ *Lindau Stat.* (*Inns:* Baierischer-hof, large and good, conveniently situated close to the port and Rly.; Krone). Lindau is an ancient town, formerly an Imperial free city, now belonging to Bavaria, opening an important outlet for the trade of that country with Switzerland and Italy by means of its small port on the N.E. shore of the Lake of Constance (Bodensee). It stands on an island connected with the shore by a long wooden bridge and the Rly. causeway, and has 3000 Inhab. (chiefly Lutheran). Its only interest for travellers arises from its beautiful situation on the lake, whose S. shores are topped by the alpine chain. It faces the opening of the valley of the Rhine, which is lined by some of the most picturesque of these mountains. There is no need to penetrate into the town, but there is a pleasant walk from the Bahnhof (Stat.), along the lake-side, partly through gardens which occupy the site of the old ramparts, to the

Heidenthurm, the stump of a tower of massive masonry, probably of the 4th centy., at the end of the wooden bridge. Some have attributed its origin to the Romans, who, under Tiberius, are believed to have swept the lake of Constance (Lacus Brigantinus) with a fleet, and to have constructed a fort on the island now occupied by Lindau. Tiberius and Drusus set out from hence on their expedition against the Rhæti and Vindelici.

A walk of ½ an hour W. from the bridge, keeping as long as possible to the shore of the lake, leads to the pleasant tea-garden of Schachen Bad, from which there is a very good view of Lindau, backed by the mountains above Bregenz; a still better view is obtained from the hill above, on the slope of which a wealthy merchant named Grüber has built a country-house called the *Lindenhof*, surrounded by pretty gardens, to which, except on Sundays, he liberally admits the public, with the reasonable request that those who come will not pluck his flowers, walk on his grass, smoke cigars, or bring their dogs.

Lindau is one of the stations for the *Steamers* (8 or 10 in number) navigating the lake of Constance, affording opportunities every day of going to every part of its circumference. *Railways* from the Swiss town of *Rorschach*, on the opposite shore, to St. Gallen, and to Coire on the Splügen road; from Romanshorn for Zurich and Paris; Bregenz for the Vorarlberg (Rte. 212) is only 20 min. by steamer from Lindau.

Augsburg to Lindau.

Railroad—direct to Memmingen—2 trains daily — by Vohringen Stat., Ellertessen Stat., Kellmunz Stat., Faltheim Stat.

Old Post Road. 79½ Eng. m.; road dull, hilly, and not well kept; it runs near the Railway as far as

16 m. Schwabmünchen, a small village with a tolerable *Inn*.

11 m. Mindelheim.— *Inn:* Post. This town, of about 3400 Inhab., was the capital of a principality created by the Emp. Joseph I., in order that he might bestow it upon the Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his victory of Blenheim. The possession of Mindelheim gave the Duke a seat in the Diet; but it proved an empty honour, for the principality was resumed by the Elector of Bavaria at the peace of Rastadt (7 Sept. 1714), and no redress or equivalent was ever given by the emperor to the hero who had saved his thrones. The brave soldier of fortune, George von Frundsberg, who scaled the walls of Rome along with the Constable de Bourbon, was born here, and is buried in the *Parish Church*. He served under Maximilian and Charles V., and has been called the German Bayard: his motto was, "The more foes the more honour."

11 m. Memmingen Stat. (*Inn:* Golden Falcon, middling; Baierischer Hof, fair) was formerly a free city of the Holy Roman empire, down to 1803. It has 7400 Inhab. and some flourishing manufactures.

[About 9 m. S.E. of Memmingen lies the sequestrated Benedictine abbey *Ottobeuern*, a palace in extent. A few

miles beyond Memmingen the road crosses the Iller, enters Würtemberg, and traverses a portion of its territory, till within a few miles of Lindau.

13¾ Leutkirchen. Here the Würtemberg posting tariff (§ 71) begins.

13¾ Wangen.—*Inn:* Post or Sonne. Road hilly.

There is a fine view from the brow of the last hill, overlooking the lake of Constance and the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps.

13¾ *Lindau:* see above.

ROUTE 176 A.

LINDAU, ON LAKE OF CONSTANCE, TO INNSBRUCK, BY IMMENSTADT.

29 Germ. m. = 133¾ Eng. m.

To Lindau there are frequent steamers on the lake from Romanshorn (thence direct communication with Paris): there are 5 trains daily between Lindau and Augsburg, passing Immenstadt stat. (take the earliest). From Immenstadt a carriage can be hired to Reutte. Thence to Innsbruck.

Lindau (Inns: Baierischer Hof, good; Krone.)

43¾ *Immenstadt Stat.*, on the Rly. from Augsburg to Lindau (Rte. 176). No good Inn. A good road through a beautiful pastoral district, surrounded by grand mountains, enlivened by the clang of the cows' bells, leads to the village.

Sonthofen (*Inn:* Hirsch), whence the ascent of the Gründten mountain may be made, on account of its view, in about 6 hrs. up and down. Inn at the top. (Rte. 176.)

Hindelang (*Inn:* Adler, a good and particularly clean country inn; accommodation limited). A steep ascent, 3 or 4 m. long, of the Vorder and Hinterjoch brings you to the Austrian custom-house of Schattwald. Village of Tannheim succeeds, and the shattered but picturesque dolomite peaks of the Schafschroffen mountain appear in front, at foot of which and beside the small tarn (Haldensee) the road passes to Nesselwang, where we enter the deep, narrow, and very picturesque *Pass Gacht*, sides nearly perpendicular, yet finely wooded. This leads down to

Weissenbach, in the valley of the Lech, a pale blue river. Fine outline of mountains towards its head. Following the bank of the Lech, the *Schloss Ehrenberg* is seen perched on a rock opposite, and the rd. crosses the river to

32 Reutte (*Inn:* Post, good). Füssen is 9½ m. N. of this, and Hohenschwangau forms a delightful excursion (Rte. 177).

From Reutte there is a post-road, described Rte. 177, to

58 INNSBRUCK, in Rte. 212.

ROUTE 177.

AUGSBURG TO INNSBRUCK, BY FÜSSEN.

28½ Germ. m. = 131½ Eng. m.

Biessenhofen is the nearest stat. to Füssen on the Augsburg and Lindau Rly. Thence is a daily diligence to Füssen (4 hrs.)—which meets the early train—and on to Hohen Schwangau, 4 m. further. From Füssen it is a good post-road, traversed by a daily dil., to Innsbruck.

There is a rly. route the whole distance to Innsbruck, but making a considerable circuit by way of Munich, Rosenheim (where it leaves the Salzburg line), and the valley of the Inn. For those who can spare an extra day or two it is far pleasanter to cross the Bavarian Alps by one of the several

routes which follow. This from Augsburg is as interesting as any.

From Augsburg the rly. keeps at a distance of from 5 to 10 m. W. of the Lech; between the railway and the river lies

14 m. The *Lechfeld*, l., where Otho I. defeated the Magyars in 955.

27 m. *Biessenhofen Stat.* for Schongau and Füssen.

24 Füssen (*Inn:* Post), a small town of 1600 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Lech, at the foot of the Alps, near the *jaws*, as it were, of a narrow defile, anciently called *Fauces Juliæ*, whence, it is said, comes Füssen, through which the Lech forces its way into the plain. The *Castle* of the Bishops of Augsburg, built 1322, now a prison, stands on a rocky height above. The most remarkable building is the sequestrated *Abbey of St. Magnus*, the Apostle of this district, who founded the Abbey 746 A.D. It is now the property of Freiherr v. Poniekau. The existing *Abbey Church*, a building of the 18th centy., contains, among other relics of the saint, his walking-stick, which was carried about the country to chase vermin from the fields, and in a side chapel a *Dance of Death* is painted.

From the position of the town at the entrance of the pass into Tyrol, there is considerable traffic through it. For the same reason it has been found important as a military position, and has been the scene of repeated contests down to 1800, when the French and Austrians disputed the possession of it. In 1735 a treaty of peace was signed at the post-house, between the Empress Maria Theresa and the Elector Maximilian III. of Bavaria.

The best view of the surrounding country is from the *Calvarienberg*, on the rt. bank of the Lech, a little above the bridge, following the line of stations, ½ h. walk. From the top you may descend the other side into the road leading to the Castle of Schwangau.

Eilwagen to Innsbruck daily, in summer.

[About 4 m. E. of Füssen stands the Castle of *Hohenschwangau*. It is a toy castle, built by King Max of Bavaria, on site of an old castle destroyed in 1809. Its aspect is singular; its walls and towers, built of yellow stone, entirely cover a lofty pedestal of rock, precipitous on all sides, rising just in front of a mountain wall covered with black firs. It is decorated with frescoes relating to the former owners of Schwangau, by artists of the Munich school; also with painted glass, ancient armour, &c. Schwangau is said to have been the residence of the family of Guelph, by whom it was sold to the Emp. Frederick Barbarossa. Conradin of Swabia here took leave of his mother on his departure for Rome; and it is even reported that Luther was sheltered within its walls during the Diet of Augsburg. Long flights of steps lead up to the *Castle court*, or *terrace*, from which there is a really fine view of the black mountain wall, the first step of the Alps behind, and of the quiet tarn dotted with swans at its base, while in front spreads out the wide plain watered by the Lech. The 3 fountains in the court have each a statue—the Madonna, by Glinck; the Swan, by Schaller; the 4 Lions, by Schwanthaler. The 1st *Hall*, that of the Schwanritter, is painted by *Neher* and *Quaglio*; the 2nd (Schyrensaal), by Lindenschmidt; the 3rd contains views in the East to illustrate the journey made by the Crown Prince to Constantinople; 4th, History of Hohenschwangau; 5th, Bertha's Chamber; 6th, Ladies' Chamber. On the second floor,—1st, Heroes' Hall; 2nd, Hohenstaufensaal, painted by *Lindenschmidt*; 3rd, Tasso's Chamber; 4th, Guelph's Hall; 5th, Chamber of Autharis Duke of Bavaria, who married the Lombard Princess Theodolinda; 6th, is decorated with illustrations of the life of a knight during the middle ages; and an upper chamber with a series from the life of a noble lady. Though the rooms are all very small and the furniture very awkward, the king usually resides here a week or two every summer.

There is an *Inn* and stables at the foot of the Castle rock. Those who would explore the neighbourhood may ascend the gorge of the Pöllat to the gypsum-mill, the waterfall, and the *Marienbrücke*, built by Ziebland to span the

gorge, and lead to the royal chamois preserves. Higher still is an open platform in the wood, called *Jugend*, commanding a most extensive view.

Pedestrians going from Schwangau to Reutte need not return to Füssen, but may follow the king's road, which falls into the post-road beyond the custom-house, and saves 1½ m.]

½ m. S. from Füssen the Lech forms a fine fall, close to the road. The Bavarian custom-house is hard by. The Austrian custom-house is 1½ m. from Füssen. The road into Tyrol, beyond Füssen, was constructed by excavating the solid rock, in the reign of Joseph II. Ober-Pinzwang is the first place in Tyrol. Here the valley contracts into a grand and picturesque defile, called *Kniepass*, formerly defended by a castle now in picturesque ruins, which was an outwork of Fort Ehrenberg. To this pass succeeds a small plain; and after passing the little Gothic Hüttenkapelle, built 1515, we reach

9 Reutte (*Inn:* Post, good), beautifully situated on the Lech, here crossed by a bridge, and lined by several cotton-mills, in a wide basin-shaped valley, surrounded by grand mountains. [About 2 m. off to the E. is the *fall of the Stäubi*, formed by the stream of the Ache, which issues out of two small lakes; it is said to be 90 ft. high, and is easily reached by paths made by the postmaster. The scenery of these lakes, the Plansee and Heiterwangsee, is also very striking.]

From Reutte to Nassereit the scenery of the pass is most romantic. Beyond Reutte the road leaves the Lech, and begins to ascend, threading the pass of the Ehrenburger Klause, once defended by the fortress of *Ehrenberg*, deemed impregnable until stormed in 1552 by George Duke of Mecklenburg, with a detachment of the troops of Prince Maurice of Saxony, who marched through this pass with an army of 20,000 foot and 5000 horse, and would have surprised the Emp. Charles V. at Innsbruck, but for the mutiny of a regiment at Reutte, which occasioned the delay of a day, and allowed Charles to escape narrowly across the Alps in a litter. The fortress was yielded up to the French in 1800, and was by them demolished, since which it has remained in a state of ruin. Our road winds round the hill on which the fortress stands, and a little further on descends into the valley watered by the streams which feed the Plansee and Heiterwangsee, and then makes a most circuitous curve, and does not recover its S. direction till the summit of the pass is surmounted. As late as the 17th century, *plague chapels* and burial-grounds were erected by the road-side, showing the prevalence of the disease along this line of traffic.

14 Lermoos.—*Inn:* Post. [There is a tolerable cross-road hence to Partenkirch, 7 Stunden. There are no hills, the road running down the valley of the Loisach.] From this point the road ascends to the summit of the pass or the ridge called *Auf-dem-Fern* (4093 ft.) (*Inn*), dividing the waters which flow into the Lech from those which run into the Inn. Beyond Fern, the road (made 1856) is carried in windings to the E. side of the valley, a wonderfully romantic scene, in whose depths lie two small lakes, while above them tower the picturesque ruins of the Castle *Sigmundsburg*, named from the Archduke Sigmund, who built it. The old road, partly hewn in the rock, passes a fort called *Fernstein*, built across it, in ancient times, to close the passage: it checked, for a day and a half, the advance of the troops of Maurice of Saxony.

9 Nassereit (*Inn:* Post, tolerable), a considerable village.

[From this point the valley (Gurglthal) and the road descend S.W., and reach the great Inn valley at Imst (9 m.).—See Rte. 212.]

The road, crossing the valley, makes a long and steep ascent E. to reach the uplands at the foot of the Mieminger Berg, crossing thence into the valley of the Inn. The scenery now attains the height of grandeur and sublimity. On the opposite side the glaciers of

the Oetzthal open out to view; near Barwies, below the level of the road, on the rt., is the round tower or donjon-keep of the *Castle of Klam*. Oswald Welser, one of the lawless lords of this robbers' nest, had the audacity to seize the Abbot of Wilten in his bed, and carry him off to this castle, where he was deposited in its deepest dungeon, in spite of the terrors of the Church.

9 Ober Miemingen. The borders of the river Inn are reached near

Telfs. Road reaches banks of the Inn, and joins the great road of the Innthal, coming from Landeck. For remainder of route to

25 m. INNSBRUCK, see Rte. 212.

ROUTE 178.

AUGSBURG TO RATISBON.

16½ Germ. m. = 76 Eng. m. Far preferable and quicker is the railway *viâ* Munich and Landshut.

At the town of Friedberg (Rte. 166) our road turns off N.E. to

14 Aichach, a small town, beyond which the road passes through the village of Wittelsbach, and under the hill which once bore the castle of Otto von Wittelsbach, the cradle of the reigning house of Bavaria. Its founder, Otto, was laid under the ban of the Empire for the murder of the Emp. Philip, 1198; his possessions seized, and his castle destroyed, 1209. A church and a *monument* have been built on its site.

9 Schrobenhausen.—*Inn:* Post.

9 Pörnbach.

9 Geissenfeld.

10 Neustadt, a deserted town, which, with the remainder of the route to Ratisbon, has been described in Rte. 175.

12 Postsaal.

13 RATISBON (see Rte. 168).

ROUTE 180.*

THE DANUBE (B)—RATISBON TO PASSAU.

For preliminary information respecting a voyage down the Danube, see Rte. 175.

Steamers have ceased to ply between Ratisbon and Passau.

Steamers between Passau and Vienna daily in summer (from May to October), and every other day during other months except in winter. In the autumn, when mists lie long, or the river is low, the steamer takes 1½ day in descending. The boat starts at 5 in the morning during summer. Carriages are taken on board, the charge for one being double the passenger's fare, making the expense nearly as great as posting. The vessels are clean, and provided with a good table-d'hôte.

Fares, and time occupied:—

	1st class. fl. kr.	2nd class. fl. kr.	hrs.
Donauwörth to Ratisbon	4 24	2 57	7½
Passau to Linz	4 00	2 65	
Linz to Vienna	7 00	4 70	9½
Up the river—			
Vienna to Linz	3 00	2 00	19
Linz to Passau†	4 50	3 00	
Ratisbon to Donauwörth	2 57	2 00	16

The Danube reaches the most northern point in its whole course at Ratisbon. Below this it is rather more interesting than above; the l. bank rises into considerable hills, but the

* *A post-road*, from Ratisbon to Passau, runs along the rt. bank of the Danube, but not always in sight of it, though in full view of the opposite bank.

The distance is 69 Eng. m. Eilwagen daily to Passau. A Lohnkutscher, with a carriage and 2 horses, may be hired for 12 to 14 gulden and a Trinkgeld, and the journey may be thus performed in 12 hours, exclusive of stoppages. The Valhalla may be visited on the way, at the expense of a détour of about 3 m., crossing the Danube at Stadt-am-Hof, recrossing it at the bridge of Donaustauf, and joining the high post-road at Barbling.

† The steamers halt for the night at Passau.

t continues flat as far as Vilshofen and Passau, where a sensible improvement takes place. The chief point of interest above Passau is Donaustauf and the Valhalla, 6 m. below Ratisbon.

l. The river Regen, from which comes Regensburg the German name of Ratisbon), flows into the Danube close to the houses of Stadt-am-Hof, below which the railway bridge (Rte. 168. crosses the Danube. The l. bank is picturesque from the outset. It consists of wooded hills, in whose recesses are one or two country-houses and taverns, or places of summer resort for the citizens. The chief of these is the beer-cellar of Tegernheim.

l. At Tegernheim the limestone hills, which have followed the course of the Danube from the Swabian Alps, give place to porphyry, as usual, to the evident increase of the picturesque. Their slopes are planted with vines.

l. Donaustauf.—*Inn:* The *Walhalla Hotel; clean.

The ruined castle of *Donaustauf* and the *Valhalla*, on the neighbouring height, are conspicuous objects, even from the bridge of Ratisbon and from the roads on both sides of the Danube. The castle of *Stauf* and the small town at its feet were originally the property of the Bishops of Regensburg. The castle was blown up and reduced to its present ruinous condition by Duke Bernard of Weimar, in the Thirty Years' War (1634), after a siege which its small garrison withstood for more than 2 months. Both town and castle now belong to the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, who resides during summer in the white villa at the lower end of the town. He has taken pains to preserve the ruins, has rendered them accessible by footpaths carried up the height, and has improved the picturesque beauty of the spot by plantations. The view from the castle is delightful.

l. About ½ m. outside of the town, beyond the white Ch. of St. Salvator, on the summit of a commanding eminence, 300 feet above the Danube, and relieved by a background of dark wood, stands the

VALHALLA* (open from 8 to 12 and 2 to 6), a Grecian Temple of the Doric order, built by the late King Lewis of Bavaria, as a national monument and Temple of Fame for Germany; in which he has placed statues and busts of the worthies of Germany,—her heroes and statesmen, sages, poets, artists, musicians, &c.,—from Arminius, the conqueror of the Romans, down to Blücher and Schwarzenberg; from the early Minne- and Meister-singers down to Göthe, Schiller, and the poets of the present era. The highest of a series of 3 terraces (100 ft. high, and faced with masonry) serves as a basement to the temple, to which, on the S. side, flights of stone steps lead. The masonry of these terraces is called Cyclopean, merely, it should seem, because the stones are of irregular shapes; but as these exactly fit, and have a surface finished as ashlar-work, and resemble the temple itself in colour, it is, at a distance, rendered insignificant by these vast substructions. The proportions of the temple are nearly those of the Parthenon, as may be seen by comparing the measurements.

	Parthenon. Eng. ft.	in.	Valhalla. Eng. ft.	in.
Length	225	10½	218	0
Breadth	102	2	102	3
Height of pediment .	62	2	60	6
" of shaft of columns . . .	31	4 9/10	29	4½

The chief sculptors of Germany have decorated the outside and inside. The N. pediment, by Schwanthaler, represents the "Hermannsschlacht," or victory gained by Arminius over the Romans, under Varus; the S., partly designed by *Rauch*, though executed by Schwanthaler, Germany after the War of Liberation, receiving the German States, each attended by a symbolical figure, intended to represent the provinces and fortresses it regained from the French.

The interior is very gorgeous; the floor paved and walls lined with polished marble from the neighbourhoods

* Germ. Walhalla; Old Norse, Valhalla, or, more correctly, Valhöll, *The Hall of the Chosen.*

of Baireuth and Salzburg. Colour is freely employed on the architectural mouldings, and even on the caryatides which support the roof, which preserves its external form, and is composed of metal gilt, the panels ornamented with platina stars upon a blue ground. The space between the ties and the roof is filled with elaborate scroll-work, containing figures of the gods and heroes of the German mythology.

Behind two Ionic pillars at the N. end, opposite to the bronze portals of the principal entrance, is a recess (the "opisthodomos"), destined, it is said, to contain the statue of the royal founder. The sides are divided by projections into 3 compartments, in the centre of each of which is placed one of the 6 figures of Victory sculptured in white marble by Rauch. Beneath, and on each side, are ranged the busts of the illustrious men to whose memory the temple is dedicated.

"Proud names, who once the reins of empire held;
In arms who triumph'd, or in arts excell'd;
Chiefs, graced with scars, and prodigal of blood;
Stern patriots, who for sacred freedom stood;
Just men, by whom impartial laws were given;
And saints, who taught and led the way to heaven."

The oldest bust is that of Schiller by Dannecker, 1794.

Although upwards of 90 were admitted, Luther was excluded until 1850, when his bust was placed here, with an inscription showing a true German attention to titles, "Dr. Martin Luther."

On a frieze of white marble, running round the building more than midway from the ground, are represented, in relief, scenes from ancient German history, from the earliest times down to the introduction of Christianity. They are executed in Carrara marble by Prof. Wagner of Rome. Above this, tablets of white marble are let into the wall, bearing, in letters of gold, the names of the "great and good" of whom no authentic portrait is preserved. Among them are Alfred, Egbert, Charlemagne, Pepin, and even Hengist and Horsa. The 14 caryatides, executed in limestone from the designs of *Schwanthaler*, are intended to represent the "Walkyren,"* or Houris, of the ancient German Paradise; their hair is coloured brown, flesh like ivory, bearskins gilt, tunics violet, upper drapery white with gilt and red edges.

The building is lighted from openings in the roof, glazed with ground glass, and from a single window at the N. end. No wood has been allowed to form part of the fabric; the roof-tree is of cast-iron; the white limestone, nearly approaching to marble, of which the building is constructed, comes from Eichstädt. The first stone was laid on the 18th Oct. 1830 (the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig), and it was opened upon the same day of the year in 1842. It is said to have cost 8,000,000 fl. (666,666*l.*). The architect is *Klenze*, and the whole construction is masterly and magnificent. Many of the stones are of vast size; those which connect the pillars above are 15 ft. long, and required 26 horses to draw them up the hill.

This highly-praised building is more striking for excellence of workmanship and costliness of material than impressive as a Temple of Fame. The reasons are obvious: it is neither hallowed by being the resting-place of the remains of the illustrious dead, nor by religious associations, — for classical figures of Fame are mingled with the Valkyrs of the German Paradise; nor has it been invested with any interest or solemnity by time, or connexion with great events of a nation's history. It is a bran-new copy of a Greek temple, as fine as a skilful use of marble, gilding, and paint can make it, stocked with busts on shelves, like a museum or a sculptor's studio; and, as a temple of Fame, "its fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current."

A carriage-road winds up the hill from the bridge of Donaustauf to the back of the Temple. But there is a nearer footpath, through the woods, just beyond the Ch. of St. Salvador, which

* Valkyrs; Old Norse, Valkyrjor—literally *Choosers of the Slain.*

is to be preferred. The view from the platform of the Temple extends over the flat plain of Bavaria to the snowy peaks of the Alps of Tyrol in the S., to the E. as far as Straubing, along the line of the Danube, and up the stream to Ratisbon, and far beyond it.

The wooden bridges at Donastauf, and elsewhere on the Danube, are of a slight construction, in order that they may be removed in winter to allow free passage to the ice. The principle on which they are built is nevertheless so secure, that, though they tremble under the weight of a man walking across them, they rarely give way to the stream.

l. Wörth, a large château, with towers at the corners, formerly belonged to the Bishops of Ratisbon, and is now the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. It is opposite to

rt. Pfatter. (Castra Vetera.)

The soil of the district round Straubing is a fine rich vegetable mould, very fertile, called from its dark colour Dunkelboden. The farmers inhabiting the district are reputed to be very wealthy; a single individual has sometimes 35 or 40 horses, and 12 pair of oxen. From Donaustauf to Straubing the river winds so very much that it takes only half the time to reach Straubing on foot from Pfatter that is required in a boat following its tortuous course. It often changes its channel; the banks are flat, and the scenery dull in consequence. Owing to these excessive and tiresome meanderings, the town of Straubing is seen at one time on the rt., at another on the l. of the traveller, now before and now behind the vessel.

l. Sossau. A small white pilgrimage ch. with a high red roof: its walls within are covered from top to bottom with votive paintings, presented by pilgrims (§ 66) to the statue of the Virgin within it, which is said to have been transported hither, together with the ch., by angels, in 1534, from a neighbouring village which had become Protestant.

l. A short distance above Straubing is a strong dam of masonry (Sossauer Beschlacht) constructed by the Straubingers (1480), to close up an old arm of the Danube, and turn the river directly under their own walls, where it still continues to flow.

rt. *Straubing* * (*Inns:* Adler;—Schwarzer Bär), an ancient town of 10,500 Inhab. In the centre of it rises the tall square tower of the *Rathhaus*, surmounted by 5 pointed spires. Near the upper end is the *Pfarrkirche*, also with a tall tower; at the lower end, close to the bridge, is the *Castle*, now a barrack; in the *Carmelites'* or *Gymnasial Church*, is the tomb of Duke Albert II., a masterpiece of old German sculpture. Outside the walls, ½ hr. from the inn, not far from the waterside, is *St. Peter's Church*, an old building modernized within, but showing, in the Byzantine portal leading to the tower, its real antiquity. "In one of the 3 chapels planted round the churchyard a tombstone is pointed out as that which covers the grave of the unfortunate Agnes Bernauer. Though the daughter of an humble citizen of Augsburg, this fair damsel by her beauty and virtue had gained the heart of Albert III., son of Duke Ernest of Bavaria, and he was privately married to her. The secret reached the ears of the Duke, who had planned for his son a more exalted match, and he carried his anger so far as to deny him admission to a tournament, on account of his connexion with a female of low birth. Albert retorted by publicly acknowledging Agnes as his lawful wife; upon this his father, taking advantage of his absence not long after, caused Agnes to be seized, condemned to death upon false accusation, and cast from the bridge of Straubing into the Danube, amidst the lamentations of the populace, A.D. 1436. Albert fled away, and in open rebellion joined the army of Louis the Bearded, his father's bitterest foe, and with him invaded his native land to take vengeance on the murderers of his wife.

* *Railway*, from Ratisbon to Passau, running at some distance from the Danube, by Geiselhöring, except at Straubing, Vilshofen, and Passau. (Rte. 183.)

This deadly and unnatural feud lasted a long time, and was at last with difficulty appeased by the intervention of the Emperor. One of the other chapels contains paintings representing the triumph of Death over the different classes of society.

Fraunhofer, the optician, was born here in a street which now bears his name. Straubing is a stat. on the railway from Munich to Ratisbon, to Passau and Linz.

l. Ober-Altaich, a Benedictine convent, with two towers, stands nearly on a level with the river. The ch. is decorated with fresco-paintings representing the heretics in the forms of dogs and wolves with human faces. Monks are drawn sprinkling holy water over the town of Straubing, which favoured the Reformation; and in consequence of the exorcism, Luther is seen running away from it in the shape of an unclean spirit, riding on a hog, with the Bible under his arm, a sausage in one hand, and a beer-glass in the other.

l. Bogen, a village; and above it, on the height, another pilgrimage ch., containing a singularly constructed hollow image of the Virgin, which, though of stone, is said to have floated up the river, and to have stopped here! The ch. stands within the enclosure of the ruined castle of Bogenburg, originally a robber-knight's stronghold, until its owner, converted from his evil ways by the miraculous arrival of the image, bestowed all his property on the convent of Altaich. The image was a source of great wealth to the monks, in consequence of the gifts poured in by innumerable hosts of pilgrims, among whom were 3 German Emperors.

l. Metten, also a Benedictine abbey, was founded by Charlemagne in compliance with the request of a holy hermit, named Hutto, whom he found here employed in cutting wood, and who excited the monarch's astonishment by hanging up his hatchet to a sunbeam! A few miles up the valley, which opens out behind Metten, stands the castle of Eck, a feudal stronghold, almost unaltered after the lapse of 6 centuries. The lowest vault of the donjon keep was opened a few years back, and displayed to view the horrors of a prison of the middle ages. The floor was covered with mutilated fragments of human skeletons, and in a corner upon a mouldering chair sat a human figure, which, on being approached, fell into dust.

rt. The only eminence which occurs on the rt. bank of the Danube, for many miles, is the Natternberg, an isolated hill nearly opposite Metten. According to the tradition it was dropped there by the devil, who, having a grudge against the inhabitants of the neighbouring village—

l. Deggendorf, on account of their piety, determined to punish them by drowning them in their own Danube. With this object in view, he was at the trouble of fetching a mountain out of Italy, intending to dam up the river with it; but while he was flying through the air, within a short distance of his destination, the sound of the Ave chanted by the monks reached his ears; a panic seized him; his burthen dropped from his arms, and, falling on the rt. side of the river, instead of in the middle of it, now forms the hill of Natternberg. The castle on its summit was destroyed by the Swedes. The church of Deggendorf possesses miraculous wafers, which were stolen, according to a tradition common in many parts of Europe, by the Jews, and treated by them with sacrilegious indignity. Each insult, it is said, was accompanied by the miraculous appearance of a child, who thwarted the designs of the scorners: when the wafers were pricked with thorns, they spouted forth blood; when, after baking them, the infidels tried to eat them, they were transformed into the figure of a child, and stuck in their accursed throats; and when thrown into a well, a radiant glory settled on the water and betrayed the secret. Whatever was the foundation of the story, it caused the massacre of all the Jews in Deggendorf, with the confisca-

tion of their goods; a measure which gratified at the same time the avarice and the prejudices of their Christian murderers. (See *N. Germ.* p. 166.) This event took place in 1337. The story of the wafers is represented in a series of 24 paintings on the walls of the ch.; the wafers became an object of pilgrimage, which annually drew thousands of devotees to the spot, under the sanction of the pope (1489), who promised a general absolution to all who repaired hither. An agreeable excursion may be made from Deggendorf N. to *Iltzel*, famed for its beautiful view over the valley of the Danube, and for its trout, which may be obtained in perfection at the little inn on the high road leading by Regen into Bohemia.

rt. A little below the Natternberg the rapid-rolling green Isar falls into the Danube. The distant spire of Plattling, a village and *railway* station on its l. bank, about 5 m. from the Danube, is barely visible above the alder and willow trees.

l. Neider-Altaich, a village with a Benedictine monastery.

rt. Osterhofen, a village through which the high road passes, on an eminence about ½ m. from the river. Behind it stands a nunnery, built on the spot where a victory was gained over the Avars on Easter (Oster) day.

l. Winzer Castle was destroyed by the wild Pandours in the service of Maria Theresa, commanded by Baron Trenk, 1740.

l. Hofkirchen. The owners of this castle, in the middle ages, the Counts of Ortenburg, were robber-knights, whose practices resembled those of modern wreckers, since they laid claim to "Grundruhr," that is, the right of seizing every vessel which ran ashore, or even touched ground, in the part of the Danube which traversed their domain. This was by no means a rare occurrence, since, not satisfied with the chance which the difficult navigation of this part of the river afforded them, these high-born robbers made a practice of attacking the vessels and driving them ashore.

l. *Hildegardsberg*, one of the most picturesque castles on the Danube, and, according to the legend, the dwelling of St. Hildegard, was also reduced to ruin by the Pandours, 1740.

rt. Near the village Kinzing the granite composing the Böhmerwald mountains crosses the river and hems in both banks; and the plain, which has occupied the right bank of the Danube all the way from Ratisbon, gives place to hills, which continue and increase in height and in the beauty of their scenery, nearly as far as Aichach, in Austria.

rt. *Vilshofen* (*Inns:* Post, clean and comfortable, capable of accommodating a large party; Ochs, tolerable), a small town, prettily situated, with two gate-towers, and two bridges over the Danube and over the Vils, which here falls into the Danube. Vilshofen is a stat. on the railway.

Hence to Passau there is scarcely a village or castle worth noting. The hills, which gradually close upon the river, are not high enough to give a character of grandeur to the scenery, and the Danube is beset with rocks and gravel-beds, over which its confined current boils and rushes. The houses of the peasantry are of wood, with overhanging roofs, like the Swiss. Opposite (rt.) Sandbach a dangerous rapid called Gehäkelt, caused, according to the legend, by the devil throwing stones at the Crusaders under Frederick Barbarossa in order to stop them and thwart their holy purpose, has been partly removed by the Bavarian Government blasting the rocks in the bed of the river which were the cause of it.

rt. The road is partly cut through rocks at the side of the river. A colossal stone lion is here erected, to commemorate its construction during the reign of Maximilian Joseph. At last,

l. Fort Oberhaus, on the commanding heights above Passau, comes in sight, and soon after Passau itself. The left bank is studded with country-houses, gardens, and orchards.

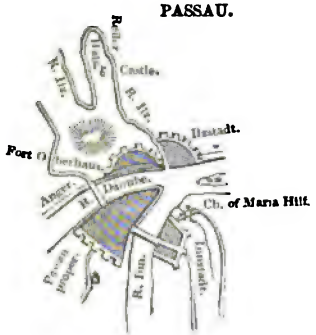
PASSAU.*—*Inns:* Wilder Mann, clean, civil people, near the landing-place of

* 2½ Passau.

the steamer; Hirsch (Post); Stern; Schwarzer Adler, in the Innstadt: none very good.

Passau, once the capital of an ecclesiastical principality, extending 24 square m., with 60,000 Inhab., and a yearly revenue of 400,000 fl., was governed by bishops down to the peace of Luneville, but is now a frontier town of Bavaria. It has a Pop. of 11,600. It stands at the junction of the rivers Inn and Ilz with the Danube, and consists of Passau proper, built in the shape of a triangle, on an eminence which occupies the promontory between the Danube and Inn; of

PASSAU.



the Innstadt suburb on the rt. bank of the Inn; of the Anger suburb and the Fort Oberhaus, between the Danube and the Ilz; and of the Ilzstadt suburb on the l. bank of the Ilz. The river Inn, at the point of junction, is both wider (900 ft.) and has had a longer course than the Danube; but the direction which the united rivers follow after their union is not that of the Inn, but of the Danube; that stream, moreover, though contracted here to a width of 656 ft., is 23 ft. deep. For these reasons it justly retains its name to the Black Sea, and swallows up that of its rival. All three rivers are here crossed by bridges. The buildings of the town, rising one above another, have a grand appearance from without; but within there is little worth notice. The principal are the *Dom* (1662–1680), in the Italian style, distinguished by a bell-shaped cupola; the choir alone is a remnant of the noble Gothic edifice (erected 1407–1450), which was destroyed by fire 1662. In the Cathedral Square (Dom Platz) a bronze statue of King Maximilian I. of Bavaria (1824). On the W. side, opposite the Dom, the *Post-Office*, a building historically remarkable, because the Treaty of Passau was signed in it, 1552, between Maurice of Saxony and Ferdinand King of the Romans. This treaty, extorted, it will be remembered, from Charles V., first gave public recognition to the Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse, and freedom to the Lutheran Church.

A neat little *Protestant Ch.*, from Bürklein's design, was built 1859.

Passau is at present most remarkable for its situation, one of the most striking in the whole course of the Danube, at the meeting of two mighty waters. It cannot fail to make an impression on the lover of the picturesque. The scene can be surveyed either from the Castle of Oberhaus, from the top of the cathedral, or from the Pilgrimage Church of Maria Hilf.

A bridge, resting on piers of granite, leads across the Danube to the **Fortress of Oberhaus*, which was built by the Bishops of Passau at different times, to overawe the citizens, and serve as a place of refuge to themselves in the hour of danger. On more than one occasion, during feuds with the townspeople, the Bishops' cannon played upon the houses below. It is occupied by a small garrison, and is still a place of considerable strength, owing to its position on the summit of the escarped precipices which form the l. bank of the Danube, and command the passage of that river and of the Inn. Napoleon, sensible of its importance, surrounded it with 8 detached forts, which have long since disappeared. A long flight of steps leads from the extremity of the bridge in the Anger suburb, round the hill, to the back of the fortress; and there is a carriage-road along the river-side under the cliffs, which, at the point where they touch the Ilz, are

bored through with a *Tunnel*, cut in the granite rock, to allow the road to pass.

The bank of the river is lined with piles of wood floated down the Ilz in spring from the forests of the Böhmerwald. Beyond this is the old Castle of Niederhaus, connected by strong walls with the fortress above. The moment the tunnel is passed, Passau is excluded from view, and the quiet little suburb of Ilzstadt, lying at the foot of the hill beyond the dark Ilz, appears.

The tower of Fort Oberhaus, on which the fire-watch (§ 43) is stationed, commands the most extensive view; but strangers are not admitted to it without a special order from the commandant. They are usually conducted to the windows of the garrison hospital, from which the junction of all three rivers is seen, but not to much greater advantage than from the outside of the fortress. The Ilz falls into the Danube close under the walls, and is distinguished by the intense blackness of its waters. About 2 m. up the Ilz is the village and *Castle* of *Hals*, situated on a *neck* or promontory, formed by an extraordinary bend of the river, which on one side of Hals runs in one direction, and in an exactly opposite direction on the other. Immediately above Hals is another promontory, on which stands Reschenstein Castle, so that the double curve made by the river nearly resembles the figure 8. In a wood at the foot of the Reschenstein a subterranean canal opens out, which has been bored quite through the isthmus to convey the floating wood from the weir on the opposite side, by which it is collected. The view into this valley from the heights behind the Fort Oberhaus (it is not visible from the fort itself), near the powder magazine, is very singular.

The visitor may vary his return to Passau by the zigzag carriage-road leading down from the gate of the Oberhaus, and may cross by a ferry-boat to the

Hill of **Maria Hilf* (Mary of Succour, which rises behind the Innstadt, on the rt. bank of the Inn, exactly opposite to the Oberhaus, and commands a view scarcely inferior to it. It receives its name from a church on the summit containing a miraculous image of the Virgin, which annually attracts thousands of pilgrims. It represents the infant Saviour standing on the lap of the Virgin, while a stream of pure water bursts forth from a metal spout at her feet to refresh the pious devotee! The church is approached by a covered staircase, which the pilgrims ascend on their knees, saying a paternoster on each step; which, as there are 264, is no short or easy task.

The Romans perceived at an early period the military importance of the position of Passau. They erected a strong camp on the tongue of land between the Inn and Danube, and garrisoned it with veteran Batavian troops, giving it, from this circumstance, the name of *Batava Castra*.

At the beginning of the 17th centy. a student of Passau, named Christian Elsenreiter, carried on a flourishing trade in talismans, which he pretended rendered the owner invulnerable. They consisted of strips of paper, inscribed with fanciful characters, and with the words, "Teufel hilf mir, Leib und Seel' geb' ich dir." The charm worked by swallowing the paper—after which the party was secured from sword or bullet; but if he died within 24 hours, the Evil One took possession of him, body and soul. So strong was the belief in this "Passauer Kunst," as it was called, that scarcely a German soldier engaged in the Thirty Years' War without providing himself with such a charm.

Passau must not be left without some mention of its women, whose beauty is indeed remarkable. In this respect they certainly ought to take precedence of the females of Linz in Austria, notwithstanding the charms of the latter are vaunted in almost every book of travels.

On Saturdays (market-day) the city presents a most animated and picturesque appearance; costumes abound in the cathedral square, and the country beauties assemble in the market-place with the farm produce which they bring for sale.

The scenery of the Danube below Passau is distinguished by great grandeur, and the voyage (lte. 196) to Linz is easily made in 6 or 8 hrs. by the *Steamer*.

Railways to Ratisbon, to Linz, and to Munich.

Steamer at times up the Inn to Braunau.

ROUTE 181.

RATISBON TO MUNICH, BY LANDSHUT —RAILWAY.

20 Germ. m. = 92 Eng. m. Four trains daily, in 3½ to 5 hrs. The country is uninteresting as far as Landshut. At Ober-Traubling Stat. a road turns off to the Donaustauf and the Valhalla.

Moosham Stat. 8 m. S.W. lies *Eckmühl*, on the river called the Grosse Laber. Here the French gained, in 1809, a decisive victory over the Austrians, and Davoust, their leader, was rewarded for his successful generalship with the title of Duke of Eckmühl, by Napoleon.

Sünching Stat. The Grosse and Klein Laaber are crossed.

23 *Geiselhöring Junct. Stat.* Here the line to Passau branches off from the Ratisbon and Munich Rly.

Merskofen Stat., a lofty embankment. The tall tower of Landshut is visible. The railroad approaches the Isar, which here spreads out into many arms.

23 *Landshut* Stat. (*Inns:* Post, clean, but bad smell of stable; *Kronprinz; Drexelmeier), agreeably situated on the Isar, which is here crossed by two bridges—11,500 Inhab. The town has a very picturesque character, from the antique architecture of its buildings and the number of its towers; the most conspicuous of them being that of *St. Martin's Ch.*, 450 ft. high, built between 1432 and 1580. This *Ch.*, *St. Jodocus* (begun 1338), and the *Spital Ch.* (begun 1407) are good examples of brickwork, and of a class called by the Germans Hallenkirchen—that is, churches having 3 aisles of equal height. St. Martin's has modern painted windows 70 ft. high.

In the *Post Gebaude* (originally Chamber of the Estates) are old frescoes, which have been retouched.

The *Rathhaus* is a creditable modern design.

The principal street is long, wide, and lined with lofty old houses, many of them having pointed gables, and retaining their original ornaments.

The old castle of *Trausnitz* (or traus es nicht, *trust it not*), overlooking the town from the height on which it stands, was the birthplace of Conradin the last Hohenstaufen, and the prison of Frederic of Austria for 3 years, during which he was confined by Lewis the Bavarian; and the residence, in the 13th centy., of the dukes of Lower Bavaria. *See* the *Chapel*, 13th centy.

The Isar, which comes down with tremendous volume at the season when the snow melts, is half dried up in summer, leaving bare vast unsightly gravel-beds.

13½ Moosburg Stat. (*Inn:* Post), a small old town of 2000 Inhab. The *Stiftskirche* of St. Castulus is a Romanesque building in the form of a Basilica; the rich but somewhat clumsy portal was added after 1146. It possesses a richly-carved (altar) reredos of wood.

Beyond Moosburg the Alps appear, but become more distinct after leaving it, showing a fine dark ridge, and behind it a second ridge covered with snow.

9½ Freising Stat. (*Inns:* Pflug, Plough; Sporrer's), on the l. bank of the Isar; 4500 Inhab. The 5-aisled crypt under the *Cathedral* is of great antiquity and singular architecture: the pillars have monsters crawling up their shafts. Freysing has been since the 8th centy. the see of a long line of prince-bishops, who built the *Palace* for their residence.

Outside the town is a monument to a Count of Abensberg, killed 1455, in

a combat with Duke Christopher of Bavaria.

Neufarn Stat. Lohhof Stat.

Schleissheim Stat. Here is a royal Palace (unoccupied) of the King of Bavaria, and near it an Agricultural College.

23 MUNICH *Terminus* (Rte. 166).

ROUTE 182.

MUNICH TO LINZ, BY SCHÄRDING.

33½ Germ. m. = 153½ Eng. m. Far quicker route is the Railway by Rosenheim and Salzburg, Rte. 185.

9½ Parsdorf.

9½ Hohenlinden, a small village, insignificant except for the battle fought here, Dec. 3, 1800, in which the French under Moreau completely defeated the Austrians under the Archduke John, and took 10,000 prisoners and 100 cannon. The beautiful lines of Campbell—

"And dark as winter was the flow
Of Isar rolling rapidly"—

would lead one to suppose that the Isar was in sight, or at least near the field, whereas it is 20 m. distant. The road traverses the field.

4½ Haag.

14 Ampfing, a small village, near which the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian vanquished and took prisoner his rival, Frederick the Handsome, of Austria, 1322. The little ch. on the rt. of the road was erected by the conqueror in gratitude for his success. The river Inn is crossed on the way to

14 Altötting.—*Inn*, in the square, not very good quarters, but capable of furnishing an excellent dinner of fish. This small town may be termed the Bavarian Loretto. It is one of the most frequented places of pilgrimage in Europe, and thousands of devotees repair hither annually to the shrine of the *Black Virgin*, in the small ch. which stands in the centre of the great square. The building is covered externally with votive paintings, representing various miracles supposed to have been performed by Our Lady of Altötting, and within its walls are lined with more costly offerings of gold and silver plate, arranged in glass cases, consisting chiefly of models of limbs, &c., upon which cures are thought to have been wrought. Over the high altar, in a circular recess, is placed the figure of the Virgin and Child, the objects of this adoration: the complexion of both is black. The image, which undoubtedly came from the East, is covered with the most profuse and costly decorations of gold, brocade, and precious stones, also the gifts of rich and pious worshippers for 12 centuries (since 696), during which the Virgin has occupied her present abode, with the exception of a short interval during the Thirty Years' War, when she was removed to Salzburg with her treasures, to protect them from the Swedes. The hearts of many princes of Bavaria are deposited in this sanctuary, and the names of the most distinguished pilgrims, from Charlemagne and Otto of Wittelsbach down to Pope Pius VI., are recorded on tablets of brass.

In the *Parish Ch.*, surmounted by 2 steeples, on one side of the square, General Tilly, the fierce champion of the Roman Catholic cause during the Thirty Years' War, is buried. In 1814 the coffin was opened, and the skull sawn in two, to gratify the curiosity of some princely potentate who happened to be passing through the town. A fee of a few kreutzers to the verger (Messner) will obtain for all who are curious in such things a sight of the mouldering relics of the once redoubted and ferocious warrior.

About a mile off is Neuötting, a village of 1800 Inhab., with a bridge over the Inn.

14 Marktl. Between this place and Braunau the Salza falls into the Inn. These two rivers divide the Bavarian from the Austrian territory.

The Bavarian custom-house is at the village of Simbach (§ 76), on the l.

bank of the Inn; and on the rt. is the first Austrian town.

9½ Braunau. — *Inn:* Traube, best; comfortable and reasonable; trout good. Here (§ 87) baggage is examined by the Imperial officers. Braunau has 2000 Inhab., and is partly surrounded by its ancient wall and ditch, though they no longer serve for its defence. In the *Parish Ch.* is the tomb of one Steininger, whose death was caused by the length of his beard, which tripped up his heels! A portrait of him and his beard is seen on the gate leading to Salzburg. Palm of Nuremberg, the bookseller, who was murdered by Napoleon for publishing a pamphlet against him, is buried in the same ch. He was seized by a party of French gensdarmes, who crossed the frontier for the purpose, and, being tried by a court-martial, was shot here.

Hence to Schärding the road follows the rt. bank of the Inn, coming in sight of it now and then.

9½	Altheim	Rte. 195.
7½	Obernberg	
12½	Schärding, *Post*	
9	Sieghardinq	
9	Bayerbach	
13	Efferding	
13	Linz	

ROUTE 183.

RATISBON TO PASSAU.

17¾ Germ. m. = 81½ Eng. m.

Railroad (4 trains daily, 3 to 4½ hrs.), same as Rte. 181, as far as

23 *Geiselhöring Junct. Stat.* It reaches the Danube at

Straubing Stat. (Rte. 180.)

Amselflog Stat. Strupenkirchen Stat.

25½ *Plattling Stat.* (*Inn:* Post), on the river Isar, here crossed by the rly. about 5 m. above its influx into the Danube. (Rte. 180.)

Osterfofen Stat. Pleinting Stat.

18½ *Vilshofen Stat.* (*Inns:* Post; Ochs). (Rte. 180.)

Sandbach Stat. Schalding Stat.

14¾ Passau Stat. (Rte. 180.)

ROUTE 184.

MUNICH TO SALZBURG, BY WASSERBURG.

17½ Germ. m. = 80½ Eng. m.

A better and far more interesting route is the railroad by Rosenheim. (Rte. 185.)

12 Zorneding.

12 Steinhöring. The Alps of Tyrol and Salzburg fill the S. horizon.

9 Wasserburg (*Inns:* Post; Weisses Lamm), a small and ancient town, picturesquely situated in a dell, nearly surrounded by the river Inn, which bends round it in the form of a horse-shoe. The number of Inhab. is 2300. Most of the houses are constructed on arches, and the most conspicuous and elevated edifice is the castle built by the counts of Limburg. On leaving Wasserburg the road crosses the Inn, and ascends a steep hill, which forms its l. bank.

9 Frabertsheim. *Inn*, clean.

At Altenmarkt the Alz, which flows out of the lake Chiemsee, is crossed.

9 Stein.— *Inn*: Post. Near the village are the remains of the *Castle* of the robber-knight named Hans von Stein; the dungeons and caves, cut in the rock, in which he confined the travellers whom he waylaid, and the peasants whom he seized and compelled to labour at these subterranean excavations, are still visible. One is called *Hungerhohle*, because prisoners were put in to be starved to death: another is a deep pit whose only entrance is from above.

The direct road from Stein passes on the l. the lakes of Tachen and
10½ Waging.
7 Schönrain. About 4 m. beyond this the Austrian frontier is crossed (§ 86, 87). The picturesque outline of the Untersberg and Stauffenberg mountains appears in sight before reaching
12 SALZBURG. (Rte. 198.)

ROUTE 185.

MUNICH TO SALZBURG, BY ROSENHEIM, AND THE CHIEMSEE.

22 Germ. m. = 101¼ Eng. m.

(*Railway.* From Rosenheim a branch diverges to Kuffstein and Innsbruck.)

5 trains daily in 4½ to 6 hrs. The loop-road by Innzell is well worth exploring. Take the rail to Traunstein, and thence walk or post to Reichenhall.

[Travellers bound for Eastern Tyrol, the Salzkammergut, Styria, or Carinthia, had better make for Salzburg, whence several post-roads into those districts diverge. The rail from Munich is not only the quickest but the pleasantest route, running for the most part within view of the great Alpine range to the S., and at Salzburg bringing the traveller within its portals, and amidst scenery of surpassing beauty.]

The rly. turns S. soon after quitting Munich stat. and passes l. the colossal statue of *Bavaria*.

6¼ Gross-Hesselohe Stat. The Isar is crossed on an iron bridge.

16 *Holzkirchen Junct. Stat.* (*Inn*, Post.) Branch railway to Miesbach. Omnibus to Tegernsee. (Rte. 188.)

The rly. follows the valley of the Mangfall (which drains the lake of Tegern) nearly to its junction with the Inn.

13¾ Aibling Stat. (*Inns*: Post; Duschlbräu) was the Roman Albianum. It is an ancient town, overtopped by a castle on a height, and is resorted to for its turf (bog earth) mud-baths. l. Beyond Aibling is a Gothic cross of stone, enclosing a bronze Virgin set up by the women of Aibling as a testimonial to the Queen of Bavaria, who here took leave of her son Otho on his way to assume the crown of Greece, 1833. In the S. rises the Wendelstein (6065 ft.).

7 Rosenheim Junct. Stat. (*Inns:* Goldene Traube, clean; Alte Post, dirty), a flourishing town of about 2000 Inhab., conspicuous at a distance from the vapour rising from its salt-pans, situated in one of the most beautiful spots in Bavaria, near the junction of the Mangfall and the Inn. No one should omit to ascend to the *Schlossgarten*, E. of the town, to enjoy the exquisite view. Rosenheim is the seat of very extensive salt-works, which produce annually 200,000 cwt. of salt. The brine is not obtained on the spot, but is conveyed hither from Reichenhall (Rte. 229), through an aqueduct, or line of iron pipes, 42 m. long, constructed in 1810. The brine is pumped up by powerful and ingenious hydraulic engines, in order to surmount the intervening mountains.

The rly. to Innsbruck by Kuffstein diverges S. at Rosenheim (Rte. 229 A)—that to Salzburg crosses the Inn, and skirts the small lake called Simsee to Endorf Stat. (a clean *Inn*), whence it makes a rapid curve S. to reach the Lake of Chiem, at

13 *Prien Stat.* (*Inn:* Kronprinz), 20 min. walk from Stock, the landing-place of the *steamer* which navigates the lake. The *Chiemsee*, the largest lake in Bavaria, is backed by grand mountains at its upper (S.) extremity, while to the N. its banks are flat. It is about 12 m. long and 9 broad. It contains 3 islands—Herrnwörth, on which stands a monastery now sequestrated; Frauenwörth, on which are a nunnery and a tolerable *Inn*, much frequented by artists (see the Album); and Krautinsel, formerly a kitchen-garden

the monks and nuns. The lake is famed for its fish. The rly. sweeps round the S. side of the lake, following its flat borders as far as

8 Uebersee Stat. Thence by Bergen to

9½ *Traunstein Stat.* (*Inns:* Hirsch, very good; Post, also good; both in the great square. The whole upper town was burned down 1851.) Traunstein stands in a pretty situation on an eminence above the Bavarian Traun, and has 3000 Inhab. Here are saltworks, which are supplied with brine, like those at Rosenheim, from Reichenhall, 21 m. off. The *boiling-house* is on a level with the river, and is reached by a long flight of covered steps at the back of the great square. Abundance of wood for fuel is furnished by the forests on the banks of the Traun, and is floated down the stream to this spot.

E. the mountains of the Salzburg Alps, the Hohe Gohl and Untersberg, appear in view.

11¼ Teisendorf Stat., with the ruins of the Castle Ruschenberg. Near Freilassing is the Bavarian Custom-house. Enter Austria.

16 SALZBURG STAT., Rte. 198.

ROUTE 185A.

MUNICH TO BERCHTESGADEN AND SALZBURG, BY TRAUNSTEIN AND REICHENHALL.

27 Germ. m. = 124½ Eng. m.

71 m. Rail (see Rte. 185) to Traunstein. Post-road thence; stellwagen to Reichenhall.

By the détour of 2 or 3 days here described, travellers may visit the principal scenes which make the neighbourhood of Salzburg so attractive, and resume the rly. route to Vienna at that city.

From *Traunstein* the road ascends the l. bank of the Traun river to

4 m. *Siegsdorf.* (For a pedestrian hither is a shady path by the rt. bank of the river, 1 hr.) Two streams meet here, the Weisse Traun, W., and Rothe Traun, E. The road crosses the first, and ascends the l. bank of the second (fine *view* from ch. of *Maria Eck*, S.W.).

[The valley of the White Traun is named the *Miesenbachthal* At 2 hrs. distance is Ruhpolding, where the valley again bifurcates; in that to rt. flows the See Traun from two small lakes, whence the Tyrol frontier is soon reached. That to the l. is named the *Fischbachthal.* At its head are two fine waterfalls, and a path over to *Unken*, on Reichenhall road. See Rte. 229.]

The Rothe or Bavarian Traun is lined by enormous stacks of fire-wood collected from weirs in the stream for use of the saltpans.

12 m. *Inzell.* (*Inn:* Post, fair.) Near this is the great reservoir for the brine pumped up from Reichenhall, and the brine-pipes are seen carried high up the mountain's side. From the *Rauschberg*, S.W. of Inzell, is a fine panorama.

Beyond Inzell begins the *ascent* of a pass of most romantic beauty, the Traun rushing in a cleft far out of sight below (fine *backward view*). The gorge, well wooded and walled in by grand and precipitous rocks, reaches its height of grandeur at

Mauthhäusel, a solitary *Inn* on the descent, shortly beyond which the road falls into that between Innsbruck and Salzburg; and turning l., the *Thumsee*, a small lake, is passed, and the old castle *Karlstein*, before reaching

10½ m. *Reichenhall.* (*Inn:* Post, good.) See Rte. 229. Instead of proceeding hence direct to Salzburg, it is well worth while to make the détour by Berchtesgaden, the loveliest spot in Bavaria. The rd. passes l. an Austrian castle (frontier close at hand); and ascends, through beautiful woods, the

Hallthurm (salt-tower) *Pass* (2224 ft.), named from the Gothic gateway which once closed the valley. It then skirts the base of the *Untersberg* on the

l., and descends, winding round to the l. with exquisite views, to

12 m. *Berchtesgaden.* For this place, and the necessary excursion to the *Königssee* (4 hrs. there and back), see Rte. 199. It is a charming drive to

15 m. *Salzburg.* Rte. 195.

ROUTE 186.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE LAKE OF STARNBERG AND PARTENKIRCHEN.

22½ Germ. m. = 102½ Eng. m.

Trains in 1 hr. to Starnberg, by the Augsburg Railway to *Pasing Junct.*, and thence by a branch line. The rest is post and diligence road, unless the traveller prefers to take the steamer on the lake and rejoin the road further on (see below).

This is one of the most direct routes between Munich and Innsbruck. The road (where it crosses the Alps) is of great antiquity. Interesting and striking in scenery.

Munich, by the Augsburg line, which crosses the Wurm to

4½ m. *Pasing Junction.* Line, turning S., ascends l. bank of the Wurm, chiefly through forests, to

12½ m. *Starnberg Stat.* (*Inns* all bad: Post, dear; Bellevue), at N. end of lake of that name, called also *Wurmsee.* Lovely *view.*

Starnberg See is about 16 m. long and 5 broad. Its low but picturesque shores, scattered over with villas, castles, and villages, and the grand outline of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps stretching along the S. horizon, form a charming scene.

[A small steamer runs in 1½ hr. to Seeshaupt, at the S. extremity (*Inn* and capital *fish* dinner), and thence a carriage may be hired for Mittenwald, 33 m. on the Innsbruck road, taking the two beautiful lakes, the *Kochelsee* and *Walchensee*, on the way. See Rte. 187. Stellwagen runs also daily to the Kochel See, as also to Partenkirchen and Mittenwald.]

The post-road from Starnberg quits the shore of the lake at once, and begins to ascend through a park-like country. From the summit of the Hirschberg, a little off the road, a fine view may be obtained of another lake to the W., called *Ammersee*, on the E. side of which rises the *monastery of Andechs*, on the Holy Hill, so called from the relics preserved in the church. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, who resided there, bequeathed to it her bridal robes.

This part of Bavaria, between the rivers Lech and Isar, used to be called the Priests' Corner (Pfaffenwinkel), from the number and splendour of the religious establishments—abbeys, priories, convents—of which it possessed more than 12, situated within the distance of a day's journey from each other.

16½ Weilheim (*Inn*, Post, tolerable), a town of 3000 Inhab., on the Ammer, 13 m. from Seeshaupt. Stellwagen to Starnberg. The hill of *Peissenberg*, 6 m. beyond Weilheim, is worth ascending for the sake of its panorama of alps and plains.

Through a pleasing country, between the lakes Riegsee and Staffelsee, the traveller comes to

12 Murnau (*Inn*: Post, clean), a small village standing on a hill, in front of an amphitheatre of mountains. A great part of it was burned down a few years ago, and has been rebuilt in an improved style. Its inhabitants make pretty ornaments of feathers.

10 [At Oberau, where there are gypsum-quarries, a road branches off on the rt. into the *Ammergau*, passing after a steep ascent the convent *Ettal*, founded by the Emp. Lewis the Bavarian, on his return from his coronation at Rome. It was suppressed 1803, and is now a brewery: the existing buildings date from 1744. Its church with its venerable arches is still handsome. It lies about 2 m. W. of our road, at the head of the Vale of the Ammer, famed for its picturesque beauties, and for the toys of wood, ivory, &c., made by its industrious inhabitants, which are exported to England and Holland. About 2 m. lower down the valley is

the village of Ober-Ammergau, where a Festival, lasting several days, takes place every ten years, at which, in a series of performances, the events of our Saviour's life are dramatically re-represented. This Passion play is a monster "mystery," possibly the last of its kind in Europe. Representations took place in 1840, 1850, and 1860; the next representation will probably take place in 1870. On the last occasion the spectators were betwixt 8000 and 9000, collected in an open-air theatre; the corps of actors, 350 in number, some of them men and women as old as 80. The play, which was written in 1633, and has been recently retouched, is in 12 acts, and 11 entr'actes, interspersed with tableaux. The performance, which lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 in the afternoon, is elaborately prepared and creditably executed. At its close, the actors fall on their knees and recite prayers, in which they thank God that their performance has succeeded so well. They are of the peasant class, and almost all belong to Ammergau.]

The castle of Werdenfels is passed on the rt. in approaching

5½ Partenkirchen (*Inn:* *Post, clean and comfortable), an old town (Parthenum). The situation is romantic, shut in by high mountains, amongst which the *Zugspitze* rises most conspicuous to the W. 9200 ft. About 2 m. off is the sulphureous spring of *Kanitz* (Kainzen-Bad), with baths, which causes Partenkirchen to be much frequented in summer by the Munich people. The gorge called *Die Klamm*, a walk of 5 m., is worth the exertion.

[*Excursions.* — (*a*) *Ascent* of *Zug Spitze*, S.W. (9716 ft.), highest mountain in Bavaria, standing on the frontier of Tyrol, is made from here: provisions required for 2 days. To the *Knorrhütte*, at head of the Rainthal, 10 hrs., where sleep; thence 3 hrs. to the summit: arrange it for sunrise. *View* is quite extraordinary for extent, including Mont Blanc, Orteler Spitze, Dolomites of S. Tyrol, and mountains of Salzburg.

(*b.*) The *Alpspitze* (8647 ft.), lower and nearer Partenkirchen, requires 8 or 9 hrs. Ascend by way of the *Stuiben Alp*, in the Rainthal, the latter full of fine scenery.

(*c.*) The *Eibsee*, under the Zug Spitze, N., offers a fine view of it rising 6500 ft. from level of the lake. Car.-road by Garmisch to *Ober Grainau* (a footpath shortens the distance).]

11 Mittenwald (*Inn:* Post), a village consisting of very old houses curiously painted outside. situated at a short distance from the Austrian frontier, upon the Isar, here crossed by a wooden bridge, in so elevated a region that its agricultural produce would barely support its 1700 Inhab. 3 months in the year. In order to obtain the necessaries of life, the men employ themselves in making violins, guitars, and wooden toys and utensils; while the women knit silk purses. The manufacture of musical instruments is very prosperous, and alone supports about 100 families. A violin may be purchased here for 15 or 20 florins.

This road over the Alps was first constructed by the Romans; and the commerce of Italy passed by this line, during the middle ages, to Augsburg and Munich. The pass was formerly commanded by the fort *Scharnitz* (Scarbia of the Romans), the first place in Tyrol; it was called also Porta Claudia, because built by the Archduchess Claudia Medici, as a defence against the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War. It was afterwards strengthened to resist the French, and surrounded by a ditch filled from the Isar. In 1805 Ney, at the head of the united French and Bavarian army, forced an entrance into Tyrol by capturing this fortress, which was bravely defended by a garrison of 700 Austrians, under the command of an English officer named Swinburne. Ney, after two repulses, at length succeeded, by detaching a force round the side valley of the Leutasch, in turning the position and taking it in the rear. Swinburne made a bold sortie, but was overpowered and made prisoner. Ney is

said to have lost 1800 men, but the Austrians were not spared. The conquerors spent 12,000 florins in blowing up this fortress and the fort on the Leutasch, so that at present scarce a trace of them is to be discerned. The Isar here issues out of a side valley to the E. of the road. Its source is in the mountain called Heisenkopf.

11½ Seefeld. Summit of Pass (3899 ft.).—*Inn*: Post; grand scenery. A bituminous slate, mixed with a dark limestone (Stinkstein), is quarried in the Reiter-Joch, to the E. of Seefeld, on account of the abundance of bitumen (stone-oil, or mineral pitch) contained in it. This is obtained from the stone by exposing it, broken into small pieces, and enclosed in crucibles, to the heat of a furnace for 10 or 12 hrs.; after which the liquid pitch distils and is drawn off. In the bituminous slate of Seefeld numerous fossil remains of fishes with scales, &c., are found in a very perfect state of preservation. An almost uninterrupted descent, very steep, but conducted in windings, passes the picturesque castle of *Fragenstein*, frequently occupied as a hunting-lodge by the Emp. Maximilian, and leads down to the valley of the Inn, a glorious view of which opens out shortly before reaching

9½ Zirl, 2000 ft. lower than Seefeld,
9 INNSBRUCK,

} in Rte. 212.

ROUTE 187.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY BENEDICTBEUERN AND THE LAKES OF KOCHEL AND WALCHEN.

20¾ Germ. m. = 95 Eng. m.

A post-road, separating from the preceding route at Sendling, and proceeding up the l. bank of the Isar. This is a most interesting route, but it should not be attempted late in the season. The first part is flat and tame through Bayerbrunn, where there are ruins of an old castle, and, by the convent of Schöftlarn, now turned into a lodging-house, to

9 m. Wolfrathshausen (*Inn*: Post, indifferent and dear), a pretty village, at the junction of the Loisach with the Isar, about 3 m. E. of the Lake of Starnberg. The foot of the mountains is reached at

27 m. Benedictbeuern.—*Inns*: Post; the Lion, 1 m. before reaching this, is good: a capital fish, Renchen, and old Burgundy, may be obtained here. This once wealthy and celebrated *Monastery* was founded 740, but had been repeatedly destroyed before the actual building was raised. It was converted into a *stud-house* (Haras) in 1818. A *manufactory of flint and crown glass*, originally established by Fraunhofer the optician, exists here. Stained glass for windows is also made here, by Mr. Franks, who has equalled the most beautiful productions of the 15th centy. in this branch of art.

Further on lies the picturesque *Kochelsee*, a lake about 3 m. long, shaped like a horseshoe; it abounds in fish, and its scenery has been compared with that of Loch Katrine. On the E. rise the precipices of the Benedictenwand, from whose summit half of Swabia and of Bavaria, with its numerous lakes, may be surveyed. It is most conveniently ascended from the village of Kochel. The *Inn* at Kochel is miserable. On the shore of the lake is the priory of Schleedorf. The steep height of the Kesselberg, over which the road passes, commands a view of another romantic lake, the

14 m. *Walchensee* or *Wallersee* (Lacus Vallensis), with a village of the same name, and scarcely another human habitation. It lies 662 ft. higher than the Kochelsee, and has an air of deep solitude; the wild overhanging mountains around it being clothed, from top to bottom, with dark unbroken forest. The road winds along its W. margin till it reaches Wallersee village (*Inn*: Post, a good sleeping-place, and clean,

but very small). There is capital fishing in the lake, and it produces one of the best fresh-water fishes which are eaten, called *Renchen*.

Still mounting higher, the road rejoins the Isar, now reduced to a mountain torrent, and a little farther on falls into the preceding route, by

14 m. Mittenwald, Seefeld } Rte. 186.
Zirl
31 m. INNSBRUCK } Rte. 212.

ROUTE 188.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE TEGERNSEE, THE BATHS OF KREUTH, AND THE ACHENSEE.

20 Germ. m. = 92½ Eng. m.

Rly. as far as Holzkirchen, 1½ hr., where a voiturier will wait with carriage, if arranged for at Munich. It is a post-road the whole distance, but not many horses are kept at Achenthal. Rly. again at Jenbach, in valley of the Inn. Eilwagen daily in summer from Holzkirchen to Kreuth, by Tegernsee, in 4 hrs.; and in summer Stellwagen daily from Kreuth to Jenbach, whence rail to Innsbruck. A voiturier *from Innsbruck* may reach Kreuth in 12 hrs. to sleep, and Holzkirchen the next morning in 3 or 4 hrs., but *Achenthal* would divide the distance better. Have it clearly understood whether he is to go on to Munich, or conclude his bargain at Holzkirchen; he will try to be paid for the one, and do the other.

In beauty of scenery this route perhaps surpasses all between Munich and Innsbruck, and it is besides the shortest.

From Munich the rly. passes over the monotonous but well-cultivated plains of Bavaria, and possesses little interest for the traveller. The old Roman road from Salzburg to Augsburg crosses our route.

Sauerlach Stat. Beyond this is seen a Roman rampart, extending from Zellerwald to the Mangfall, and called the Devil's Dyke.

22¼ Holzkirchen Junction Stat. — *Inns:* Post; Oberer Bräu (Brewhouse). Branch Rly. hence to Weisbach. Eilwagen to Tegernsee, a drive of 2 hrs. The Bavarian Alps rise into view, with increasing grandeur at every step. Beyond Gmund the road comes upon the borders of the Lake of Tegernsee, and winds along its E. shore as far as

12 *Tegernsee.* — *Inns:* Post, good; Guggermos, both on the lake.

The *Palace of Tegernsee*, standing on the E. margin of the lake, surrounded by a village of about 90 houses, was originally a rich Benedictine convent, the foundation of which dates from the 8th centy. The long line of abbots who governed it extends back for more than 1000 years. The existing edifice, though comparatively modern, was originally fortified to resist an enemy, and is still in part surrounded by a ditch. The convent was sequestrated in 1803, and King Max-Joseph of Bavaria converted it into his summer residence. It now belongs to Prince Carl. Within, it is elegantly fitted up, the cells of the monks being converted into excellent and cheerful apartments. Its chief recommendation is its situation, and the pleasant walks around and through the larch-wood to the Parapluie, up the hill behind it, commanding a view over the whole lake. The Alpine scenery at the S. extremity of the Tegernsee is exceedingly grand.

The little chapel of St. Quirinus, on the W. shore of the lake, marks the spot where a source of naphtha or petroleum rises. It is called St. Quirinus' oil. In the Vale of the Rottach, S.E. of Tegernsee, are 2 waterfalls; that of the Boden Alp is the finest.

[About 8 m. E. of Tegernsee, and separated from it by a low ridge of hills, lies the smaller but still more beautiful lake of *Schliersee*. The carriage-road to it is by Miesbach, a con-

siderable détour; but there is a foot-path direct, 2½ hrs. walk. There is an inn at the N. end of the lake (Zum Fischerliesel), and the island in the middle bears a ruin called the Hungertower, from a tradition that a certain knight, on his return from the Holy Wars, finding that his wife had been faithless, shut her up within to starve to death.]

The distance from Tegernsee to Kreuth (*Inn:* Dorf Kreuth) is about 10 m.; the road is most interesting. After quitting the shores of the lake you enter an agreeable wooded valley, and are soon hemmed in by mountains, from the side of which beautiful marbles are obtained. A little on the l. of the road are

7 *Kreuth Baths.—Inn:* Post, also a bath-house; the latter is a good and reasonable establishment belonging to Prince Charles of Bavaria, and makes up 200 beds. Printed tariff of the price of everything. A physician of eminence resides here. The whole under the superintendence of a director paid by Government. This is one of the most fashionable and frequented Bavarian watering-places, often visited in summer by the royal family. The scattered group of buildings, consisting of baths, boarding-houses, assembly-room, &c., occupy a truly romantic situation, on a beautifully-green upland lawn, 3000 ft. above the sea-level, at the foot of high and forest-clad mountains, which recede only far enough to leave the above-mentioned space of meadow-land, about ½ m. square. Its sulphureous waters, though long known, have gained celebrity since 1822 by the patronage of the late King of Bavaria. Most of the buildings are of recent construction, and during the season (June and July) they are generally so thronged (chiefly with Munichers) that it is difficult to obtain accommodation without bespeaking it beforehand. The season is over by the 15th of Sept. Kreuth not only affords the usual remedies of water to drink, and of mineral, vapour, and douche baths, but is also celebrated for its *goats' whey* (Molkenkur), and infusion of *medicinal herbs*, gathered on the neighbouring Alps (Kräuterkur); both of which are found efficacious in certain complaints; their merits will be explained by the physician resident on the spot. The goats are driven every morning to the portico of the assembly-rooms to be milked. There is a daily table-d'hôte here during the season; and, besides the large *Bath-house*, several private lodging-houses on the opposite side of the river afford accommodation to strangers. There are many miles of *made* footpath. At every turn some friendly finger-post points out an agreeable walk through the woods and up the mountains, which will afford health and variety to the invalid, and recreation to the robust traveller, for several days.

One of the most interesting points among the mountains above Kreuth is the *Planberg*. It is a mountain wall, S. of the baths, dividing the Weisachthal from the Achenthal; its summit is a ridge nearly 3 m. long, in some parts hardly 3 ft. wide. The view is most comprehensive, extending equally over the mountains of Tyrol, more than 300 of whose rocky peaks, it is said, may be counted from it, and over the plains of Bavaria, including the Isar and the Inn, which appear like two waving lines of silver, and even as far as Munich, which shows itself as a black spot in the farthest distance. Another good point of view over the course of the Isar is from the *Königsalp*, an eminence a little to the S.W. of the baths, and thence to the summit of the Schildenstein (6370 ft.), which commands the river, and shows both the Tegern and Achen Lakes, and the snow-peaks of the Zillerthal.

The road from Kreuth into Tyrol (Stellwagen daily in about 12 hrs. to Innsbruck) is an almost continued gradual ascent for about 6 m. The Bavarian custom-house is at Stuben, where there is a wild country inn, with bad accommodation; the Austrian (§ 87) at Kaiserswache, in the narrow defile of the pass of Achen, which is chiefly inhabited by charcoal-burners.

14 Achenthal, a village of scattered houses, nearly 1½ m. long, is about 18 m. distant from Schwatz, and 24 from Tegernsee. *Inns:* Post, near the church (clean); La Scolastica, by the Lake (clean and good); here trout may be had in perfection. Boats convey carriages as well as passengers over the lake *Achensee*, which is about 6 m. long; but the voyage is not to be recommended when the wind is high or unfavourable. The winding carriage-road to Schwaz, along its E. margin under the colossal precipices of the Gemsjoch, for about 2 m., is a mere shelf cut in the rock, and the number of projecting promontories prevent all view ahead. It has lately been enlarged so that even heavy carriages can traverse it, and pass one another without difficulty, though in several places the rock overhangs the way, and there is not room for two vehicles.

The scenery around the blue lake is in the highest degree romantic; hemmed in at the one end by precipices, and overlooked by mountains clothed in snow a great part of the year. Its fisheries belong to a convent at Schwatz, and a few of the brothers reside during summer at Buchau, near its S. extremity, where boats may be hired to cross the lake in going from Schwatz to Achenthal. The surface of the Achensee sank suddenly nearly 4 ft. at the time of the earthquake of Lisbon, and did not recover its ordinary level for 24 hours after. On quitting the lake there is a very steep descent through a narrow defile to the village of Jenbach, in the valley of the Inn, which gradually opens out to view, terminated by the glaciers of Stubey. At Jenbach (a tolerable *Inn*, Brän) there is a considerable iron-foundry, supplied with ore from Schwader, on the opposite side of the river Inn. Horses are kept here to assist in dragging carriages up the steep ascent to Achensee, on the way from Schwaz. The ascent occupies from 1½ to 2 hours. The tariff for 2 horses from Jenbach to Achenthal is 4 fl. 30 kr. Bav.

Our road is now carried past the Castle of Tratzberg along the l. bank of the Inn, as far as the Benedictine convent of Viecht, beyond which it crosses the river by a wooden bridge to Schwatz. (See Rte. 229.)

Volders. At Voldersloster, a little beyond Volders, the Inn is crossed by a new stone bridge of 3 arches; and the river is again crossed by a handsome suspension bridge on approaching

37 INNSBRUCK. (Rte. 212, § 88).

ROUTE 188A.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY MIESBACH, THE SCHLIERSEE, AND KUFSTEIN.

22¾ Germ. m. = 104¾ Eng. m.

Branch rly. from Holzkirchen to Miesbach; country road to Kufstein.

Interesting chiefly to those who like wandering by unusual tracks through picturesque country; and affording a cross cut into the Innsbruck and Salzburg road.

Munich by Salzburg line to

22½ m. *Holzkirchen Junct. Stat.*, whence a branch line by *Darching* and *Thalam*, in the valley of the Mangfall, ascends its tributary the Schlierach to

10 m. *Miesbach Stat.* (*Inn:* Post). Ch. has a picture of the school of Rubens, and a crucifix sculptured by Boos. The *Castle of Wallenburg*, the Herzberg, and the Stadelberg, offer points of *view*.

[Road W. to Gmund, on the Tegernsee.] Ascending the Schlierach, the

5 m. *Schliersee* is reached (*Inns:* Orterer's; Zur Fischerliesel, excellent as head-quarters). A small but very picturesque lake, the *Lacus Silurus* of the Romans, so called from its, at that time, containing abundance of the *silurus* or catfish: none now in the lake. Upon an islet is the Hunger-tower, wherein a knight, returning from the Holy Land, starved to death

his faithless wife. The ruins of the castle of Hohenwaldeck are seen on the hills to the E.

[Path over the Gindl Alp W. to Tegernsee, as also by the Kreuzberg, more to S.]

Fischhausen village, at the S. end of lake.

From this point 2 routes to the Inn Thal are open to the traveller:

a. By a country road turning E. to

4 m. *Aurach*, and then ascending the *Leitzach Thal* to

6 m. *Baierisch Zell*, a village in the midst of mountain scenery and directly S. of the *Wendlstein* (6065 ft.), which can be ascended from this point, and commands a grand view over the Bavarian plain. Turning S., the road now ascends a low pass, crosses

5 m. *Frontier* of Tyrol, and descends by

1 m. *Landl* into the *Thiersee Thal*, turning E., the stream of which joins the Inn at Kiefersfelden, and marks there the *frontier*. Our road, after passing the small lake and village of

4 m. *Thiersee*, leaves the valley, and descends to

4 m. *Zell*, directly opposite

½ m. *Kufstein:* a cross cut thence into the road to Salzburg, Rte. 229; or the traveller can take the rail (Rte. 189) to

42¾ m. *Innsbruck*.

b. By a mountain path turning S. a little before reaching Aurach up the *Joseph's Thal*, where the torrent makes several cascades, and between the Nagl Spitz E., and the Breichen Spitz W., to the

2 hrs. *Spitzingsee*, whose stream flows towards the Inn. Following this, a narrow defile is reached, in which was formerly the famous

3 hrs. *Kaiser Klause;* a gigantic dam with floodgates built across the bed of a mountain stream to retain its waters until a sufficient quantity could be collected to carry down a vast mass of trees, which were thrown into the torrent above. Many persons repaired from the Baths to witness the opening of the floodgates, a sight of great interest. This is now abandoned; but, after passing the frontier of Tyrol immediately below, there is at a distance of

1 hr. the *E. H. Johann's Klause*, constructed by the Archduke of that name in 1837, and where the same process may be observed. Near it are a chapel and house in the Italian style. Below this the stream enters the *Brandenberg Thal*, and the road, passing a valley on rt. (in which is Steinberg, 3 hrs., and a path to the Achen See, Rte. 188), reaches

4 hrs. *Brandenberg*, the chief village. The track descends by village of

2 hrs. *Maria Thal*, into valley of the Inn, and crosses to

¼ hr. *Brixlegg Stat.*, near the town of *Rattenberg*. Rail to

24 m. *Innsbruck*, Rte. 189.

ROUTE 189.

WÜRZBURG TO NÖRDLINGEN.

21 Germ. m. = 96¾ Eng. m.

Railway by Ansbach and Gunzenhausen, 3 trains daily in 4 to 5 hrs.

13¾ Ochsenfurth Stat. (described in Rte. 171).

4½ Marktbreit Stat.

9¼ Uffenheim Stat. [About 16 Eng. m. S. of Uffenheim lies the ancient town of Rothenburg: Pop. 6000 (*Inn:* Zum Schwan). It is beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Tauber, and is surrounded by walls, towers, and a moat. It was originally a free city of the empire, with a territory of 12 sq. m. In the market-place is a fine old *Rathhaus*, consisting of two parts in different styles. The older part, which is behind, with a high gable and tower, is Gothic;

that facing the Place was built 1574-1589. The principal *Church, St. James's*, was built in 1373-1453, in the pure pointed Gothic style, and deserves inspection. The oldest portion is the E. end, which contains 3 fine painted glass windows. At the west end of the choir stands the altar of the Holy Blood, with some very remarkable wood carving in lime-wood, attributed with great improbability to Wohlgemuth. The centre represents the Last Supper; the shutters, the Entry of Christ into Jerusalem, and Christ on the Mount of Olives. Above are 2 angels, bearing a golden cross, which contains the holy blood, the Virgin, the Baptist, and an Ecce Homo, and finely carved open work. The font, 1584, and the pulpit, 1604, are richly carved. The high altar, dedicated to St. James, contains one of the finest works of *Fred. Herlen*. The centre consists of painted sculpture representing the Crucifixion. Inside the rt. shutter are the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Birth and Circumcision of Christ. Inside the l. are the Adoration of the Magi, the Presentation in the Temple, and the Death of the Virgin. These works show the influence of the school of Van Eyck and Memling; they were executed 1466, and judiciously restored in 1819. The paintings outside the shutters have nearly perished. On the rt. side of the choir is a recess formerly used for the ciborium, curiously decorated with painted figures. A little S.W. of the ch., outside the wall of the town, an excellent view of its picturesque situation may be obtained.]

9¼ Steinach Stat.

2½ Burgbernheim Stat. A retired village with mineral baths. Near are the baths of Wildbad (close to the source of the Altmühl). They are neither of them places of fashionable resort at present, and consequently living is cheap.

16 Ansbach Stat. } see Rte.
18¼ Guuzenhausen Stat. } 172.

23 Nordlingen (see Rte. 172).

ROUTE 190.

THE RIVER MAIN.—WÜRZBURG TO FRANKFURT.

56 Germ. m. = 258 Eng. m.

The competition of the railway has stopped the small passenger steamers which used to ply up and down the Main.

Railway between Würzburg and Frankfurt (Rte. 167).

There is a clear and portable map of the course of the Main between Bamberg and Mainz, by Spruner, costing 36 kr., to be had at the Stahel'schen Buchhandlung at Würzburg.

The river from Frankfurt to a few miles beyond Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. If the traveller is not hurried, a day may be pleasantly spent at Miltenburg, and another at Wertheim, both situated amid beautiful scenery. Lohr too is a good station for pedestrians. Since the completion of the Railway few persons will be willing to make the entire voyage. The most interesting scenery lies between Lohr and Aschaffenburg (5 or 6 hrs.), and either of these two places may be reached by railway.

On the rt., immediately after leaving Würzburg, is the Steinberg, covered with vineyards, which produce the Stein wine.

l. Oberzell, formerly a monastery of the Præmonstrants, now a machine and engine maker's.

l. Unterzell. A long building here was once a convent, from which, so late as 1749, a certain sister named Renata was taken, tried, and burnt for witchcraft.

rt. 7¾ Karlstadt (Stat.), said to have been built by Charlemagne, has old walls and towers, and the ruins of an ancient fortification of the former Bishops of Würzburg, on whose frontier it stood. It is the birthplace of the reformer Bodenstein, known under the name of Karlstadt, who died 1543.

rt. 4 Gemünden Stat. (*Inns* bad.) Here are the ruins of Schorenberg. *Eilwagen* to Kissingen from this. (See Rte. 169 A.) Just below the town the Franconian Saal enters the Main.

rt. 3½ Lohr Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Hirsch.) (See Rte. 169 A.)

rt. Kloster-Neustadt: behind which is seen the Geiersberg, nearly 1900 ft. high, the loftiest point of the Spessart. On the summit is a tower, built during the trigonometrical survey of the country.

rt. 2¾ Rothenfels. Here is a palace of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg.

l. 2 Markt-Heidenfeld. The *Bodeusche Schloss* contains the collection of works of art belonging to Herr v. Fechenbach.

l. 1½ Lengfurt. The road from Frankfurt to Würzburg here crosses the river. (See Rte. 167.) On the rt. bank is *Triefenstein*, formerly an Augustine abbey, but secularised in 1803, and now the property and residence of Prince Löwenstein-Freudenberg, who has laid out the land in an agreeable and picturesque park.

l. Homburg. One of the oldest places on the Main, having been given in 740 to St. Boniface by Pepin le Bref. The Emp. Lewis the Bavarian raised it to the rank of a city, and its privileges were confirmed by Charles IV. The wine made here, called Kalmuth, so called from the hill to the N.E. of the town on whose slope the vineyards are situated, is much praised; below Homburg, as far as Freudenberg, the l. bank is in the duchy of Baden.

l. 5½ *Wertheim* (*Inn:* Löwensteiner Hof, very good), an ancient town, of about 4000 Inhab., beautifully situated at the junction of the Tauber with the Main. It is the residence of the Prince of Löwenstein-Freudenberg, and was formerly the capital of the principality of Löwenstein and Freudenberg, which is now mediatised and incorporated in the duchy of Baden. On the wooded hill behind the hotel are the fine ruins of the ancient castle, which was destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. A foot-path leads up from the hotel to the ruins, which present some objects of interest, and some pleasing views. A Roman Catholic ch. has been built from the designs of *Gärtner*. In the first week of October a Volksfest is held at Wertheim, in the meadow below the town, between the mouth of the Tauber and the village of Bestenheid. It lasts three days. This is perhaps the prettiest spot on the whole course of the Main.

rt. 3⅜ Stadt Prozelten; above which are the ruins of a castle destroyed by the French under Turenne in 1674, after the battle of Sinsheim.

rt. At Fechenbach, and 2¾ Reistenhausen, are extensive stone-quarries.

l. ¾ Freudenberg, a beautiful spot, with ancient walls and the ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War.

l. 2¾ Miltenberg (*Inn:* Zum Engel), at the junction of the Mudau with the Main. The ruins above the town are those of a castle destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. Two views here are worth being particularised;—one from a spot immediately over the town, which is reached by passing through the old castle,—the other about a mile and a half from Miltenberg, on the rt. bank of the river, from the front of the Franciscan monastery of Gross-Heubach, to which you ascend by 676 steps.

rt. Nearly opposite to Miltenberg is the monastery of Engelberg, on a hill, a place of pilgrimage.

l. Klein-Heubach, with a château of the Princes of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. The river here resembles the Thames at Kew and Sion.

l. Lautenbach: Baron Fechenbach possesses a collection of local antiquities.

rt. 3 Klingenberg, with some old ruins.

l. ¾ Wörth. The red wine made here is praised—by the people of the country.

l. 1¾. Obernburg. At the inn of the Ochs and Adler may be seen a Roman votive altar found here.

rt. Sulzbach, with a simple and effective Gothic ch. The ex-King Lewis of Bavaria thought it worth while to commemorate, by a seat planted round with poplars, that John v. Müller wrote here the 3rd volume of his Swiss history.

rt. 4⅝ *Aschaffenburg.* Rly. Stat.
rt. Klein-Ostheim.
rt. Dettingen.
l. 4¾ Seligenstadt.
} See Rte. 167.

l. 1 Steinheim.

rt. 1¼ *Hanau* (Rly. Stat.), at the junction of the Kinzig with the Main. A little lower down is the Palace of Philippsruhe, built in 1701, with a beautiful garden.

l. Rumpenheim. Here is a château belonging to the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, with formal gardens and fine trees.

l. 3½ Offenbach. (See Rte. 167.)

rt. 1¾ FRANKFURT. (See *Handbook for Northern Germany*, Rte. 95.)

SECTION XI.

AUSTRIA* AND SALZBURG.

Preliminary Information.

§ 86. *Passports.*—§ 87. *Custom-house.*—§ 88. *Money.*—§ 89. *Railways.*—§ 90. *Eilwagen, Separat-Eilwagen.*—§ 91. *Posting, Laufzettel.*—§ 92. *Austrian Police.*—§ 93. *Austria, its Inhabitants and Scenery; Objects of Interest; Tour of Salzburg.*—§ 94. *Salt-Mines.*—§ 95. *Salt-Works.*—§ 96. *Austrian Inns and Cookery.*

ROUTES.

ROUTE	PAGE
195. *Salzburg* to Linz and Vienna	179
196. The Danube (C)—Passau to Linz	184
197. The Danube (D)—Linz to Vienna	187
198. Passau to *Linz* and *Vienna*—Rail. *Environs of Vienna: Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Laxenburg, Mödling* and the *Brühl* to Baden, *Baden, Nussdorf, Leopoldsberg, Kahlenberg, Klosterneuburg, Greifenstein, Tornabach*	193
199. Salzburg to *Berchtesgaden* and the *Königssee*	243
200. Salzburg to *Bad Gastein*, by *Hallein* and *Werfen*	246
201. Bad Gastein to Ober-Vellach, by the Pass of *Malnitz*	253
202. Bad Gastein to Salzburg, by *Zell-am-See* and the Pinzgau	254
203. The Salzkammergut—Linz (or *Lambach*) to *Ischl* and Aussee, by the *Falls of the Traun*, and the *Lakes of Gmunden, Hallstadt*, and Aussee	255
204. The Lake of Hallstadt to Golling and Salzburg, by *Gosau, Abtenau*, and the Pass Geschütt	266
205. Berchtesgaden to Bad Gastein, by the *Steinerne Meer* and Saalfelden	268

---

§ 86. Passports.

The Austrian passport ordonnances of 1857 have been abolished. No passport is now necessary for foreigners who enter Austria, either for the purpose of travel or with a view to residence. The traveller is, however, required to enter his name, profession, &c., in the strangers' book of the hotel at which he stays.

§ 87. Austrian Frontier and Custom-houses.

A black and yellow stripe, the colours of Austria, on the toll-bar and custom-house door, and the double-headed black eagle with outspread wings bearing

* German, *Österreich* or *Östreich*; Magyar, *Osztrák-ország*; Bohemian, *Rakauska*; Valach and Italian, *Austria*.

two crowns and sceptres, mark the frontier of the Imperial and Royal (Kaiserlich-Königlich) dominions. The traveller, on arriving at an Austrian custom-house, is addressed with great civility, and requested to declare if he has any contraband articles. Those expressly forbidden, and not admitted even on payment of duty, are playing-cards, almanacs, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and sealed letters. If the stranger answers in the negative, the examination of baggage is very slight, and he will be subject to no farther trouble, unless there be reasonable cause for suspicion of smuggling. Travellers in private carriages are (with few exceptions) dismissed *exempt from any search*; in all cases the custom-house proceedings are conducted with courtesy and politeness. Travelling carriages, wearing apparel, and trinkets or jewels for personal use, pay no duty.

The *strictest precautions* are used to prevent the introduction of *tobacco*, as it is an Imperial monopoly. A small quantity of it, or of *snuff*, *cigars*, or *tea*, under 5 lbs., may be passed on paying duty; but it must be declared at once, or it will be forfeited.

As a general rule, it is worth a traveller's while, on entering a new territory, to give the douaniers a gulden or 2 francs, by which he will obtain civility and despatch.

§ 88. AUSTRIAN MONEY.

The Austrian silver florin of 100 kreuzers is worth about 2*s.* English, maintaining its full value at all times, whilst the paper florin (also of 100 kreuzers), although nominally of the same value as the silver, fluctuates from time to time. The silver currency of the Empire is known as *Conventions Münze* (conventions coin); the paper currency is denominated *Oestreicher Währung* (Austrian standard of value). The paper florin is now—for all practical purposes—the recognised circulating medium.

The following table will show the approximate value of the Austrian money at par, the Bavarian or *Reichs Währung*, and the Prussian currency.

English Money.				Austrian Währung.			Bavarian Reichs Währung.			Prussian Dollars & Silver Groschen.	
£	*s.*	*d.*		fl.	kr.		fl.	kr.		th.	s. gr.
0	0	1	=	0	4½	=	0	3	=	0	½
0	0	6	=	0	25	=	0	18	=	0	5
0	1	0	=	0	50	=	0	36	=	0	10
0	2	0	=	1	00	=	1	12	=	0	20
0	5	0	=	2	50	=	3	00	=	1	20
0	10	0	=	5	00	=	6	00	=	3	10
1	0	0	=	10	00	=	12	00	=	6	20

The traveller is advised to exchange his gold into bank-notes of the Austrian *Währung*, taking care previously to note the actual *rate of exchange* in one of the Austrian daily papers. The K. K. National Bank issues notes of 1 fl. up to 1000 fl. The most convenient are the 5 fl. and 10 fl. notes. The traveller will receive in paper from 10 fl. (the actual value at par) to 14½ fl. or more for his English sovereign (on 1st June, 1867, it was worth 12 fl. 70 kr.), thus ostensibly gaining considerably on every sovereign he exchanges. He must not, however, think that the higher the rate of exchange, the more actual value he will get for his money, for he will find that the price of most articles which he is likely to require fluctuates according to the rise or fall of the paper currency. The price of apartments, market produce, wine, and beer, are, however, but slightly affected by the ordinary fluctuations in the rate of exchange.

AUSTRIAN COINS.

		£	s.	d.
Gold.				
Imperial Krone (13 fl. 80 kr.)	=	1	7	8
Imperial ½ Krone (6 fl. 90 kr.)	=	0	13	10
Silver.				
Double Vereins-Thaler	=	0	6	0
2 Florin piece	=	0	4	0
Vereins-Thaler	=	0	3	0
Florin (contains 100 krs.)	=	0	2	0
Zwanziger (20 old krs.—rare)	=	0	0	8
25 Kreuzer piece	=	0	0	6
Sechser (10 krs.—German silver)	=	0	0	2½
5 Kreuzer piece (German silver)	=	0	0	1½
Copper.				
4 Kreuzer piece	=	0	0	1
1 „ „	=	0	0	0½

Foreign coins reduced to their approximate value in Austrian Silver Florins.

		Fl.	kr.
English	1*l.* Sterling	= 10	0
—	Shilling	= 0	50
—	Penny	= 0	4½
U.S.A.	Dollar	= 1	6
French	Napoleon	= 8	0
—	Franc	= 0	40
Prussian	Thaler	= 1	50
—	Silber Groschen	= 0	5
Saxony	Conventions Thaler	= 2	0
—	Reichs Thaler	= 1	50
Bavarian	Gulden of 60 Kreuzers	= 0	83

§ 89. RAILWAYS.

By means of the uninterrupted Railway communication from Paris to Vienna the Paris train crossing the Rhine bridge from Strasburg to Kehl), Salzburg may be reached in 28 hrs. and Vienna in 36 hrs.

The Austrian territory is intersected with Railways in the following lines:—

1. Vienna to Prague, Dresden, and Berlin, by Brünn or by Olmütz.
2. „ Breslau, Posen, and Berlin, by Oderberg.
3. „ Warsaw; to Cracow, and Lemberg, by Oderberg.
4. „ Pest, by Pressburg.
5. „ Ofen (Pest), by Raab, Comorn, and Stuhlweissenburg.
6. „ Oedenburg and Kanizsa.
7. „ Salzburg, Innsbruck, Munich, and Paris, by Linz.
8. „ Trieste, Venice, Milan, and Turin, by Gratz, Laibach, and Nabresina.
9. Linz to Budweis; and to Gmunden.
10. Prague to Nuremberg and Ratisbon.
11. Ofen (Pest) to Trieste, by Stuhlweissenburg, Kanizsa, and Pragerhof.
12. Pest to Basiasch, by Szegedin and Temesvar.
13. „ Kaschau, by Szolnok, Debreczin, and Tokay.
14. „ Grosswardein and Arad.
15. „ Salgó Tarján, by Steinbruch, Gödöllö, and Hatvan.
16. Steinbrück to Carlstadt and Sissek, by Agram.
17. Marburg to Villach, by Klagenfurt.

Separate departments are reserved for ladies on Austrian railways. Smokers and non-smokers are also each provided for, and placed in separate carriages. On the Government lines 50 lbs. of baggage is allowed free; the overplus is moderately charged for. The office for the registry of luggage is closed 15 min. before departure of trains; it is therefore necessary to be at the station half an hour previous to the departure. Refreshments are not to be had at every station (as in Prussia), but at intervals of 4 or 5 hrs. there is a stoppage of 15 to 30 min.

§ 90. EILWAGEN, OR MAIL COACHES.—SEPARAT-EILWAGEN.

In Austria, as in Prussia, the Coach-office and Post-office are managed by the Government, and are generally under the same roof.

Railways having displaced coaches on all the great lines of traffic, they will be found at present only in remoter districts and upon cross roads.

The places in the Austrian Eilwagen are not numbered; the passengers are expected to change seats with one another, if it be required, from time to time.

Passengers can only be taken up and set down at the office. They are allowed to take 40 lbs. of *baggage* free along with them; all above that weight is charged highly, and must be sent by the baggage-waggon (Brancardwagen). A fee to the conducteur and to the man who weighs the baggage (which must be sent to the office 1 hr. before the coach starts) will often remove these difficulties. Travellers who do not accompany their own baggage had better send some one to see where it is stowed away, and whether in the right coach.

Upon all the principal post-roads on which an Eilwagen travels, a party amounting to 4 persons, or agreeing to pay the fare of 4, may engage an Eilwagen to themselves, even on days when the regular Eilwagen does not go at all: these are called *Separat-Wagen*. The expense is about 4 kr. per m., which is more than the fare by the ordinary Eilwagen, but much less for 4 persons than posting, while it possesses most of the advantages of that mode of travelling. In order to obtain such a conveyance, it is necessary to apply at the office the day before it is wanted, and to pay the whole fare beforehand.

The travellers have a clean carriage to themselves; they start on whatever day and hour they choose. The relays of horses are supplied as expeditiously as to the regular Eilwagen, and they have the privilege of stopping to sleep at night, if they desire it. No extra charges are made, and the postilion's Trinkgeld is included in the fare.

The average cost of travelling by the Eilwagen is 48 kr. per post, and by the Separat-Wagen 56 kr. per post, for each person. The cost of posting averages 8*s.* 1*d.* per post.

§ 91. POSTING.—LAUFZETTEL, &c.

Posting.—To be furnished with post-horses to a private carriage, it has hitherto been sometimes necessary to obtain a permission from the police, procured by merely presenting the traveller's ordinary address card.

Calèches and chariots conveying 4 persons, with ordinary luggage, require only 2 horses.

Four horses are attached to a Berlin or close carriage, and never more than that number.

The *Charges for Posting* for each horse per post are 1 fl. 52 kr.: postilion 70 kr. per post. The Wagenmeister (ostler) will expect about 10 kr. per post each horse, and 20 kr. when the wheels are greased.

Half a post into or out of Vienna, and ½ of a post into or out of Pesth and Buda, are charged extra, by privilege of the postmaster.

Einspänner.—In Salzburg and Tyrol the postmasters will readily furnish a one-horse chaise to 1 or 2 persons, having a small quantity of baggage, at the rate per post of 1 fl. the horse, 15 kr. the open carriage, or 31 kr. a covered carriage, and 15 kr. the postilion. It may be calculated as costing about 4*d.* per English mile.

The *Austrian post* contains 2 Austrian m. (= 15172·9 mètres, or 8000 Klafters), or 4 Stunden or hrs.; it is equal to nearly 9½ (9·42) Eng. m. The average rate of travelling is a post in 1 hr. 30 min. The roads are better and the speed greater than in Bavaria.

Laufzettel.—In some towns of Austria, and indeed throughout the States of Germany, N. and S., a traveller may bespeak horses in all the large towns, to be in readiness for him at every stage along his whole route, as far as the frontier. To make such an arrangement, it is only necessary for him to apply to the Extra post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before the time of starting, to state in writing when he intends to set out, and what route he proposes to follow. This order is called a Laufzettel (literally, current ticket). The previous notice is required in order to prepare the postmasters along the line. The traveller who avails himself of the Laufzettel may stop to sleep or dine, or for any other purpose, and may order beds and dinner for a certain number of persons; but must specify what delays he intends to make, and at what hour he purposes to arrive at, and to set out from, each station, when he applies for it. If the traveller be not punctual, the horses are not kept in readiness longer than 6 hrs. at any station.

A Laufzettel can be obtained at most post-offices. It will abridge the time lost in changing from 20 to 5 min. Its utility is especially felt on roads of secondary importance, where no more than 6 horses are usually kept at a post-house. It is an inestimable comfort, for, by specifying in it the places at which you mean to sleep, and the accommodation which you require, you find the good people on the watch for you, and thus half the fatigue of travelling is avoided.

Another convenient regulation for the traveller is a *Stunden Pass* (literally Hour Pass). This is a paper on which all posting expenses, horses, tolls, postilions, &c., are set down beforehand. The traveller is thus relieved from all trouble connected with money until he reaches his destination. The postilions sometimes ask for a slight Trinkgeld, but hardly expect it, and nothing is gained in speed by giving it, as they are obliged, by the Stunden Pass, to perform the stage in a given time. The postmasters ask for the paper at every stage, in order to mark on it the time of arrival and departure. In order to obtain a Stunden Pass, the traveller has only to apply at the Post office the day before his departure, and mention his route and destination. It is a great gain of time, trouble, and expense; for although a charge of 10 per cent. on the whole expenses is made for it, the postilions are paid at the rate of the tariff, and the traveller is relieved from their extortion.

§ 92. The Austrian Police.

The English traveller need fear no annoyance from the Austrian police. The same offences that would subject him to police interference in his own country would of course be attended with similar consequences in Austria. But to a mere traveller the police regulations are not more oppressive than in other continental countries, and the officers by whom they are administered are usually distinguished for the civility and politeness with which they treat strangers, especially Englishmen, provided they themselves are treated as gentlemen.

The careful watch which is kept over the public health is deserving of notice. The large towns are divided into districts, each of which is placed under the

care of able medical men, who are paid for attending upon the poor, and are bound to administer to their wants; notice must be sent to them of every death which takes place, and no interment can be performed until they have examined the body. Careful superintendence is exercised over the markets, to prevent the sale of unwholesome food. Venders of drugs are prohibited by the severest penalties from dispensing any of a poisonous nature without a written order of a known physician.

§ 93. Austria, its Inhabitants, and Beauties of its Scenery.

Education is more widely extended in Austria among the common people than in any other country of Europe except Prussia; and this entirely by the Government itself, for the Austrian rulers turned their attention to this subject earlier than those of most other countries, and have been ceaselessly employed for the last century in establishing schools throughout their dominions. The number of persons who can read, write, and understand the elements of arithmetic, is beyond comparison greater in the hereditary states of Austria than in England or in France.

In Austria Proper every child must go to school for a certain number of years; even poverty is no excuse, since schools are provided in every parish with such endowments as to enable those who cannot pay the very small sum required, to obtain gratuitous instruction. No person can marry, or set up in any trade, without producing a written certificate of attendance at school. Numerous normal or pattern schools, in different parts of the country, furnish a supply of teachers; that of Vienna alone sends out between 1600 and 1700 annually.

Among the highland peasantry of Austria, Tyrol, Styria, &c., the stranger, provided he understand the language, and will mix with them on friendly and familiar terms, meets with a kindness and simplicity of manners which leave a most favourable impression behind. Their loyalty and devotion to their sovereign, their strong religious feeling, and their total freedom from discontent and murmuring, their dances and merrymakings, their substantial houses, their well-supplied boards, their good clothes, and happy faces, contrast most agreeably with the condition of the peasantry in many other parts of Europe. The old-fashioned politeness which prevails among this simple but kindhearted people is particularly agreeable. It is pleasant in a strange land to receive the unsolicited greeting of every one that you meet. Who would not reply with kindness to the *Guten Tag!* with which every peasant salutes you as you walk along? There are some cases, however, in which the politeness is rather burdensome: for instance, it is a misfortune to happen to sneeze in a large company; every hat is instantly doffed, and the sneezer is saluted from all sides with bows and exclamations of "Your health!"

Nearly one-fourth of the surface of the Austrian dominions is occupied by the Alps, and their wide-spreading ramifications, commencing on the W. at the frontier of Switzerland with the Rhætian range, and extending through the Noric, Salzburg, Carnic, Styrian, and Julian chains, E. into Hungary and Slavonia, and S. into Dalmatia and the Littorale. Sir Humphry Davy declared that he knew no country to be compared in beauty of scenery with these Austrian Highlands. "The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys and the altitudes of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland." It is hardly possible to speak without enthusiasm of the enchanting scenery of *Salzburg* and its neighbourhood; of the lake of Königssee, the Pass of Lueg, the secluded baths of Gastein, and the glaciers and pyramidal peak of the Gross-Glockner. The vale of the *Danube*, from the

point where it enters Austria, below Passau, to Vienna, is little if at all inferior to the finest parts of the Rhine. A little to the E. of Salzburg, between it and Vienna, is the *Salzkammergut*, one of the most enchanting districts of lake and mountain in Europe, and hardly surpassed by anything in Switzerland.

INTERESTING ROUTES BETWEEN BERCHTESGADEN AND PINZGAU.

	Einsp.	Zweis.
Carriages per diem	5	7
" ½ day	2·80	4·20
Salzburg to Berchtesgaden and Konigssee	6	9

Reichenhall.	Seissenberger Klamm.	Wimbach Klamm.
Bodenbuhl.	Hirschbühl.	Ramsau.
Melech.	Ramsau.	Hirschbühl.
Kniepass.	Schwarzbachwacht.	Seissenberger Klamm.
Unken.	Jettenberg.	Frohnwies (sleep).
Luftenstein.	Berchtesgaden.	Taxenbach.
Lofer.	Konigssee.	Badgastein.
Frohnwies.		

A FORTNIGHT'S TOUR THROUGH SALZBURG AND THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

Days.	*Starting from*	*Days.*	*Starting from*
1	Salzburg by St. Wolfgang to Ischl.	1	Linz, Traun Fall, Gmunden.
2	Ischl by Gmunden and back.	2	Ischl, ascent of Schafberg.
3	Visit Wirer's Strub, ascend Schafberg.	3	Visit Wirer's Strub and St. Wolfgang.
4	Aussee — Visit Alt-Aussee.		
5	Aussee — Grundelsee, Teplitzsee, Kammersee.		
6	Hallstadt, Strub Waterfall.		
7	By Gosauzwang to Gosau, Vorder-See, Hinter-See, and back to Gosau; or, should Hinter-See not be visited, on to Abtenau.		
8	Abtenau, Golling, visit the Oefen (¼ of an hour from road), and by the beautiful Pass of Lueg to Lend.		
9	To Gastein, by Pass of the Klamm.		
10	Visit Nassfeld.		
11	Back to Hallein.		
12	Visit Salt-mines, Berchtesgaden.		
13	Königs-See. Ober-See. By Reichenhall to Munich, Innsbruck, or Salzburg.		

A WEEK'S TOUR THROUGH THE SALZKAMMERGUT, STARTING FROM ISCHL.

* Guide required. * Sleeping-places.

Ischl, Alt-Aussee, } * 4 hrs.	*Golling, 3 hrs. Königsberg, Königs-See, 2 hrs. } 3½ hrs.
Aussee, 1 hr.	*Berchtesgaden, ½ hr. [viâ Durrenberg.]
Ober-Traun, 2¼ hrs.	Hallein Salt-mine, 2 hrs.
*Hallstadt, } ½ hr. Hinter-See, } * 6½ hrs.	Hallein, ½ hr.
Vorder-See,	*Salzburg, St. Gilgen, } Diligence in 10 hrs.
*Gosau, } 3½ hrs. Zwiselberg, } * 2½ hrs. Abtenau, } 3 hrs.	*Ischel,

The valleys of *Tyrol* abound in interest, and all that is worth notice in them is mentioned in detail in the description of that country. (Sect. XII. *Vienna*, the Imperial capital, is one of the most gay, but at the same time most agreeable places of residence on the Continent; whether the sojourner devote himself to pleasure, science, literature, or art. It yields to few cities in architectural splendour and in the charms of its environs. *Styria* and *Carinthia* are but a continuation of the romantic scenery of Austria and Tyrol; and their mountains enclose, besides, inexhaustible mineral treasures of lead and iron. The valleys of the Mur, the Enns, the Drave, and Save, especially the Save, have each their own peculiar attractions. *Carniola* is a country of wonders; its limestone mountains are full of subterranean caverns, at the head of which stands the *Cave of Adelsberg*, without doubt one of the world's wonders and alone worthy of a journey to explore it. A little S. of it is the flourishing seaport Trieste, and lower down the interesting Roman remains of Pola, and Diocletian's Palace at Spalatro.

Bohemia, that singular *kettle-land*, as the Germans call it, surrounded by a nearly circular wall of mountain, with only one opening in it, through which the Elbe finds its way out to the sea, draining by this sole outlet the whole country, is picturesque only in the vicinity of its hilly borders. The Sudetic mountains on the N., those of Glatz on the E., and the portions of the Erzgebirge and Böhmerwald adjoining Teplitz and Carlsbad, are by no means deficient in beauty. In the centre of the kettle stands Prague, the Tshekhian capital, a city of almost oriental splendour, imposing from its situation and buildings, and full of the most interesting historical associations.

§ 94. SALT-MINES.

The limestone mountains of Salzburg, Styria, Tyrol, Transylvania, and Bavaria abound in deposits of salt, which are enveloped in the strata of the mountain, to use a homely phrase, like apples within the crust of a pudding. These deposits are worked by mines at Hallein, Ischl, Hallstadt, Aussee, in Austria; at Hall, in Tyrol; at Maros-Ujvár, Parayd, and elsewhere in Transylvania (where the salt occurs in beds of pure rock-salt, which are quarried like marble) and at Berchtesgaden, in Bavaria.

The salt rarely occurs in the pure condition of rock-salt, or in large masses capable of being quarried like stone, as is the case in the Cheshire mines, but is dispersed in veins and threads, intermingled with bituminous clay, marl, and gypsum, which are soft and crumbling, and easily dissolved in water. In order to obtain it, pits and galleries are cut through the solid limestone rock as far as the softer beds containing the salt. Here a small chamber is excavated, wooden pipes are laid down to it from above, and out of it; but those forming the outlet below are stopped up with valves, capable of being opened and shut at pleasure. This being done, a mountain stream of fresh water is introduced from above and is conducted in the pipes through the passages of the mine into the excavated chamber, until it is quite full up to the ceiling. The water immediately begins to attack the sides and roof, dissolving the salt which it imbibes, and disintegrating the clay and other matter to the depth of several inches, so that they fall to the bottom of the pool.

The void thus occasioned in the chamber is filled up with more fresh water, more salt is washed out, and this process is repeated until the water is quite saturated with salt, and converted into strong brine. The length of time required to saturate it varies; thus, at Hallein and Berchtesgaden 3 weeks suffice, in Aussee and Hallstadt 6 weeks, at Ischl 12, and at Hall a whole year is necessary to convert the water to brine. The pipe in the bottom of the chamber is now opened, the mountain is as it were tapped, the salt water

drawn off, and is conveyed in wooden pipes to the boiling-houses. The chamber, when drained, is found to have extended upwards and sideways between 1 and 2 ft.; but, at the same time, its floor has been considerably raised by the fallen materials detached from the roof and sides, and deposited at the bottom. Previously to filling it anew with water, the stones and rubbish are extracted, the mud and earth are beaten down firmly, and, as a further precaution to prevent the chamber leaking, its floor is covered with a layer of tenacious clay, kneaded with wooden mallets, and carefully spread over it. By this means each chamber is constantly ascending within the mountain, and in process of time a lower chamber occupies the same level which the one above it held some years before, though the thickness of solid matter between them is not diminished. When the chamber is properly prepared, the process of filling it is commenced anew, and is continued until it becomes so large that there is danger of the earth giving way: it is then abandoned. There are sometimes 30 or 40 of these excavations in one mine, situated one above the other, in different stories as it were; and the stranger, though told there is such a reservoir immediately over his head, seeks in vain for the least indication of it in the humidity of the roof of the chamber in which he happens to be. When two chambers approach so near that the division between them threatens to give way, it is necessary to check their further horizontal extension by puddling the sides with clay, or even by building vast partition-walls or dykes. It sometimes, indeed, happens that the mountain is traversed by land-springs, which, secretly penetrating the strata, loosen it by degrees, and at last produce serious accidents. Very injurious inundations sometimes take place when a chamber unexpectedly reaches dangerous ground, where the water cannot be held within bounds. The roof then gives way, bringing destruction upon works and workmen.

The strata of the ceiling of one of these chambers are contorted and curled not unlike marble paper in appearance. In those mines which are shown to strangers, one of the largest chambers is purposely kept half filled. On entering it the visitor finds himself on a sudden upon the margin of a subterranean lake of inky blackness, agreeing with the descriptions of that of the fabled Styx. The walls of the cavern are illuminated, and each flickering taper is reflected back in the unruffled surface of the water. He is ferried across in a flat boat by one who would serve as no bad representative of Charon, and safely landed on the opposite side to thread other passages and trace his way out to daylight. The roofs of these passages are entirely unsupported by props or pillars, and are not arched, but quite flat; when, therefore, it is considered that the rock composing them is often so soft as to crumble at the touch, how vast a superincumbent weight of the mountain presses upon them, and that they are sometimes from 500 to 600 yards in circumference, it is wonderful that accidents are not more frequent.

These mines are open to visitors, and they are provided with guides and dresses. English travellers should on no account omit to visit them. In some the mode of descent is novel, viz. by sliding down inclined planes somewhat in the manner of the *Montagnes Russes*. The visitor, protected by a leather apron, seats himself on two sloping bars of wood, and, as he descends, holds in his right hand, to regulate his course, a stout rope, which, in slipping rapidly through his fingers, feels, in consequence of the friction, like a bar of hot iron, in spite of the coarse gauntlet which is worn as a protection. It has a singular appearance to the uninitiated to see the guide, who precedes them to show the way, suddenly sinking into the earth as it were beneath their feet, and to watch the taper which he carries gradually diminishing and disappearing. If the visitor feel alarmed, he may place himself on pick-a-back, as it were, to descend, resting his arms on the attendant before him; but as the descent is neither difficult nor dangerous, this is

rarely resorted to. A succession of 3 or 4 of these descents (called Rollen) carries the visitor deeper and deeper into the mountain, until he arrives at the bottom, or at one of the excavated chambers mentioned above.

As the salt-mines are almost invariably situated high up on the mountains, and the salt-pans or evaporating houses in the valley at some distance below them, the brine is conveyed in wooden pipes to the place where it is to be boiled. If the forests are exhausted, and there is no supply of fuel to be procured near the mines, aqueducts and systems of pipes are constructed many miles in length, with reservoirs at intervals to carry the brine to some spot where wood may be procured in plenty, as it is less difficult and more economical to transport the water than the fuel. These conduits sometimes extend 30 m., and in one instance, in Bavaria, nearly 60 m. They are carried alone the sides of precipices, through tunnels or canals cut in the rocks, and over deep ravines, supported upon piles or props. Near Reichenhall (see Rtes. 185 and 229) the water is actually transported over two ranges of mountains, surmounting a height of more than 1500 ft. by the aid of very powerful and ingeniously contrived hydraulic pumps.

§ 95. SALT-WORKS.

The salt-pans and method of evaporating the brine used in Austria are very old-fashioned compared with the improved system adopted in England. The word pan literally describes the species of tray which is employed; it is composed of small plates of iron stoutly riveted together; it is about 1 ft. deep and 50 or 60 in circumference, and is laid upon a number of pillars of fire-proof brick about 3 ft. high, like those of a Roman hypocaust, which form the furnace, the space between the pillars being filled with fuel. The billets of wood are skilfully thrown in at one end, and the current of air carries the flame in a few minutes to the opposite extremity, causing it to spread out like a fan among the pillars, distributing the heat equally to all parts. The increase of temperature causes the thin iron pan to heave and twist, and it would even curl up like a leaf in a candle, were it not kept down by numerous wooden props wedged in between it and the massive roof of the boiling-house. Sometimes a hole is burned in the bottom, or a crack is produced; and as it is not possible to put out the fire merely on account of it, a man is sent into the pan to seek out the leak. This is a hazardous enterprise, as he runs the risk of being nearly stifled by the vapour, and of being boiled alive if he lose his footing. For this purpose he is shod with a pair of high pattens, not unlike two stools, upon which he wades through the boiling brine. The fire is continued for a week or a fortnight together, day and night, without interruption, the salt being removed as fast as it crystallises, and fresh brine introduced to supply the vacuity. At the end of that time the fire is extinguished, and the pan is taken out and subjected to a complete process of tinkering; the thick crust of gypsum or calcareous matter which adheres to its bottom and sides is broken off, and the faulty plates are replaced by new. It is calculated that 100 lbs. of saturated water or brine produce 26 lbs. of salt.

§ 96. AUSTRIAN INNS AND COOKERY.

Austria is universally allowed to be the land of good living, and dinner is a portion of the business of the day regarded with more importance here than elsewhere; in proof of which it may be mentioned that the usual morning salutation is not, as with other nations, "How do you do?" or "Good morning!" but "I wish you a good appetite;" and after 12 o'clock, the usual dinner-hour, "I wish you a good digestion." The reason for the introduction of such a subject is, that the stranger visiting for the first time

this part of the Continent, and not much acquainted with its manners and language, must necessarily stand in need of some information to enable him to interpret an Austrian bill of fare, and to know what to expect and what to ask for at inns.

The restaurateurs of Vienna, Prague, and Pest, are not much less skilful than those of Paris. Styrian capons, Danube carp, and fogasch, a species of perch procured only from the Plattensee in Hungary, are among the peculiar delicacies to which the epicure will direct his attention. All the principal cities are well supplied with game, and throughout Austria the puddings (Mehlspeisen) have attained the summit of perfection. Our business is chiefly with the "cuisine sauvage," and the prospects of the traveller in remote districts, far away from cities, and in the midst of the mountains. Dinner is always commenced with soup, usually bread or egg soup, very tasteless. To this succeeds boiled beef, and then the national dish, chicken fried in lard, and cut into pieces, called *gebackenes Huhn*, or vulgarly, *bock Hähnl*; it is on the whole not a bad dish, and is, beyond doubt, the best mode of dressing a fresh-slaughtered fowl, as it rarely happens that the animal is killed until the dinner or supper of which it is to form a part is already ordered. The traveller may safely ask for this dish when in a hurry. Sauerkraut, which is cabbage cut into small pieces, laid in a cask between layers of salt, pressed down by weights above, and thus pickled in its own juice for six or eight months, is to be met with everywhere; but the English rarely succeed in accommodating their palates to it. Even the epicure, however, may dine in content if the bill of fare do but contain *trout* (Forellen), and there are very few seasons and situations in which they are not to be met with among the mountains. It would indeed be worth the trouble of a journey to a gourmand merely to eat the trout. They are the fish bred in the cold snow-fed rivulets of the Alps, brought from thence and prepared for the table in stews, i. e. boxes perforated with holes, sunk in some running stream. They are carefully fed, and when required for the table make but one leap from the cold water into the saucepan. They are brought to table either fried, or simply boiled in water and vinegar (blaugesotten), which gives the dark blue colour to their coats beautifully spotted with red. When in good condition, they have all the firmness of the white of an egg. The fish tank, with which every mountain inn in Austria is provided, often contains salmon, grayling, carp, or char; they are fed with bullock's liver cut in pieces, and are always in better condition in the stew than when first taken: no one thinks of carrying or sending *dead* fish for dinner. Chamois venison (Gemsfleisch), and game of various kinds, including black cock (Schildhahn), and sometimes cock-of-the-woods (Auerhahn), are by no means uncommon.

The *wines* of *Austrian* growth, chiefly the produce of vineyards around Vienna, are for the most part not so palatable to the English taste as are those of *Hungary*. The Vöslauer, Klosterneuberger, and Schomlauer, are reputed to be the best Austrian wines; whilst amongst those of Hungary, the Ruszter and the Nessmühler are good white wines, and the Ofner and Adelsberger good red wines.

The *Inns* in large towns are pretty nearly alike in all parts of Germany; but those in the remote parts of Austria, among the mountains, display some peculiarities worth notice. On arriving at the post-house or inn, the new comer must not expect to be ushered in by a trim waiter with napkin tucked under his arm. He will most probably have to find his own way, under a low archway, by a passage which, though boarded, serves for the ingress and egress of horses and carriages, to the public room, or Gast-stube, generally a low apartment, with vaulted roof, supported on massive buttresses; at the door he will find a little cup for holy water; not far off hangs a crucifix, sometimes with a figure as large as life, and the walls are ornamented with stags' horns, or

chamois' head, probably trophies of the rifle of mine host. The furniture consists of heavy tables of unpainted wood, which, when the housewife is tidy, are kept as clean and white as ivory. Several intelligent peasants will usually be seen seated over their beer, contained in huge beer-glasses with pewter lids, and enveloped in the smoke from their long pipes, formed of cherry-wood stems with capacious porcelain bowls. In the corner stands an unwieldly stove, the general point of attraction in cold weather. If the stranger, in search of some member of the establishment, extend his researches, he may perhaps find his way into the kitchen, in the centre of which, below a gaping chimney, is a raised platform paved with stones all scorched and black. Upon this culinary altar a wood fire is blazing, over it hangs a caldron, while around it, if it be near noon, the usual dinner-hour, 2 or 3 busy females will be assembled, each tending some department of cookery, and too busy to notice the stranger. It is however to be hoped that by this time the *Kellnerinn* (female waiter) will have made her appearance. She is a bustling, active damsel (often the landlord's daughter), with ruddy cheeks, and a good-humoured smile for everybody, very trimly dressed, and bearing about her the symbols of her office, a bunch of keys on one side, and a large leathern purse on the other. Through her active mediation the traveller's wants (provided they are not extravagant) are soon attended to, and in half an hour the trout and chamois are smoking on the board, and, with the never-failing friendly salutation of "I wish you a good appetite," he is invited to commence his repast. Sometimes mine host himself appears and seats himself by the stranger's side, as it would be considered rude to leave him alone during dinner in this country—a piece of old-fashioned politeness which an Englishman, if not prepared for it, might call impertinence. As he rises from table, the guest is probably wished a "good digestion;" and for the douceur of a 5-Kreutzer piece when settling his bill, the Kellnerinn will smother his hand with kisses—for here the expression "I kiss your hand," in return for a favour, is not confined to the word, but is followed by the act; and as he leaves the house a hearty greeting of "*glückliche Reise!*" from the whole household, will follow his departing steps, provided he has conducted himself properly.

The hospitable welcome which the traveller receives at the country inns in Austria resembles more the welcome of a friend than the ordinary entertainment of a passing guest; there seems an anxious and disinterested study on the part of the inmates to make the stranger comfortable, and not to contrive how to get the most out of him, as in Switzerland. Still there is no cringing nor obsequiousness, and the traveller must not return the attempts made to please him with complaints or dissatisfaction, else there is a chance of his being left supperless. He must, moreover, not entertain exaggerated expectations of an Austrian larder; and he should even be prepared to put up with the inconveniences of a German bed. (§ 30.)

The bedrooms, it is true, will often be found deficient in convenience, and in some cases the traveller may find but one large room destined for 10 or 15 occupants at a time. As a general rule, however, this will not be the case, and "even at the smallest and most out-of-the-way inns, *one* good room may be found, where an English lady may make herself comfortable for the night without fear of annoyances.

"English travellers will find a teakettle and teapot useful articles to take with them into the remoter parts of Austria, as the general custom is to boil water in a greasy stewpan over a smoky wood-fire. Every inn is provided with a *Betwärmer* (Anglicè, warming-pan)."

ROUTES THROUGH AUSTRIA AND SALZBURG.

ROUTE 195.

SALZBURG TO LINZ AND VIENNA.

Railroad—42½ Germ. m. = 195 Eng. m.

2 trains daily, in 8 and 12 hours respectively.

The Railway from Munich to Salzburg is Route 185.

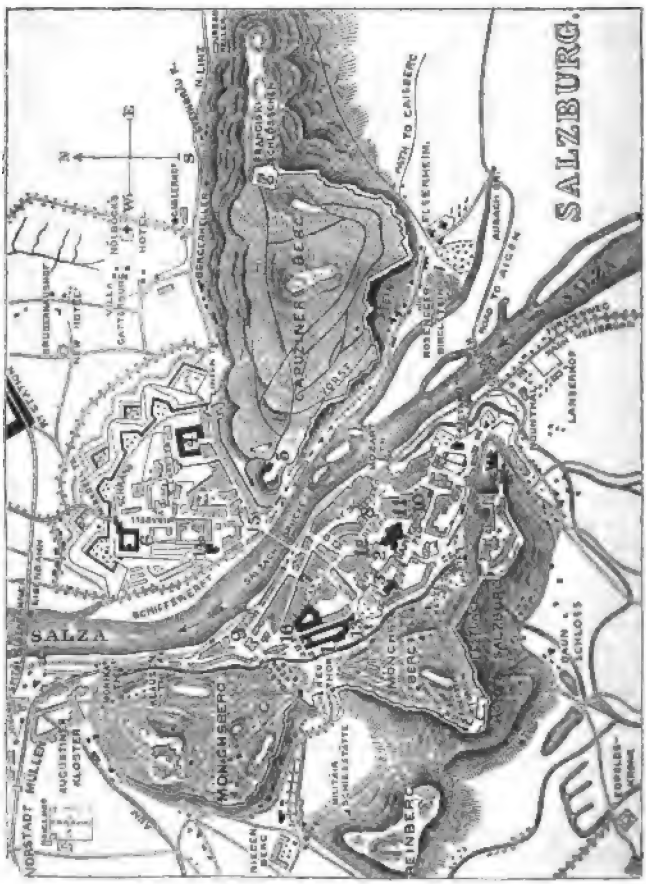
SALZBURG (*Inns:* Hôtel de l'Europe, in a beautiful situation near the stat., large and comfortable. *English Church Service* on Sundays;—Hotel Nelboeck, between the stat. and the town, ditto;—Erzherzog Karl;—Goldnes Schiff;—Drei Allirte. 2nd cl.: Drei Mohren).

Salzburg (Juvavia of the Romans, destroyed by Attila), 17,250 Inhab., is most picturesquely situated on the Salza, at the base of 2 precipitous heights of breccia. Through these the river seems to have forced its way; it rushes past the town with the speed of a torrent; and its stream is generally discoloured by the rains and snows of the neighbouring Alps, from which it is fed. The height on the l. bank is crowned by the castle, proudly overlooking the town; that on the rt. is named after a Capuchin convent which stands on its summit. Wilkie says of Salzburg, "it is Edinburgh Castle and the Old Town brought within the cliffs of the Trosachs, and watered by a river like the Tay." The town itself is dull, but it is hardly possible to exaggerate the romantic beauty of the district, and many travellers will not hesitate to compare the scenery of the surrounding mountains, lakes, and valleys with the finer parts of Switzerland. It is half encircled by the chain of Noric or Salzburg Alps, which here first sink down into the plain and open out their arms to allow the Salza to pass out and join the Danube. The transition from mountain to plain; the various hilly ridges rising tier above tier till they are overtopped by some snow-clad giant of the main chain of the Alps; the river winding through rich fields, green meadows, and gardens, dotted with villas and cottages; the contrast offered by darkly wooded slopes, bare, abrupt precipices, and shattered mountain-crests, with the picturesque town and castle for a foreground;—these all contribute towards the charms and variety of the surrounding scenery, which cannot fail to afford the lover of nature fresh enjoyment for many days in succession.

The *Castle*, or Hohensalzburg (entrance fee 20 krs.), an irregular feudal citadel, on the summit of a rock commanding the town and surrounding country, was founded in the 11th cenry. It was, during the unquiet period of the middle ages, the residence of the Archbishops, and in after times served them as a place of refuge, enabling them, from its strength, to bid defiance to foreign foes or the rebellious assaults of their own subjects. The Archbishops of Salzburg anciently combined with their ecclesiastical rank the dignity of princes of the German empire. They were temporal sovereigns of a territory including a Pop. of 200,000 souls, from which they derived a revenue exceeding a million of florins. They thus possessed great political influence in Germany, maintained standing armies, and they not unfrequently exchan- the mitre and crozier for helme'

sword, and repaired in person to the wars. During the War of the Peasants, 1520–26, a war not to be confounded with the insurrection of the Protestant peasantry of Upper Austria a centy. later (see Rte. 195), the Bishop, Matthias Lang, was besieged in the castle by the rebels; but thanks to the skill in gunnery of a monk, who acted on this occasion as chief engineer, their attacks were repulsed, and a severe bombardment, which was opened from the fortress on the town below, soon reduced it to submission.

The castle has been long since dismantled, and now serves only as a barrack, though the apartments of the archbp. have been restored, and shine in all their original splendour of blue, red, and gold, similar in style to the Tudor edifices of England. They are of the time of Archbp. Leonhard (date 1519). One bedroom has a fine stove, of earthenware, with the device of a tur-



nip, that prelate having been the introducer of the root into his principality; each panel a different device. Adjoining it is a small cabinet in which Wolf Diederich, Archbp. of Salzburg, was imprisoned; the cause of his imprisonment is said to have been that of having taken to himself a wife! In a square tower at the extreme angle of the castle is shown the *Torture Chamber*. The rack by which the victim was raised to the roof, and then allowed to fall with weights of 150 lbs. attached to his feet (see Ratisbon, R. 168), and the oubliette, or trap-door leading to a lower and more terrible dungeon, still remain. It is not improbable that the poor Protestants were often the victims of this ill-omened chamber, since the archbishops in the 18th centy. were merciless persecutors of their subjects who had adopted the Reformed doctrines, and who were at length, in 1727-32, driven away, to the number of 30,000, from their native land. The *view* from the upper galleries of the castle, and from the balcony called the *Gerichtsthurm*, is very fine, but is perhaps surpassed by that from the

Mönchsberg, a continuation of the ridge on which the castle stands, surrounded on three sides by escarped walls of rock, and approachable only by flights of stone stairs and winding paths. The most immediate access is from the street leading up from the bridge. The platform or table-land on its summit is laid out in fields and pleasure-grounds; and at every step through the openings of the trees the most exquisite prospect expands to view over town and castle, as well as over the distant mountains.

This natural rampart of rock has been pierced through by a tunnel or archway called *Das Neue Thor*. It was constructed by Abp. Sigismund von Schrattenbach (1767), whose bust is placed above the entrance, with the motto, "Te saxa loquuntur." It is 415 ft. long, 22 ft. broad, and 39 ft. high. It is driven through the sandstone breccia (Nagelfluе), of which the hill is partly composed. Falls of rock from the Mönchberg have sometimes been very fatal to the town: a church, convent, and many houses, and 300 persons, were destroyed in this way in 1669.

Near this is the *Summer Riding-School* of the archbishops, with three galleries for spectators hewn out of the solid rock; and not far off, their stable (Marstall), built 1607, by Archb. Wolf Dietrich, for 130 horses, now a cavalry barrack. The houses of the quarter of the town nearest to the Mönchsberg are built close under the cliffs, which, from a peculiarity of the structure of the rock, are liable to precipitate large masses from their sides. In 1669 a church, convent, and 13 houses were overwhelmed by a landslip; and 300 persons, most of whom had repaired to the spot to render assistance on the first alarm, were buried alive by the fall of a second and larger mass of rock.

A cell, said to have been cut in the rock by St. Rupert, on his arrival at Juvavia, or, according to another legend, by a St. Maximus, when the city was taken by the Huns, and which is now enclosed within St. Giles's chapel (Ægidius Kapelle), is still pointed out in the singular *Cemetery* at the back of *St. Peter's Church*, which is besides remarkable for the number of ancient and quaint monuments it contains, some of them being as old as the 14th centy. In the church itself a monument in bad taste has been erected to Michael Haydn, brother of the composer of the 'Creation,' who died at Vienna in 1806, whence his head was sent to be interred at Salzburg. Among the treasures of this church are several ancient works of art—as a crozier (pastoral) richly decorated, dating from 1087, and an old silver cup (ciborium), dating from the time when the sacrament was delivered in both kinds to the laity. Within the church is also the tomb of St. Rupert, who is said to have founded the vast *Benedictine Abbey* attached to it. Be this as it may, it is unquestionably one of the oldest monastic establishments of Germany. Its *library* still contains many typographical tr

sures and 36,000 vols. The monastery also contains a good collection of the minerals of the surrounding country, which is readily shown to strangers.

Mozart was born, 1756, in the third story of a house still standing, No. 225 in the Getreide Gasse, nearly opposite the Drei Allirte, marked by an inscription. A monumental *statue* of Mozart in bronze, by *Schwanthaler* of Munich, has been set up in the centre of the Michael's Platz. A discovery of Roman remains, mosaic pavements, &c., was made in digging the foundation for the pedestal, considerably below the present surface of the ground.

Haspinger, the celebrated Tyrolese leader, died here a pensioner in 1858.

The Museum, entered from the Josefs quay, contains many very interesting Roman and other antiquities. A helmet, probably Celtic, is unique. Open daily from 10 to 12 A.M., and from 1 to 4 P.M.

The *Cathedral* is a vast and imposing edifice in the Italian style, and of great architectural merit. It was built by Santino Solari, from the design of Scamozzi, 1614–1628. It is 466 ft. long and 109 ft. high. See the *Bronze Font* resting on 4 lions (of 14th cent. casting). Adjoining it is the *Residenz Schloss* of the *Archbishop*, an extensive edifice, at present partly converted into public offices. A lively peal of chimes sounds from the tower of the Neubau, opposite the palace, three times a day. The clockwork plays 12 different tunes, one for every month of the year, some of them well-known airs of Mozart. In the square in front of the palace is a very elegant *Fountain* of marble, from the Untersberg, 45 ft. high; the shell, the horses, and Atlases are each of a single stone: it was made in 1688.

On the opposite side of the river the archbishops had another palace, called *Mirabel*, erected by Archbp. Wolf Dietrich, destroyed by fire 1818, and replaced by a handsome modern edifice; it now belongs to the Emperor, but is not otherwise remarkable. The gardens are open as a public promenade.

In the street leading from the bridge, after crossing the Salza to the rt. bank, in the corner house, No. 397, the empiric Theophrastus Paracelsus, the pretended discoverer of the elixir vitæ and of the philosopher's stone, died 1541. He had come to Salzburg only a few months previous to his death, having wandered, since his expulsion from Basle, over most of the countries of Europe. His portrait is painted on the wall, and his grave and tombstone are pointed out in the neighbouring *Churchyard of St. Sebastian*, which, like that of St. Peter, has been for ages the burial-place of the citizens, and contains many curious monuments. The authenticity of the grave is doubtful; but nevertheless it was resorted to during the time of the cholera by women and old men, who said prayers over it, in order to secure the protection of its inmate!

The *Capuzinerberg*, with the convent, is also in this neighbourhood. The entrance is from the street leading to the bridge, and a long flight of steps conducts you to the summit. Along these steps is arranged a remarkable Kreutzgang, the figures being as large as life. There is nothing worth seeing in the convent, but the views from the grounds are very fine. On the top of the hill is the much-frequented *Franciscí-Schlössl* (with a café), and from it extends a glorious view, not unlike that from the Mönchsberg. A still more striking view is that obtained from the so-called *Stadtplatz*. It extends over the town and castle to the colossal masses of the Untersberg (6459 ft.), noted for its rich caverns, and, according to legend, holding in them the Emperors Charles V. and Charlemagne in a magic sleep. Near it is the Hohe-Göll (8000 ft.), embracing the windings of the Salza, almost from the point where it issues out of the mountain-pass of Lueg, down to its entrance into Bavaria.

The ex-king Lewis of Bavaria has a country-seat on the outskirts called *Leopoldskrone*.

Environs.—The numerous points of

view already enumerated will be found by no means to have exhausted the almost endless variety of picturesque beauty which the neighbourhood affords. Among the spots in the immediate vicinity which the traveller ought to visit is the Château of Aigen, belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg, nearly 3 m. distant. A restaurant at the entrance supplies a guide, 30 kr. It stands at the foot of the Gaisberg (4223 ft.); ascent in 2 hrs. Inn at the Zistel Alm, 700 ft. below the top. Seven different lakes, several ranges of grand mountains, and a large expanse of the plains of Bavaria and Austria, are visible from its summit. The gardens deserve the praise bestowed upon them, but owe their peculiar charms to nature. A carriage to go and return costs 2 fl. 40. The pedestrian may cross the Salza by a ferry to Hellbrunn, and thus combine the two excursions.

The Kolowrats-Höhle, a curious ice-cavern in the E. slope of the Geiereck (discovered 1846), is also worthy a visit. Ascent in 2½ hours from Glanegg to the Ober Resitteralm, and thence in ¾ hour to the entrance.

Another pleasing view is obtained from the pilgrimage church of *Maria Plain*, about 3 m. from Salzburg, in an opposite direction.

About 2½ m. S. of Salzburg, on the road to Hallein, is the château of *Hellbrunn*, with artificial gardens and waterworks. Water is made to accomplish every variety of purpose, and some of the contrivances are very curious. Thus, there is a representation of a town in the full bustle of daily life, all the figures in it, as well as the music, being driven by water. So, again, there are characteristic grottoes, mythological groups, &c. These waterworks, as well as the château, were built by the Archbishop Marcus Sitticus, in 1613, and are now the property of the Emperor. There is a glorious *view* from the summit of the mount; and in its rear is a curious stone *theatre*, formed in the rock, in which plays and operas used formerly to be acted.

A visit to the *Salt Mines of Hallein*, 8 m. distant on the road to Bad Gastein, passing the château of *Hellbrunn* (Rte. 200), is highly interesting, and ought not to be omitted. The best plan is to go by one bank of the Salza and return by the other, crossing the river by the bridge at Hallein. The change of scenery is worth the détour, and, if time admit, the château of Prince Schwarzenberg, or even the Gaisberg, may be visited.

Still more gratifying to the lover of picturesque beauties is the excursion to *Berchtesgaden* and the Königssee (King's Lake), Rte. 199. It will occupy one long day of 16 hrs. to visit them and return to Salzburg to sleep; or they may be visited on the way from Salzburg to Munich (Rte. 185) or Innsbruck: at any rate the stranger should not leave them unseen.

Railway to Linz.

The mass of the Capucin hill interposes between the railroad and the town of Salzburg, concealing it from view almost immediately after quitting its precincts.

rt. About 7 m. from Salzburg lies the lake Wallersee, of no great beauty or extent. On its borders stand the Convent of Seekirchen, where St. Rupert established himself before he founded Salzburg, the château of Sieghardtstein, and the castle of Seeburg.

28 Frankenmarkt Stat. A cross road leads from this to the Attersee, the largest, but by no means the most beautiful, of the Salzburg lakes.

2½ Vöcklabruck Stat. (*Inns:* Moor, best; Post), a village on the Vöckla, a river abounding in grayling. There is a post-road hence to Ischl, along the E. shore of the Attersee, 25 m. Omnibus daily.

Attnang Stat. Rail follows the valley of the Agger, another angling stream. The Traunstein (5537 ft.) is conspicuous from here, resembling the profile of Louis XVI. looking upwards.

16¾ m. *Schwannstadt* Stat. (*Inn:* Hirsch). 4 m. S., near Roitham, are the

beautiful Falls of the Traun, by the side of the Railroad leading into the Salzkammergut (Rte. 203). They are well worth visiting. The railroad to Linz runs by the side of the Agger, another angling stream, which joins the Traun near

7½ Lambach Junction Stat. (*Inns:* a large and comfortable inn at the Railroad Station, nearly a mile beyond the village; Schwarze Rössel, not very good), a village of 1300 Inhab., mentioned in records as early as the 8th centy. Above it, on an eminence overlooking the Traun, rises the stately *Benedictine Monastery*, founded in the 11th centy., and celebrated for the rich *library* and the collection of engravings it contains. There are also some old German paintings. In the church are 9 altarpieces by *Sandrart*. About 1 m. from Lambach, on the opposite side of the Traun, is the singular *Church of Baura*, dedicated to the Trinity, and in consequence built in the shape of a triangle, with 3 fronts, 3 towers, 3 doors, 3 windows, 3 altars, decorated with Sicilian marble of 3 colours, having 3 organs, 3 sacristies. It cost 333,333 fl. and was finished in 1725. The Railroad from Vienna to the *Salzkammergut*, and the Falls of the Traun, about 7 m. distant, turns off at Lambach (Rte. 203). The mountains of that highly picturesque district, occupying the horizon to the S., form a magnificent feature in all the views from the high road. The Traunstein, the most conspicuous among them, is said to form by its outline a horizontal profile of the face of Louis XVI. looking upwards.

The Railroad to Linz crosses the Traun at Lambach. It runs for some distance along the l. bank of the Traun. It passes the château of Lichtenegg, and soon after enters a suburb of Wels.

7 *Wels Stat.* (*Inn:* Der Greif [the Griffin], which is decorated with the coats of arms and the names of the most distinguished travellers who have put up in it). Wels (the Roman Ovilabis) is an ancient town of 4200 Inhab. The Emp. Maximilian I. died (1519) in the *Old Castle* (*Burg*), and Duke Carl von Lothringen, better known as Charles of Loraine, one of the generals who rescued Vienna from the Turks, also breathed his last in it (1690). Near the Stat. is the Protestant Church built 1858. [About 18 m. S.S.E. of Wels is the vast convent of *Kremsmünster:* the building was erected in the 18th centy., though its foundation dates back to the 8th centy. Its *Library* contains 50,000 vols., and some very ancient and curious MSS. Its Observatory, built 1749, 8 stories high, contains, in the lower apartments, collections of paintings, antiquities, &c. The fish-preserves, consisting of 5 tanks, decorated with a colonnade and with statues, deserve notice.] The country beyond Wels loses all beauty; the next stage lies over the monotonous but well-cultivated common of Wels-Welser-Heide.

2 Neubau Stat. (*Inn:* Post).

16½ LINZ STAT.

ROUTE 196.

THE DANUBE (C).—PASSAU TO LINZ.

*** Preliminary information respecting the voyage down the Danube will be found in Rtes. 175 and 180. Passau is described in Rte. 180.

Steamer daily in summer in 8 or 9 hrs., ascending in 24 to 30 hrs.; every other day in March, April, and October.

Steam-navigation has somewhat changed the aspect of the banks of the

Danube since the following beautiful lines were written:—

"Adieu the woods and water's side,
Imperial Danube's rich domain!
Adieu the grotto, wild and wide,
The rocks abrupt, and grassy plain!
For pallid Autumn once again
Hath swell'd each torrent of the hill;
Her clouds collect, her shadows sail,
And watery winds that sweep the vale
Grow loud and louder still.

Yes, I have loved thy wild abode,
Unknown, unplough'd, untrodden shore
Where scarce the woodman finds a road,
And scarce the fisher plies an oar;
For man's neglect I love thee more;
That art nor avarice intrude
To tame thy torrent's thunder-shock,
Or prune thy vintage of the rock,
Magnificently rude.

Unheeded spreads thy blossom'd bud
Its milky bosom to the bee;
Unheeded falls along the flood
Thy desolate and aged tree.
Forsaken scene! how like to thee
The fate of unbefriended worth!
Like thine her fruit dishonour'd falls;
Like thee, in solitude she calls
A thousand treasures forth,"—CAMPBELL.

[PASSAU, in Rte. 180.]

The rt. bank of the Danube from the Inn (Œnus) to Mons Cetius (the Kahlenberg) formed the boundary-line of the Roman province *Noricum Ripense*, also called "Supercilium Istri," the brow of the Danube; the opposite bank is styled, by Tacitus, Frons Germaniæ.

There is not a more lovely scene in the whole course of the Danube than that which the traveller looks back upon after quitting the quay at Passau, and passing the sharp angle of the promontory in front of which the Inn and Danube meet. The two noble 'vistas formed by the Inn and Danube, up which the view extends to a considerable distance, divide the town itself into three clusters of buildings. On the l. rises the double-towered church of Mariahilf, and on the rt. the feudal towers and straggling battlements of the fortress Oberhaus sweep down the rock to the junction of the Danube and Black Ilz. For nearly 2 m. the l. bank is lined with piles of trunks of trees, which have been floated down the Ilz from the Bohemian mountains, and are collected here in readiness to be transported to Vienna. The first bend of the river that hides Passau from view presents an extraordinary change of scene; in an instant you are transported into the middle of a silent solitude far removed to all appearance from the city's busy hum, and surrounded on all sides by steep mountains clad with dark woods. The river spreads itself out into the dimensions of a lake, within a well-wooded amphitheatre of hills, which so close it in on all sides that for some time it appears uncertain in which direction it is destined to find exit. Here and there sequestered ravines, with cottages or small villages nestling in the mouth of them, are disclosed to view.

Below Passau the rt. bank of the Danube is Austrian, the l. Bavarian, as far as Engelhardzell.

The first building that attracts notice, after losing sight of Passau, is

rt. The castle of Krempelstein, peering out of a fir forest on the summit of a rock. It belonged to the Bishops of Passau, who levied tolls from it on all vessels. It is also sometimes called Das Schneiderschlösschen, from a story attached to it of a poor tailor, who, in attempting to throw the carcase of a goat from the walls, lost his balance, and fell into the river along with it.

l. Hafnerzell, or Oberzell, a Bavarian village, near which, at Griesbach, black-lead (graphite) is found. This mineral is intermixed with clay to form crucibles, which are largely manufactured here and sent to all parts of the world. They owe to the black-lead the power of resisting great heat. The china manufactories of Vienna and Munich are supplied with porcelain clay from this neighbourhood. "For nearly 30 m. below Passau the Danube runs between lofty hills of the most romantic appearance. They are clothed to the top with dark Cimbrian pine, and ruined castles make their frequent appearance in the midst of these forests. The course of the river is most tortuous, and very frequently the stern of the vessel is directed to the opposite point

of the compass from that towards which it had pointed a few minutes before. The beauty of this pass is unequalled, excepting, perhaps, by that of the Hudson through the highlands in the state of New York."—*L. S.*

rt. Viechtenstein was the castle of the robber counts of Wasserburg.

Below Grünau a reef of rocks in the bed of the river produces a rapid; and one of them, called the Joachimstein, or Jochenstein, rising out of the midst of the stream, bears the arms of Bavaria on one side, and of Austria on the other.

The exact boundary between the two countries is marked by a line or avenue cut through the forest, and running up a hill on the l. bank, under the Tower of Ried, and nearly opposite.

rt. Engelhardzell.—*Inn:* Hirsch, a pothouse, sorry accommodation, and chiefly resorted to by bargemen. This is the station of the Austrian custom-house, but the luggage is usually examined at Linz. The Cistercian convent attached to the church, called Angelorum Cella, in the middle ages, is now converted into a château of the Prince Wrede. Cretinism and goître are very prevalent on the banks of the river in this neighbourhood, and many pitiful objects present themselves to the traveller, seeking alms.

The valley of the Danube becomes rather wider immediately below Engelhardzell; its banks are thickly wooded and picturesque.

l. Ranariedl, a white castle, still inhabited, at the entrance of a pretty Swiss-looking valley, with a village below.

l. Before you are out of sight of it, Marsbach, another castle, consisting of a tower, with a modern house near it, appears in view.

l. The square tower of the ruined castle of Hayenbach, stands on the neck of a remarkable promontory formed by a bend of the Danube so abrupt that its waters flow in exactly opposite directions on the two sides of it. The scours round the base of this point of rock with prodigious rapidity, and with a roar like that of a cataract.

rt. Opposite the point of this promontory is the Mill of Schlägen, from which a footpath runs to Aschach, avoiding the windings of the river, and not one quarter of the distance by water. On turning round this corner the river, contracted to nearly half its previous width, enters a *majestic defile*, not 200 yds. wide, shut in by wooded mountains almost precipitous, and varying between 600 and 1000 ft. in height. The sinuosities of its course are so complicated that within the space of 12 or 15 m. it flows towards all 4 points of the compass. The current, increased in force by being pent up, boils and rages over the rocks, forming rapids and whirlpools. Planché gives it a preference over the grandest views up the Rhine, an opinion which may be liable to be disputed, since there is certainly considerable monotony in the wild solitudes and dark unvarying fir woods of the gorge of the Danube below Passau. The castles also are at long intervals apart, and far less picturesque than those on the Rhine.

l. The only level space in this ravine large enough to allow room for a village is at the influx of the streams of the great and little Mühl or Michl, between which stands Ober and Unter Mühl. The great Mühl is crossed at its mouth by a *Rechen* (§ 111), or grating of wood, to collect the timber floated down it from the vast Bohemian forests situated around its headwaters, and belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg.

l. The *Castle of Neuhaus*, a vast edifice, high up on the hill-side, with an advanced tower lower down, called the Zollthurm, was the seat of the Counts of Schaumburg, a family which became extinct in 1559, and which was so powerful at one time as to make war upon the Dukes of Austria. Like other robber-knights of the 13th and 14th centuries, they exacted heavy dues from all the vessels that passed their stronghold, and in the event of resistance made no scruple to sink them.

During the invasion of the Turks, in 1529, the castle served as an asylum to the women and children of the surrounding district.

The defile ceases a little beyond Neuhaus, and the banks subside into a plain, disclosing to view a distant prospect of the Traunstein and Alps of Salzburg.

rt. Aschach (*Inn:* Sonne; steam-passengers have to pass the night here sometimes), a village with a château belonging to Count Harrach. During the Peasants' rebellion, which broke out in this neighbourhood in 1625, it was the head-quarters of the rebels, who endeavoured to close the passage of the Danube by a chain 600 ft. long, every link of which weighed 20 lbs., which they compelled the town of Steyer to furnish them with. A Bavarian flotilla, however, bringing provisions to the garrison at Linz, succeeded without difficulty in breaking through the impediment.

rt. Behind Aschach rise the ruins of the *Castle of Schaumburg*, cradle of the ancient family of that name, which once owned the whole valley of the Danube, from Passau nearly to this spot. They were also the lords of Neuhaus.

l. Landshaag.

Below this commences an archipelago of islands. The channel of the river between them is constantly changed by moving banks of sand and gravel, so that the navigation hereabouts is intricate in the extreme.

rt. Efferding, a village on the post-road (Rte. 195), about 1¼ m. from the river. It was here that Pappenheim defeated the rebellious peasants, 3000 of whom were slain. (See Rte. 195.)

l. Ottensheim, a village nearly opposite.

rt. The Bernardine Convent of Wilhering, built for the most part since the fire in 1733, also on the post-road.

The Danube now appears to cut through a chain of mountains which descend to the water's edge in nearly vertical cliffs. The approach to Linz is announced, even before the town itself appears in view, by the round towers of the fortification, and by two stout loopholed walls of masonry descending the steep bank on both sides, and serving to defend this approach to the town.

l. The citadel and church on the summit of the Pöstlingberg are conspicuous above all other objects, and from a considerable distance. Soon after the wooden bridge appears in sight, Linz itself, with the castle on a high rock overlooking the river, and

l. The suburb of Urfahr.

rt. Linz is described in Rte. 198.

ROUTE 197.

THE DANUBE (D).—LINZ TO VIENNA.

*** For preliminary information see Rtes. 175 and 180.

Steamboats every day between Linz and Vienna—call at Grein, Yps, Pechlarn, Mölk, and Stein. Distance by the river, 126 Eng. m. Fares, 1st cabin, 6 fl. Münz; 2nd, 4 fl.; 3rd, 3 fl. Return Tickets 9 fl. and 6 fl. The steamers descend in 8 to 10 hrs., and ascend in 24 or 30. They are provided with a separate cabin for ladies. Table-d'hôte on board. For the hours of starting, see the Company's Time-Tables.

The scenery of this part of the Danube is highly interesting, especially in the neighbourhood of the celebrated Strudel and Wirbel, at Mölk, and at Dürrenstein.

The first part of the voyage from Linz is dull, the banks of the river being flat, and for some distance scarcely any place of note or interest is passed.

The Danube is divided by willow-clad islands and beds of bare gravel into so many arms that none but a skilful boatman can choose the right course.

l. Steyeregg lies concealed behind a wooded island; its castle, partly in ruins, above the village, alone is visible from the water.

rt. Nearly opposite it the river Traun pours its beryl-green waters into the Danube, and flows onwards for a considerable distance without intermingling with the muddy flood of the main river. Zizelau, at its mouth, is the port for the salt-vessels from Gmunden, Hallstadt, &c. About 8 m. up the Traun lies Ebelsberg (p. 196).

rt. The Monastery of St. Florian and the square château of Tillysburg, with its 4 corner turrets, may be discerned above the trees in the distance. (Rte. 198, pp. 196-7). On an island in the middle of the stream is planted the Castle of Spielberg, near a dangerous rapid called Saurüssel. Its owners, robber-knights, profited by its situation to attack all vessels just as the crews were occupied with the dangers of the navigation.

l. Mauthhausen, a village and salt depôt, lies opposite the mouth of the river Enns. The town was burned by the Emp. Barbarossa, because its inhabitants exacted toll from the pilgrims who passed down the Danube on their way to join the third Crusade.

rt. The high tower of the town of Enns is visible for a considerable distance (p. 197). One of the stations of the Roman fleet appointed to watch and guard the Danube was Lauriacum, at the mouth of the Enns. This river divides Upper from Lower Austria. The fall of the Danube from this to the frontier of Hungary amounts to 348 ft., or 10 ft. in a Germ. m.

rt. The Castle of Nieder-Walsee, with its tall square tower, attached to a modern château and massive round keep, is the first object of interest which presents itself at the river-side. It stands on a rock, round which the current roars and rushes with great impetuosity. It once belonged to Field-Marshal Daun, the antagonist of Frederick the Great, sometimes called the Austrian Fabius.

Below this the river, after making a sudden bend, again approaches the mountains near Ardagger, and enters a very picturesque defile, in the midst of which lies the poor village of

l. Grein, surmounted by the castle of Greinberg, both belonging to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. Below Grein the river bursts through the granitic chain of hills, and a rapid called Greiner Schwall is passed. From this the gorge rapidly contracts, till the river-bed is but a quarter of its former width, and the mountains on each side gradually become higher, until, in the immediate vicinity of the Strudel and Wirbel, the grandest objects in the composition of a landscape are concentrated—forests feathering down from the mountain-tops to the water's-edge, dark and gloomy in summer, in autumn enlivened with tinges of yellow, red, and russet brown; 3 or 4 picturesque castles in view at once; and a river, at one moment dark and deep, at another white and foaming over rocks: so that this spot yields to no other scene in the whole course of the Danube, except the famous pass between Orsova and the Iron Gate on the borders of Hungary and Wallachia (Rte. 284).

About 1½ m. below Grein the pent-up river is met by a rocky island, called Werth, on which is the ruined castle of Werfenstein. The highest point of the island, a bold precipitous rock, is crowned by the old watch-tower of the castle and a large stone crucifix. Opposite, on the

l. is the village of Struden, with the ruins of a castle of the same name.

Werth island divides the river into two arms; the southern arm is too shallow, even when the river is high, for the passage of barges; the northern arm has 3 currents caused by 2 parallel reefs of rocks only visible when the river is low. The outer current, called the *Wildwasser*, has too tortuous a course along the l. bank of the river

to be navigated without danger: the middle current, called the *Wildriss*, is the best passage when the river is high: the inner current, called the *Strudel*, which runs along Werth island, is the usual passage for steamers and barges. The most dangerous part of the *Strudel* is, or rather *was*, a rapid from 30 to 40 ft. broad and 500 ft. in length, with a fall of about 3 ft. In the last century scarcely a year passed without barges being lost in it, but in 1778 operations were commenced for improving the bed of the river, and were continued at intervals until 1845, in the spring of which year, the river being unusually low, skilful engineers were employed in blasting the few rocks that still caused any serious impediment to the navigation. The *Strudel* has thus been deprived both of its terrors and of its romance, and is now passed without the slightest difficulty or danger.

About ¾ m. below the Strudel, a bold rock, the *Hausstein*, crowned also by an old watch-tower, rises out of the middle of the river. Between this rock and the Strudel there was formerly a dangerous whirlpool, called the *Wirbel*, caused by the rapid currents of the river meeting below Werth island and being deflected by the Hausstein. It was 50 ft. in diameter, with a funnel in the centre about 4 ft. deep. The Strudel and Wirbel were the Scylla and Charybdis of the Danubian boatmen. No sooner was the latter passed than a small boat used to put off from the l. bank, near the village of St. Nicholas, bearing on its prow the image of the Virgin, and inscribed with the words, "for your preservation," and rowed by one who carried an alms-box, into which most persons dropped a trifle.

The phenomenon of the whirlpool was accounted for by ancient geographers, and among them by Sebastian Munster, in a manner which will appear absurd in the present day. They imagined a bottomless hole in the bed of the river, which swallowed up everything thrown into it. Another theory supposed that the waters of the Danube here found a subterranean passage into the Lake of Neusiedel, some hundred m. off in Hungary. Not fewer than 5 castles lined this dangerous part of the river, within a few hundred yards of each other, and were once occupied by robber-knights and fresh-water wreckers, attracted by a position so advantageous to their trade. Several of these were destroyed by Rudolph of Habsburg, but robber-knights continued to have strongholds on the Danube, as well as in most parts of Germany, until the reign of the Emperor Maximilian I., when they were finally extirpated. Many dismal legends are connected with these castles. A tower which stood on the Langenstein has been haunted since the 11th century by the Black Monk! The Austrian engineers have destroyed the *Wirbel* as effectually as Rudolph and Maximilian destroyed the *Raubrittern*; the only signs of a whirlpool at present being the rapid and somewhat tumultuous and eddying course of the river until the steamer has passed the Hausstein.

The ravine continues for a considerable distance, and the river flows through it with a deep and steady current.

l. In the gorge of a mountain stands the round tower of Sarmingstein.

rt. The summit of a high hill is crowned by the ruins of Freienstein, formerly the stronghold of one of the robber-knights. At the foot of this hill are the granite-quarries from which Vienna is supplied with paving-stones. At length the hills begin to sink and recede, and a more open country appears in view near the Château of

l. Persenbeug, a favourite summer retreat of the late Emp. Francis. A castle has stood here from very ancient times, but, excepting a part of the foundations, the existing edifice is not older than 1617. It has a pretty garden.

rt. Nearly a mile below it is the village of Ips (*Pons Isidis* of the Romans?), surrounded with old walls and high towers; and, lower down, the river Ips joins the Danube. The 2 towers of the *Church of Maria Taferl*

here appear in sight, though, owing to the sinuosities of the river, it takes an hour's rowing to reach the foot of the heights on which they stand.

rt. Sausenstein (Roaring-rock), ruins of a Cistercian Abbey, burned by the French in 1809.

l. The village of Marbach, and above it, on the top of the hill, the *Pilgrimage Church of Maria Taferl* (Mary of the little table), built in 1661. It receives its name from a miracle-working image of the Virgin, originally attached to an old oak, beneath whose branches the peasantry of the surrounding country, after offering up their prayers for a good harvest, used once a year to feast at a stone table (Taferl). In the course of years, when the oak-tree had fallen into decay, a peasant took it into his head to cut down the unsightly trunk, but the first blow of his axe, though aimed at the tree, struck his foot. On looking up he saw, for the first time, the image; and, becoming penitent for his wanton act, was, by the interposition of the image, miraculously cured of the wound he had inflicted on himself. Its reputation has continued ever since, and the church is at present frequented every year, in the month of Sept., by pilgrims from all parts, varying in number from 50,000 to 130,000 (§ 66).

The summit of the high hill, "the earth o'ergazing mountain," on which the church stands, is indeed calculated to excite feelings of devotion in the breast, as the eye wanders over the enchanting prospect commanded from thence. In the foreground the mighty river, rich fields of corn, vineyards, and gardens; and, in the distance, the snowy range of Styrian and Salsburg Alps, the Schneeberg, Ötscher, Priel, and Dachstein, raising their white peaks against the southern horizon.

rt. Outlet of the river Erlaf, which floats down much timber from the forests of Mariazell and the Styrian mountains.

rt. Gross-Pechlarn (Rly. Stat.), one of the oldest places in Austria, is said to have been in possession of the Margraves Rüdiger I. and II. between 916 and 943. Rüdiger of Pechlarn (Bechlâren), a famous hero of the Nibelungen, cannot be identified with either of these personages, though there is probably some legendary connection between them. The reader of that fine old German poem need not be reminded how Etzel (Attila) sent Rüdiger to Worms to fetch Chriemhilde, and how "der guote Rüedigêr" and Etzel's fair bride rode, with a gallant train, from Passau to Mölk (Medeliche) and Vienna.

The Linz and Vienna Railway here skirts the Danube. (Rte. 198.)

l. The village of Klein-Pechlarn.

l. Weideneck, a ruined castle, distinguished by its 2 tall battlemented towers, planted on a bare granite rock, out of which it seems to grow, washed by the Danube.

l. Lubereck, a château of the Emperor.

rt. The palace-like *Convent of* MÖLK, situated about halfway between Linz and Vienna, is described in Rte. 198. Its appearance from the river is stately in the extreme. The landing-place of the steamer is 1½ m. from the town, and not accessible by any carriage-road, only by a footpath.

Below this the valley of the Danube again contracts, and the river is bounded by lofty and precipitous hills. Vineyards are sometimes planted on the slopes, but their produce is vinegar, not wine.

rt. The Convent and ruined Castle of Schönbühel, on the top of a rock, are the first objects of interest below Mölk; then appear, on rt. and l., the villages of Great and Small Aggsbach.

rt. The *Castle of Aggstein*, perched on a high conical rock above the village of Klein Aggsbach, is truly a robber's nest, and one of the most picturesque feudal ruins on the Danube. It is reached by a steep winding path through 3 gates, defended by ditches, and originally approached by drawbridges. It consists of 3 separate courts. The upper and older castle is of very great antiquity, dating from the days of the Babenberg dukes of Austria

(11th and 12th centuries); the lower fortress bears the date 1426. Tradition relates that this fastness belonged to a knightly marauder named Schreckenwald, who was in the habit of precipitating his prisoners through a trap-door into an abyss beneath, called by him, in irony, "the bed of roses." A worthy follower of this tyrant, in the possession of the castle, was Hadmar von Kuenring, who, with his brother, plied the profession of robbery so successfully and cruelly that they became the terror of the surrounding country, and gained the nickname of "the Hounds." They at length ventured to beard the young Duke of Austria, Frederick II., and carried off his great seal and treasury into one of their strongholds, of which they possessed 10, nicknamed by them their 10 fingers. Roused by this, the Duke collected his followers, and captured by assault one castle after another, excepting Dürrenstein and Aggstein, which for some time bade defiance to all assaults to take them. They were at last mastered by a merchant named Rudiger, a protégé and confidant of the Duke, who, being obliged to pass their castle with a richly-freighted vessel, concealed among the cargo 30 stalwart men-at-arms, selected for their strength and courage. As soon as the barge was discerned from the watch-tower of Aggstein the dreaded alarm-horn was blown from the battlements, and the bell on the highest tower repeated the intelligence of booty. Hadmar put off with his followers to pillage it as usual; but no sooner did he set foot on board than he was seized by his ambushed foes, bound, and carried off as prisoner to the Emperor. Aggstein is said to have been for a short time the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and with some probability, since it, as well as Dürrenstein, belonged to Hadmar, his jailer. Excepting the Devil's Wall, a natural dyke projecting above the other rocks on both sides of the river, and

1. The extensive ruins of the Castle of Spitz, there is nothing worth notice till we reach

1. The Castle of DÜRRENSTEIN, the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion, now reduced to a mass of shattered masonry, except the square donjon-keep, and several long lines of battlemented walls stretching down from the top of the hill to the water's edge, which have escaped demolition. It stands on the highest ridge of a hill, fissured with clefts, bristling with pointed pinnacles of granite, and so destitute of vegetation that it is difficult to distinguish the ruins from the rock which supports them, until the dark fir-woods, rising up behind, give relief to the building. This grand but desolate spot receives peculiar interest from its connexion with Richard, who is believed to have been imprisoned here for 15 months, in 1192-1193, by Leopold of Austria. (But see Dürrenstein, in Rte. 250.) The story is not founded on tradition alone, since it is recorded by the chroniclers that he was delivered over to the custody of Hadmar of Kuenring, at Tyrnstein (the old form of spelling Dürrenstein), and was guarded by him with the utmost strictness. Whether this was also the scene of the faithful Blondel's successful minstrelsy cannot be determined; but it is more likely that the incident of the troubadour's serenade occurred at Trifels, the prison to which Richard was afterwards removed. (See *Handbook N. Germany*, Rte. 104.) A chamber hewn in the rock is pointed out as his actual place of confinement, but for this there is no authority; the real dungeon is probably destroyed. The castle was reduced to ruins by the Swedes, who first fortified it, and afterwards, in 1645, blew it up. At the foot of the rock stands the small village of Dürrenstein, still surrounded by partly ruined walls, and entered by antique gateways. The *Parish Church* contains an elaborately carved Tabernacle; here also is preserved a list of a small body of the townsfolk, who, in 1741, repulsed a large force of French and Bavarians, by means of a number of water-pipes, cut down and painted to look like cannon, which they planted on the walls, assisted in their operations by a drum, which was vigorously beaten to make the enemy imagine the place was

strongly garrisoned. The Austrians and Russians, under Kutusow, were defeated here by the French, under Mortier, in 1805, after a severe conflict, in which the Austrian general (Schmidt) was killed. The ruins of the *Nunnery of St. Clara* are very picturesque. In the midst of them an inn has been built, which is said to afford good accommodation.

Dürrenstein stands on the extremity of a long promontory, or chain of hills, beyond which the Danube traverses an uninteresting plain nearly as far as Vienna. The remainder of the voyage to Vienna is somewhat tiresome.

rt. Mautern (the Roman Mutinum) is connected by a wooden bridge, dating from 1445, the only one between Linz and Vienna, with

l. Stein (*Inn:* Zum Elephanten, one of the best country-inns on the Danube). Stein is a town of 2000 Inhab., consisting of one long street. The *Church of the Minorites*, now turned into a *Salt Magazine*, and much injured, is a fine Gothic building. The Rathhaus and several houses of the town, especially that numbered 191, are decorated with frescoes by a native artist called Kremser Schmidt, from having been born near Krems. His works are common in the churches of Austria, and deserve attention. About a mile off, on the same side of the river, is Krems, with a population of 5000, famous for mustard and gunpowder. Outside the walls is a monument to General Schmidt, mentioned above. These three small towns were taken by the Hungarians, under Matthias Corvinus, in 1486; and, in 1645, by the Swedish General Torstenson: they possess nothing of interest to the passing traveller. On a hill to the N. of Krems is a convent of Piarists, the church of which is remarkable for its Gothic architecture, and for an ancient altar in the crypt. The valley of the Krems is exceedingly picturesque; and the ruins of Rehberg, Senftenberg, and Hartenstein add to the romantic beauties of the neighbourhood; but nothing of this is seen from the river.

Between Krems and Stein is a solitary building, once a monastery, now a military hospital, called *Und*, which has given rise to a riddle:—"Krems and (Und) Stein are three places."

rt. The *Benedictine Convent of Gottweih*, another mighty monument of ancestral piety, occupies with its vast quadrangle the entire summit of a hill 700 ft. high, about 4 m. from the Danube; and fine views of it are obtained from the river. A road leads to it from Mautern. It was founded 1072, but the present building dates from 1719. Beneath the modern church is an older one, built in the 14th centy. Its library of 40,000 volumes and collection of archives are second only to those of Mölk in extent and value. The staircase is most splendid, and several apartments are decorated with leather hangings and tapestry.

The river now spreads out over the flat land. It is divided by many islands, and all beauty disappears from its banks.

rt. Tulln. The Comagena of the Romans, and the station of one of their Danubian flotillas. The *Drei-Königskapelle*, now converted into a warehouse, is a very remarkable example of early Gothic (Romanesque) architecture. It was built 1011, by the Emp. Henry II.; it is circular in shape, and is the most beautiful monument of that style in Austria. In the plain around this small town, John Sobieski, at the head of 12,000 brave Poles, formed a junction with the Duke of Lorraine, and set out hence, with an army 70,000 strong, to rescue Vienna and the Emp. Leopold from the Turks, in 1683.

rt. The Castle of Greifenstein slightly relieves the uniformity of the landscape. It is said to have been one of King Richard's prisons. A further account of this and all other places of interest on this bank of the Danube as far as Vienna is given in Rte. 298.

l. Nearly opposite Greifenstein, but at a considerable distance, is Stockerau. A railway runs thence to Vienna.

l. Bisamberg, a hill producing one

of the best of the wines of Austria. rises nearly opposite the monastery of rt. *Klosterneuburg* (Rte. 298). It lies at the base of the Kahlenberg, the last of the chain of the Wienerwald hills.

rt. Nussdorf is a small village under the same hills, at the entrance of a branch channel of the Danube (called the *Donau Canal*) which flows through the centre of Vienna and divides the Leopoldstadt from the Altstadt (or city proper). The main stream itself runs at a distance of about 2 m. from the city.

All the *Steamboats* on the Danube stop at Nussdorf, and passengers are conveyed with their carriages and baggage, without extra charge, in smaller steamers, up this branch channel, to the Steam Company's office near the Franz Josephs Gate, and near the centre of the city.

At the outer barriers leading into the suburbs of Vienna, 2 m. off, baggage is liable to be searched by the officers of the municipal police. Edibles are here subjected to a tax. Nussdorf and the road to Vienna are described above. (See Index.)

rt. VIENNA, Rte. 198.

ROUTE 198.

PASSAU TO LINZ AND VIENNA—RAILWAY.

14½ Germ. = 67 Eng. m., 3 trains daily.

Passau is in Rte. 180. Rly. thence to Ratisbon in Rte. 183.

The Rly. begins on the rt. bank of the Inn.

Werstein Stat.

Scheerding Stat. Frontier town.

Taufkirchen Stat.

Riedau—Ried Stat.

Neumarkt Stat.—Grieskirchen Stat.

Wallern Stat.

51 m. *Wels Junct. Stat.* Here the line from Salzburg (Rte. 195) joins that from Passau to Linz.

16 m. LINZ (*Inns:* Erzherzog Karl, close to the landing-place of the Austrian steamer; Zum Rothen Krebs, on the Danube; Goldner Löwe, in the Market-place; Goldne Canone, in the Landstrasse, near the Post-office; Goldner Adler, on the Danube: inns not good; there are no tables-d'hôte—dinners served à la carte). This town, of 30,000 Inhab., is the capital of Upper Austria, and is beautifully situated on the rt. bank of the Danube, here crossed by a wooden bridge 1700 ft. long. The fortifications of Luiz, constructed by Archduke Maximilian of Este, consist of a chain of detached forts, 32 in number, on a circuit of 9 miles, communicating only by a covered way, and each consisting of a tower, or series of towers. Permission is given on application to see them.

None of the public buildings here deserve particular notice. In the *Landhaus*, a very large edifice, formerly a Franciscan convent, the Estates or Parliament of Upper Austria meet, and in it are the government offices. The existing edifice was modernized after a fire in 1800. Adjoining it is the *Museum*, containing objects of antiquity and natural history found in the province, old armour, arms of the rebel peasants, a model of the Salzkammergut, &c.; there is also a portrait of Stephen Fadinger, the leader of a peasant insurrection 1625-6. In the *Ch. of St. Matthias*, or of the Capuchins, Gen. Montecuculi, the opponent of Turenne and the Prince de Condé, who died here 1680, is buried. A modern Gothic *Cathedral* was erected 1863.

The *Hofburg* or *Schloss*, a large building on the height facing the Danube, and overtopping the other houses of the town, was built in 1800 on the place of the ancient palace of the Austrian Dukes, which was destroyed by fire at that time. The existing edifice is

converted into a barrack. In the old castle Prince Rupert was confined a prisoner, and fell in love with his jailer's daughter. The *Great Market Place* is a fine square, which might be much improved by throwing down the houses on the side nearest the river. The *Trinity Column* (Dreifaltigkeitssäule) in the centre of it, singularly placed between figures of Jupiter and Neptune, commemorates the escape of the town from two threatended attacks of the plague and the Turks. There is a large government carpet and cloth manufactory here, established by Maria Theresa; but an Englishman will find it very inferior to similar establishments in his own country.

It was in the country round Linz that the formidable insurrection of the Protestant peasants of Upper Austria broke out in the beginning of the 17th century. Emboldened by Tilly's victories and instigated by the Jesuits, Ferdinand II. had adopted the most energetic measures for the "extirpation of heresy" from his dominions. Protestants who refused to embrace Catholicism were enjoined to dispose of their property and quit the country: and the close of the year 1626 was fixed as the term beyond which "heresy" would be no longer tolerated within the hereditary dominions. Upper Austria, at this period, was occupied by the troops of Ferdinand's ally, Maximilian of Bavaria. The commander of the Bavarian troops stationed at Linz was Count Herberstorf, a man of a stern, unrelenting disposition, and a sworn enemy to Protestantism. His arbitrary acts, the licentiousness of his troops, and the fanaticism of the priests, caused a general ferment throughout the province. No sooner had the priests taken possession of a church in which the Lutheran service had been celebrated than they proceeded to reconsecrate it, and thoroughly purify it from the stains of heresy by a due sprinkling of holy water. In the spring of 1625 a number of priests, during the performance of such a ceremony, were driven out of the church of Zwiespalten, near Frankenburg, by the enraged peasants of the neighbouring villages. Herberstorf punished the peasants by hanging 17 of them on the eaves of the church from which the priests had been expelled. This was the immediate cause of the insurrection, which soon became general. Stephen Fadinger, a hatter by trade, but at that time one of the wealthiest peasants of the province, placed himself at the head of a formidable body of insurgents. Herberstorf was defeated at Baierbach, and the country was soon cleared of the Bavarians, who only retained possession of the fortified towns of Linz, Enns, and Freistadt. Fadinger displayed great skill in organizing his peasant army, with which, in the summer of 1626, he invested Linz, where he was killed by a cannon-ball as he was reconnoitering the fortifications. Afterwards a person called the *Student*, whose real name is unknown, but who is supposed to have been of noble birth, was chosen by the peasants for their leader. Under his guidance they fearlessly encountered the numerous bodies of Austrian and Bavarian troops. The Student took up strong positions at Gmunden, Weibern, and Efferding. Herberstorf attempted to dislodge him from Gmunden, but was repulsed by the Student, and pursued to the gates of Linz. The loss in these engagements was very great on both sides. No quarter was either asked or granted, and instant death awaited every Bavarian who fell into the hands of the infuriated peasantry. In this conjuncture of affairs, Pappenheim was sent with a force sufficient for the effectual suppression of the rebellion. He defeated the Student at Efferding, after a sanguinary combat in which 3000 peasants were slain, and again at Gmunden: the peasants offered the most desperate resistance; but at Wolfsegg the Student was killed, and his small band of followers completely routed.

The *Salzkammergut*. (Rte. 203.) No one should quit this part of Austria

without making an excursion to that most beautiful district. A great deal of it may be seen in 3 days by the aid of the railroad and steamers, but it deserves as many weeks.

The beauty of the women of Linz is the theme of almost all the guide-books. Their panegyrics, however, are likely to produce disappointment in those who put faith in them; and a visit to the spot will convince the traveller that the ladies here are not endowed with any greater charms than their neighbours. The women of the lower orders wear a singular head-dress of gold gauze, not unlike a helmet in shape.

There is a small *Theatre* here; and many gardens and taverns in the vicinity are resorted to by the inhabitants as places of recreation.

The principal attractions of Linz are, the beauty of its situation, the fine views in its vicinity, and its new fortifications. The best point of view is from the top of the hill behind the town, near **Jägermeyer's Garden*, which may be reached by taking one of the side streets to the rt. out of the Landstrasse, and proceeding, partly by the carriage-road and partly by a footway, to the Jesuits' college (see below), and through its garden, and the fields beyond, to the summit of the hill behind Jägermeyer's tavern. The hill is also accessible by a flight of steps and a footpath commencing a little above the bridge. From the top of this hill the town of Linz, the windings of the Danube, and more than 30 of the round towers which form the fortifications, together with the citadel and church on the Pöstlingberg on the opposite side of the Danube, are seen to great advantage. It is possible to approach the brow of the hill, and see the Danube beneath your feet forcing its way through the narrow gorge which it passes before reaching Linz. But the most striking feature of the view is the mighty snow-clad chain of the Salzburg and Styrian Alps, which stretch along the S. horizon as far as the eye can reach. Conspicuous among these mountains is the *Traunstein*, whose precipices overlook the Traun Lake, one of the most beautiful (among the many) scenes which the district of the Salzkammergut (see Rte. 203) presents.

On the road to Jägermeyer's tavern are wine-cellars excavated in the banks of the road, near to which, on the Freynberg, stands a round tower of red sandstone, built by the Archduke Maximilian of Este, by way of experiment before the plan of the new fortifications was finally decided on. Attached to it are a church in the Byzantine style, and other buildings. They have been converted into a *Jesuits' College*. Gentlemen are admitted to see it. The view from the top is fine.

Another view is to be obtained from the *Pöstlingberg*, mentioned above, the highest eminence in the vicinity; but it is about 2 m. distant from Linz, on the l. bank of the river; and the view, though more extensive, is not so pleasing as that from Jägermeyer's. The hill is surmounted by a pilgrimage church, which is now surrounded by a group of towers in order to form the citadel of the new fortifications.

The *Fortifications of Linz* are constructed upon a plan invented by the Archduke Maximilian of Este, and were executed at his own cost and risk. Instead of building a continuous wall, with bastions at intervals, immediately round the town, he caused it to be surrounded by a chain of isolated forts, 32 in number, communicating with each other by a covered-way, and placed at a distance of 1, 2, or 3 m. from the town, none being nearer than 1 m.; 23 stand on the rt. and 9 on the l. bank of the Danube. They are planted at regular intervals in the plain, or along the slopes and tops of the hills, in a circuit of 9 m.; the highest eminence, the Pöstlingberg, before mentioned, being surrounded by a circlet of 5 towers, to form a citadel. Each tower is 40 ft. high and 114 ft. in diameter, but is sunk into the ground to a depth of 21 ft., so that little more than the roof (destined to be removed in case of

siege) projects above. Every tower is surrounded by a deep ditch, and on the side away from the town by a bank and glacis. Each consists of 3 stories; the lower serving as store-house and powder-magazine; the middle one as lodging for troops; the platform on the top, which, when not used, is covered by a temporary roof, is mounted with 11 18-lb. guns, so arranged that they can be all brought to bear upon any single point with the greatest facility, and command the glacis by a cross-fire in every direction. In the lower story there are 4 howitzers (7-lb.) bearing upon the ditch, to frustrate any attempt to cross it. The whole system of towers may be regarded as an intrenched camp, within which a large army might take up a position, protected by the cannon of the forts from the attack of an enemy. The advantages held out by this mode of fortification are, that each individual fort must be made the object of a separate siege by an enemy before it can be taken, and that the expense of construction is trifling compared with the common method. The valley of the Danube is defended by one other fortress between the frontier of France and the walls of Vienna, that of Ulm. The necessity of some barrier of the kind was made manifest by the two invasions of Napoleon, whose armies twice reached Vienna almost without a check.

The commandant in Linz gives permission to strangers, on sending their names, to enter one of these towers. No. 1, which lies about 1½ m. out of the town, close to the Vienna road, is most conveniently visited. The interior resembles the decks of a man-of-war, except that the platforms are circular. The apartments are about the same height as the cabins on board ship, and the guns are arranged nearly in the same manner. Those of the upper platform move round in grooves upon a pivot. Each tower is capable of containing 150 to 200 men, with provisions for that number.

A pleasant excursion may be made along the Bohemian tramroad, to the pretty white *Church of St. Magdalene*, whence there is a fine view. A char. drawn by one horse, along the tramway, will bring you to the place in 20 minutes.

Linz is in the express-train route from Calais, *viâ* Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, Nuremberg, Ratisbon, Passau, to Vienna. From Ratisbon travellers can descend the Danube in a day to Linz, passing through much interesting scenery. Not less so is that between Linz and Vienna, 126 m. by water. *Steamers* every day both ways.

Trains leave Linz for Gmunden, whence steamers and diligence to Ischl, in the Salzkammergut, twice a day, in about 7 hrs.

Railway to Vienna (Kaiserin Elizabeth Westbahn), 115 Eng. m. It passes

2 m. No. 1 of the *Fort Towers* (see above), and afterwards

1 m. Klein-München Stat. A little further on the river Traun is crossed by a long wooden bridge, at the further extremity of which lies *Ebelsberg*, the scene of a severe engagement between the French under Massena and the Austrians under Hiller, 1809. The passage of the bridge was contested with great slaughter; and for a long time Hiller, with only 35,000 men, succeeded in keeping in check the whole French army. When the passage of the bridge was at length forced, a desperate combat was kept up in the village from house to house; and marks of shot and balls may still be seen on the walls and signs of the inns. Nearly 12,000 men fell in the conflict.

4 Asten Stat., a village on the high road to Enns, is only 2 m. distant from the *Monastery of St. Florian*, the towers of which may be seen rising above the trees. This saint, eminent both in Austria and Bavaria for the aid which he is believed to give in extinguishing fires, was born at Enns. His portrait is constantly seen painted on the outside of houses, in the same situations as the gilt emblems of the Phœnix, Globe, and Royal Exchange Insurance-offices in England. He is usually

represented in armour, in the act of pouring water from a bucket upon a house on fire.

This monastery is one of the most ancient foundations in Austria; but the existing edifice—a very palace in extent and in splendour of architecture, in the Italian style—was erected in the reign of the Emperor Charles VI. Beneath the handsome church attached to it is an ancient *crypt*, which passes for that in which the early Christians of the neighbouring district first met to worship. The Hall, called *Kaisersaal*, is a handsome apartment adorned with frescoes. The *Library* is still very rich, though it has suffered serious spoliations: it contains 40,000 vols.: and the *Picture Gallery* is rather remarkable for extent than excellence, the greatest part of its contents being copies. There is an extensive and remarkably fine collection of coins and medals most judiciously arranged. The ecclesiastics of St. Florian are remarkable not only for their learning, but for their skill in agriculture, which has conferred benefits on the surrounding district; they act either as professors in numerous colleges, schools, and seminaries intrusted to their care, as parish priests in the livings which are in the gift of the convent, or as superintendents to their farming establishments. Not far from St. Florian's the road passes the château of *Tillysburg*, a square building with towers at the 4 corners. It was built, in 1636, by Count Werner von Tilly, who pulled down the castle of Volkersdorf, which stood nearly on the same site, and which had been given by the Emperor Ferdinand II. to the Count's uncle, the renowned General Tilly, who, it is said, beheld his mansion and estate from a distance one day, but never took the trouble to visit it. It now belongs to the Abbey of St. Florian.

At Ebelsberg the plain ends.

2 **Enns** Stat. (*Inns:* Adler, very good; the Krone, in the square, also good), a town of 4000 Inhab., on the l. bank of the river Enns, which separates Upper from Lower Austria, and enters the Danube a little below the town. Enns stands on the site of the Roman station Lauriacum (whose name is preserved in the neighbouring village of Lorch), which was the scene of a cruel persecution of the Christians by Galerius, A.D. 304. Among the victims was Florian, a Christian tribune, who was thrown into the Enns from the bridge, with a millstone round his neck. It is related, however, that by some miraculous interposition the stone assumed the buoyancy of cork, and kept the saint afloat long enough to enable him to preach a sermon to his persecutors! The walls of Enns were built with the ransom-money paid for Richard Cœur-de-Lion. The tall *Tower* in the market-place was built by the Emp. Maximilian. On a height overlooking the river stands the *château* of Count Auersperg, to whom Enns belongs.

The river Enns, which divides Upper from Lower Austria, is crossed.

Valentin Stat. Haag Stat.

St. Peter Stat. *Eilwagen* to Steyer (Rte. 242).

23 m. **Amstetten** Stat.—*Inn:* Post. The country becomes more interesting, and is enlivened by views of the Danube on the l., and of the Styrian Alps on the rt. [A cross, but post road runs from Amstetten to Weyer, where it joins the road of the Ennsthal. (Rte. 242.) The stages are, 3½ Waidhofen, 2½ Weyer.] The railroad runs along the bank of the torrent Ips, and crosses it before reaching

9¾ **Kemmelbach** Stat.—*Inn:* Goldener Adler.

The rly. now approaches the Danube. l. On the opposite bank, see Persenburg, a summer villa of the Emperor's, and the double spires of the pilgrimage church of Maria Taferl. (Rte. 197.)

9½ Pöchlarn Stat. (Rte. 197.)

4¾ ***Mölk***, or Melk *Stat.* (*Inns:* Lamm, next the Post-office, clean; Ochs; the Speisesaal looks on to the Danube), a town of 1000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Danube, lying at the foot of the rock on which, at the height of 180 ft. above the river, stands the celebrated *Benedictine Monastery* built between

1707 and 1736, by an architect from St. Pölten, named Jacob Prandauer. It bears the appearance of a palace rather than that of the secluded retreat of cloistered monks. In the latter part of the 10th century Mölk was a frontier stronghold of the heathen Magyars, and was taken from their last Duke, Geisa, the father of St. Stephen, the first king and Christian sovereign of Hungary, in 984, by Leopold I., the founder of the Babenberg line of princes, who, in the preceding year, had been created by the Emperor Otho II. Margrave of Austria. Leopold, on gaining possession of Mölk, built a castle and a church on the site occupied by the present monastery. Mölk continued to be the residence of the Babenberg Margraves for upwards of a century. Leopold and his five immediate successors were buried in the crypt of the ancient church, from which their remains, together with those of 6 Margravines, were removed in 1735, and placed in a marble monument in the church of the present monastery. At the time of Napoleon's invasion (1805–1809) enormous contributions were levied on the monks, and their cellars supplied the French army with 15,000 gallons of wine for several days in succession. The greater part of its revenues, confiscated by Buonaparte, have since been restored. The *Church*, gorgeous with gold and red marble within, and celebrated for its fine organ, is the part of the building of which Mölk may most justly be proud. 11 Babenberg princes lie buried within it. The *Library* of 20,600 volumes and 1500 MSS. (including many fine miniatures, a Boethius of 11th century, &c.) is in a truly magnificent apartment. The collection of paintings is extensive, and there are a number of old German pictures in the Abbot's house chapel. In the *Treasury* is a wardrobe of richly-worked mass robes; a crucifix containing a fragment of the true Cross, the gift of Margrave Albert the Victorious, 1045; and a handsome goblet formed of wash-gold collected in the Danube, 1660. Above all, the views from its windows make it worth a traveller's while to halt here for a few hours. There are 90 monks attached to the monastery, the greater part of whom are employed at a distance fulfilling the duties of professors or ministers in universities, public schools, and country livings. The residents, whose situations and duties somewhat resemble those of the fellows of a college at Oxford or Cambridge, devote themselves to literary pursuits, and are the instructors of a seminary attached to the establishment, numbering 40 pupils.

The *Parish Church* of the town, built 1481, has some curious stone-work, and contains several monuments.

Beyond Melk Stat. a short tunnel occurs.

The Styrian Alps bound the S. horizon with an outline of great magnificence: the Ötscher, the chief of the chain, is conspicuous above the rest.

18½ St. Pölten Stat. (*Inns:* Löwe, good; Hirsch), a town of 5000 Inhab., on the Trasen river. Its name is a contraction of St. Hippolytus. The great road to Mariazell (Rte. 245) here turns to the S.

On the l. lies the château Pottenbrunn, surrounded by a fosse.

5½ Pottenbrunn Stat.

The chain of hills called Wienerwald, stretching from the Styrian Alps to the Danube, is penetrated by 2 tunnels.

26 Purkersdorf, at the foot of the Riederberg, a considerable village, distinguished by its handsome post-house, which is not, however, an inn. The railroad crosses the Wien, an unruly torrent descending from the Wienerwald, which gives its name to the capital of Austria. On the rt. is the *Deer* and *Wild Boar Park* of the Imp. Palace of Schönbrunn: it is a wild and retired spot, forest trees alternating with open glades, and contains nearly 2000 head of wild swine: it is a strictly private preserve of the Emperor's.

2½ Weidlingau Stat. On the l. lies Hadersdorf, once the estate of General Loudon, who is buried in the park beneath a monument of sandstone, the

work of the sculptor Zauner, erected by his wife.

"Non patria, non imperator, sed conjux!"

was the inscription which she placed upon it.

At **Maria Brunn** Stat. there is a Pilgrimage Church, and an Augustine Convent, now converted into a Foresters' School.

The village of Hütteldorf (Stat.) is composed either of villas and country-seats of the Viennese, or of taverns and public gardens, where the citizens entertain themselves with music and dancing on holidays. On Sundays it is thronged with thousands, and is in fact a sort of Richmond to Vienna.

A little to the rt., beyond the village of Penzing Stat., lies the Imp. *Palace of Schönbrunn.* (See below.)

7 m. VIENNA TERMINUS—outside the Maria Hilf Lines. Omnibus, fiacres and cabs (Einspänner) at this and other Termini.

On arriving at the outer fortifications, or *Lines, Linien* (resembling the Barrières of Paris), as well as at the Railway Stations, inquiries are made for contraband goods (§ 87), and articles liable to the town duty, such as eatables (*Etwas essbares*), which, by the regulations of the municipal custom-house, can only be introduced on payment of a small tax. The lines are low ramparts, thrown up originally in 1703 to repel a threatened attack of the Hungarians under Rákóczi, the Transylvanian.

VIENNA (in German, Wien).

Inns:—*1st Class, in the City*, near the chief objects of interest:—Oesterreichischer Hof, in the Fleischmarkt (near the Post-office), a large and well-managed hotel, and moderate in its charges.—Erzherzog Karl (Archduke Charles), a new and grand building in the Renaissance style of architecture, comfortable, and excellent cuisine.—Hotel Munsch, Kärnthnerstrasse; charges high.—Kaiserin Elizabeth; well conducted, and moderate for Vienna.—Römischer Kaiser, Rennggasse, No. 1, a good and fashionable hotel.—Stadt Frankfurt, Seilergasse; cuisine good; 300 persons dine here daily.—Matschaker-Hof, Seilergasse.—Stadt London, Fleischmarkt (near the Post-office), good, clean, civil people; Wilder Mann, Kärnthnerstrasse.

In the Suburbs—Leopoldstadt, N.E., beyond the arm of the Danube:—Goldnes Lamm; first-rate; The Times paper taken regularly.—Weisses Ross (White Horse), Taborstrasse.—Hotel Schrœder, well kept, clean, and moderate.—These 3 houses have the advantage of being more airy than those in the heart of the city; they are near the Prater and the Danube steamers.

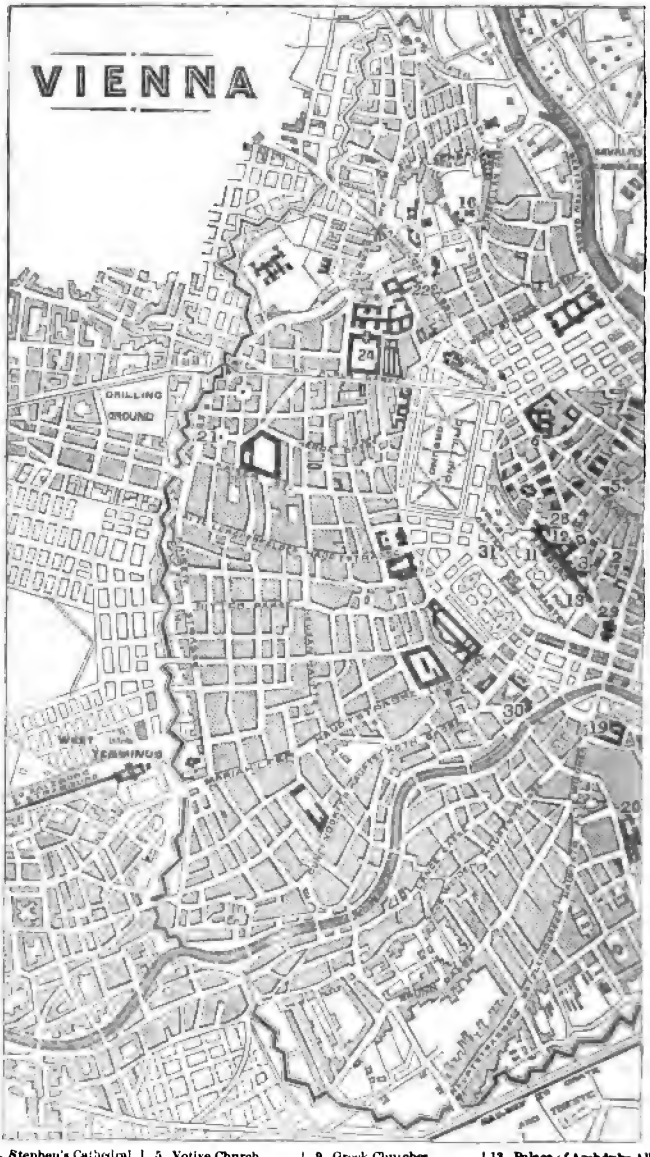
Second-class Inns.—Ungarische Krone, Himmelpfort Gasse.—König v. Ungarn, Schulenstrasse.—Weisser Wolf, Wolfengasse.

The *Hotel charges* in Vienna are higher than in most other German capitals. For rooms in the best hotels 1 fl. a day is the lowest; coffee, ½ fl.; wax-light, ½ fl. They are less in the 2nd class inns.

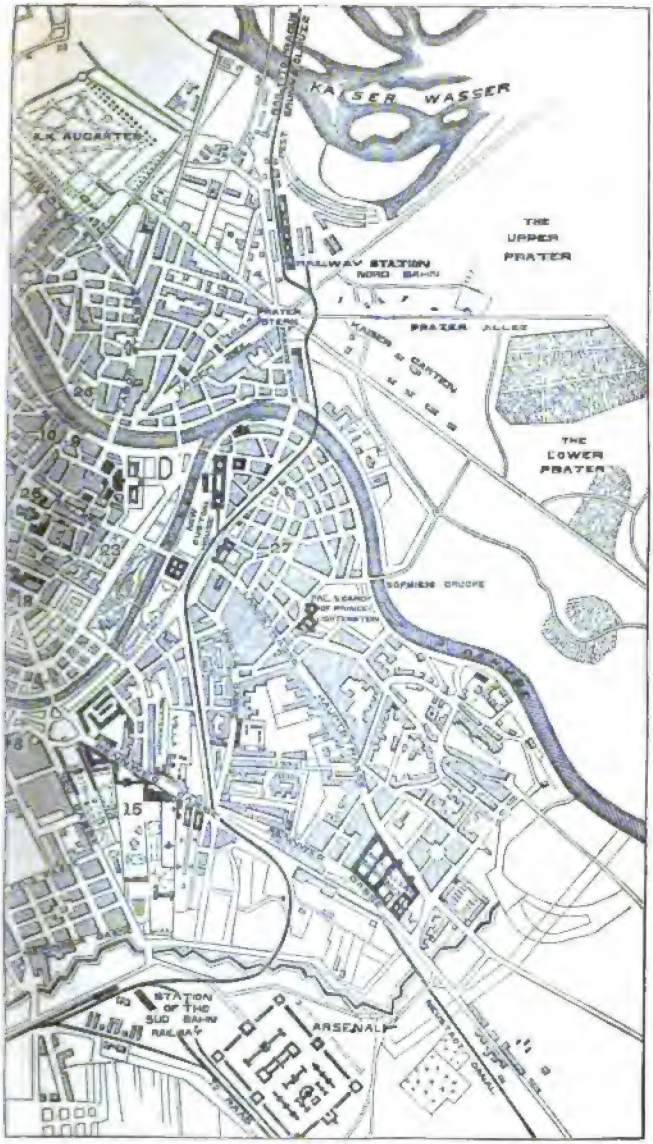
Let the traveller ascertain the price of his rooms soon after his arrival. Bachelors need not take their breakfast in their hotel; they will pay one-half less for it at a café.

Trinkgeld to servants, in the principal hotels:—*Chambermaid*, 1 fl. a week; *Zimmerkellner*, who brings up breakfast, &c., and *Porter*, who lets you in at night, 1 fl. a week each; *Lohndiener*, for brushing the clothes, 20 kr. per diem.

Tables-d'hôtes not being in fashion, it is customary to dine à la carte, in the Restauration attached to the hotel. Should travellers (especially ladies) prefer to bespeak dinner in their own apartments, they can do so; they are, however, strongly recommended to follow the custom of the Austrians themselves *and pay for each meal at the time*; otherwise they will be charged exorbitantly in the bill. The Viennese cuisine is the best in Germany (if not in Europe), the Mehlspeise (pudding) being especially excellent.



. St. Stephen's Cathedral.
1. Capuchin Church.
2. Augustine Church.
St. Michael's.
5. Votive Church.
6. Schotten Kirche.
7. Maria Stiegen.
8. St. Carlo Borromeo.
9. Greek Churches.
10. Synagogue.
11. Imperial Palace.
12. Imperial Riding School.
13. Palace of Archduke Albert
14. Imperial Arsenal.
15. Upper and Lower Belvede
16. Lichtenstein Palace



17 Count Czernin's Gallery.
18. Academy of Fine Arts.
19 Polytechnic Institute.
20 Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
21. Blind Asylum.
22. Josephinium.
23. Oriental Academy.
24. General Hospital.
25. Post Office.
26. Diana Bath.
27. Sophien Bath.
28. Hof Theatre.
29. Karnthner Thor Theatre.
30. Theatre an der Wieu.
31. Volksgarten.

From the *Wein Karte* the traveller can select from the following wines, viz.—Schomlauer, Nessmühler, Ruszter, Klosterneuburger (white wines); Ofner, Adelsberger, Vöslauer, Erlauer (red wines).

Restaurateurs, Restaurationen (in addition to those attached to the principal hotels).—Französische Restauration, on the ground floor of the Liechtenstein Palace, Herrngasse; J. Streitberger, Obere Bäckergasse, resorted to by ladies (table-d'hôte daily, 1 fl. 5 krs.); Breying and Mebus, Petersplatz on the Graben; Schippler's Restauration, Kohlmarkt (good and moderate); Dommayer's Casino, at the village of Hietzing (see below) in the summer season.

Lodgings (Monatzimmer) used to be twice as dear in the city as in the suburbs; such is no longer the case. House-rents, and with them apartments, have fallen very considerably since the completion of the Ringstrasse and the other new quarters of the city. First-class apartments on the line of the Ringstrasse, on the Graben, and Mehlmarkt, cost from 240 to 360 fl. (paper money) per month. A smaller suite of well-furnished apartments may be had for from 150 to 200 fl.; whilst good bachelor apartments cost from 20 to 60 fl. a month.

Hausmeister.—As almost every house in Vienna is tenanted by more than one family, the door is intrusted to the care of a porter, called the Housemaster. The doors are shut at 10 o'clock, and all who enter after that hour pay 10 kr. to him; strangers will act wisely in securing his civility by an extra fee.

Police Office (Polizei Amt) on the Petersplatz. Since the abolition of passports throughout the Austrian empire, strangers are simply required to insert their names, profession, country, &c., in the book kept for that purpose at every hotel and lodging-house. The regulations of the Viennese police authorities have never been oppressive, except in rare times of political excitement: the functions of the police are now purely municipal.

The registers kept at the police-offices in Austria are so full and complete that the whole history of an individual from the day of his birth, his changes of abode, his journeys, in fact all his movements, may be ascertained with the greatest precision.

The wages of a *Valet-de-place* are 1½ florin a day. ½ a day 1 fl.

The best *Baths* are the Sophienbad. Landstrasse Suburb, Marxer-gasse, an excellent and much-frequented establishment, with vapour and shower baths. It has a Swimming Bath 100 ft. long, in which the water is kept at a uniform temperature; set apart for ladies between 9 and 12 A.M., and much frequented by the Viennese. A bath-ticket (with trinkgeld) costs 40 kr. Dianabad, in the Leopoldstadt, also an excellent establishment, to which is attached the *Winter-Schwimmschule*, with 104 dressing-rooms, and a swimming-bath 118 Eng. ft. long, 68½ wide, and holding 187,000 gallons of *filtered* Danube water, constantly renewed. A bath ticket (including towels, bathing trousers, and attendance) 40 kr. each person. The bath is set apart for the use of ladies from 9 to 12 A.M. There is a Russian bath No. 5 Liniengasse: bath 75 kr. There are also 11 swimming-schools (*schwimm-anstalten*) on or near the Danube, the principal of which is the Ferdinand-Marien-Bade-Anstalt, near the Augarten: price of bath (including everything) 40 kr.

In all parts of the town are *Fiacres* with 2 horses, and *Lohnkutschers* with one horse (einspänner), for hire. There is a fixed tariff to or from the railway stations, landing-places of the steamboats, and the different theatres, a copy of which is affixed to the inside of every vehicle. The fare is the same for one or more persons, heavy luggage is charged 35 kr. extra, and a fare and a half can be demanded after 10 P.M. and before 7 A.M. The tariff by the hour is at the following rate:—*Fiacre*.

first half-hour 53 kr.; first hour 1 fl. 5 kr.; every succeeding half-hour 35 kr. *Lohnkutscher:* every quarter-hour 21 kr.; a return fare can be demanded by the Lohnkutscher of 21 kr. the quarter-hour unless a bargain to the contrary is made beforehand. The stranger is especially advised to make such bargain with the driver when taking him out of town to the neighbouring villages, or when making longer excursions into the country. He will be well paid with 8 fl. a day, providing for himself and horses. On Sundays and Fête-days the charges are much higher. It is not unusual to pay visits of ceremony in a fiacre; but carriages of this description are not permitted to enter the courtyards of great mansions, but must set down outside the portecochère.

A still better class of hired carriages, equivalent to a Parisian voiture de remise, and called *Stadt lohnwägen*, may be hired by the day, week, or month. They are nearly equal to private carriages in "turn-out," and are driven by coachmen in livery. These have the privilege of entrée, and are therefore used by ladies and persons who have not carriages of their own. They are let out at from 8 fl. per day, with a Trinkgeld to the coachman of from 2 fl. Alois (late Janschki), Kurrentgasse, No. 5, lets out carriages and horses, and may be recommended as a respectable person.

Gesellschaftswägen, a kind of omnibus, carry passengers at a very moderate cost to the villages in the neighbourhood of Vienna, such as Schönbrunn, Hietzing, Döbling, Kloster-Neuburg, Grinzing, and Nussdorf. The stations in the town from which they set out, and the hours of starting, may be learned by consulting the calendar, where a list of these carriages is printed.

Omnibuses ply from the Stephans-Platz to the Südbahn terminus (30 min. drive), and to the Nordbahn terminus, fare 10 kr.; also to the Westbahn terminus, fare 15 kr.

Post-office, Postgasse, No. 10. The Poste Restante Bureau is open from 8 to 6, except the dinner-hour, 12 to 1. Letters from and to England arrive and are sent off every day. In December 1865 the Imperial Government wisely adopted an equivalent to our own penny postal system. A letter is now charged 5 kr. to any part of the Austrian dominions, and newspapers 2 kr. each, whilst town letters are only charged 3 kr. for delivery.

The *Eilwagen office* is on the Dominikanerplatz.

Railway Termini. — *Nordbahn*, to Prague, Brunn, Olmütz, and Pesth, Prater Stern, near the Tabor Lines, and not far from the Danube;—*Sudbahn*, to Gratz and Trieste, outside the Belvedere Lines; an ascent to it nearly all the way;—*Westbahn*, to Linz and Salzburg, outside the Mariahilf Lines. The Railways have offices in the city, where baggage can be registered and deposited, and from which omnibuses run to meet the trains in all directions, and to all the suburbs, and especially to all the *Railway Termini*—most of them a drive of half an hour from St. Stephan's.

Cafés. — The first coffee-house at Vienna was established in 1683, by Kulczizki, a Pole, who, being the interpreter of a Levant trading company, and perfectly conversant with the Turkish language, was employed by the Duke of Lorraine during the siege of Vienna, 1683, as a spy, or rather as a messenger, in which capacity he frequently traversed the Turkish lines, and managed to enter the town and convey important information to Count Stahremberg, its heroic defender. When the siege was raised, a vast quantity of coffee having been found in the Turkish camp, Kulczizki solicited and obtained permission from the Emperor Leopold I. to open a coffee-house, as a reward for his hazardous services.

The cafés of Vienna are not decorated with the same splendour as those of Paris, though they are not less frequented. They are principally resorted to in order to play at billiards, cards, chess, or dominoes. From noon until

about 2 P.M. they are almost entirely deserted, but from 2 till 4 they are crowded to excess, and the smoke in which you find yourself enveloped is perfectly overpowering. Travellers who are desirous of seeing the 'Galignani's Messenger,' 'Times,' and local papers, will do well to choose the dinner-hours for a visit to one of the cafés for that purpose. The cafés are not resorted to by ladies. The coffee and the ices (Gefrornes) are very good. A cup of coffee, without cream (schwarz), costs 14 kr.; coffee with a great deal of cream (mélange) costs 16 kr., with very little cream (kapuziner) also 16 kr. The head-waiter (Zahl-kellner) expects a gratuity (trinkgeld) of 2 kr. from each person. The Viennese cafés are celebrated for their ices; there are generally 10 different sorts to choose from. Water-ice is called granit.

The best cafés are—Daum's, 6, Kohlmarkt, frequented by officers; Café de l'Europe, Stephansplatz; Griensteidl, Schauflergasse, frequented by literary men; Czech, on the Graben, frequented by the mercantile community; Leibenfrost, Neuermarkt, frequented by artists; Neuner's café, in the Plankengasse, is famous for its chess-clubs. In its first story you will meet with the best chess-players of Vienna. But the most frequented and agreeable café of all is *Corti's*, in the Volksgarten. It is here that Strauss' band plays; and the garden is thronged by the whole beau monde of Vienna. The concerts take place daily (at 4 P.M.) in summer; and on Sunday afternoons in winter. The price of admission is 40 kr. An extra concert—in which the orchestra is doubled—takes place every 3 weeks during summer. On a fine summer's afternoon the scene presented is striking. Crowds of well-dressed people are seated round little tables sipping coffee or eating ices, while an excellent band pours forth the choicest music.

At the cafés in the Leopoldstadt, near the Ferdinand's Bridge, Magyars, Greeks, and Turks are usually to be seen dressed in their national costume.

Strangers (ladies included) should hardly omit to visit the extraordinary subterranean wine-cavern of Prince Esterhazy (Esterhazy Keller), in the Nagler Gasse, near the Kohlmarkt. It is open from 11 to 1 noon, and from 5 to 7 evening. The cavern is dimly lighted by two or three oil-lamps; the walls are overgrown with moss; and the cobwebs of a hundred years festoon the interstices of the vaulted roof and the huge wine-tuns. On the deposit of 10 kr. the visitor receives a tumbler, which he can have filled from the vintage he may ask for, paying for each glass at the time. Some of the choicest wines of Hungary (grown on the vast estates of the Esterhazy family) can here be tasted (Ruszter, Vyllaner, Karlowitzer, Menescher. &c.). It is recommended to take a biscuit or a sandwich in the pocket, as nothing but wine, bread, and raw sausage is obtainable in the Keller.

The *English Embassy* is in the Schenkenstrasse.

The *Casino of the Nobles*, Renngasse, 139, founded in 1837, is an establishment on the plan of a London Club, including the highest nobility, and one or two of the first bankers. It contains a library, a reading-room, and a good cuisine.

Physician.—Dr. Jacobovics is skilful, kind, and attentive—he speaks English: Kohlmarkt.

Money Changers.—Ribarz, Kärnthnerstrasse, No. 10; Dietz and Weiss, Kärnthnerstrasse, No. 21.

English newspapers and journals, Chronicle, Times, Galignani, the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, Athenæum, &c., are taken in at the *Kaufmännische-Verein*, or Commercial Association, 1096, Spiegelgasse. Travellers can obtain a ticket of admission from their bankers.

Shops.—The Graben, Kohlmarkt, Kärnthnerstrasse, and St. Stephansplatz, are the streets in which the best shops are to be found. Some of them, such, for instance, as chemists, silkmercers, &c., are distinguished by the signs which they hang out, many of them painted not by the usual daubers,

but by artists of some pretensions; and each shop is known rather by its sign than by the name of its owner.

N.B. The tradesmen of Vienna must not be trusted implicity, as are those of London. Especially where large purchases are made, they should be bound by a written agreement beforehand.

The Lorbeerkranz is now one of the most frequented magasins des modes.

Silk Stuffs form one of the chief manufactures of Vienna, and 4000 persons are employed in the weaving of *shawls*.

Among the productions of Vienna there are few of which the inhabitants are so proud as of *Jacquemar's* gloves; they are not equal to the best French gloves, but are better than any other in Europe. They cost 1 fl. 75 kr. a pair, or 21 fl. per doz. pairs.

Bohemian Glass.—J. and L. Lobmeyr have a large collection of glass and extensive show-rooms, and appear to possess the newest and best assortment. Wilhelm Hofmann, in the Lugeck, No. 768, is patronised by the Imperial Court. He speaks English, and has a shop at Prague.

The *Lace* made in Bohemia is good, and may be had cheap here.

The *Jewellery* is good. Pretty gold chains, similar to Madras chains, are made here, but may be had cheaper in London.

The traveller will find Vienna an admirable place for the purchase of fancy leather articles, pocketbooks, work-boxes, netting-cases, &c.; also for knick-knacks (here called Nürnberger or Galanterie-waaren). Breul and Rosenberg, 1145 Graben, may be mentioned.

Booksellers.—Gerold, 625, Stephansplatz. Braumüller and Seidel, 572, Graben They keep a large supply of English and French, as well as German books. At Artaria's, 1151, Kohlmarkt, engravings, guide-books, and excellent maps may be purchased. The maps of the Austrian ordnance survey are to be had here. (See § 68.)

Plössl, 215, Feldgasse, suburb Wieden; Voightländer and Son, 949, Rauhensteingasse, are celebrated optical and mathematical instrument makers; and Müller and Gabriel, next door to the Theatre an der Wien, can be recommended for their elegant invisible gold and steel spectacles, the lenses of which are superior to those made either in Paris or London. They are sold at an exceedingly low price.

Coachmakers' shops abound in the Jägerzeile. Among the best are Brandmeyer, Lorenze, and Plank. The carriages made at Vienna are cheap, and tolerably good, though inferior to the English. A britzka costs about 750 fl.; a secondhand one may be had for 500 fl.; and a Styrian waggon, a sort of open carriage without springs, new, for a much smaller sum.

The most flourishing trade in Vienna appears to be that of the *pipe-maker*, from the number of persons who follow it, and the skill and taste exercised in the workmanship. The material principally employed is Meerschaum, which is obtained in great perfection direct from the Levant. It is found in Armenia. Merschaum pipes and cigar-holders (Cigarren Spitze) may be had here better and cheaper than anywhere else. The best shops are Kranch, am Graben, No. 1144; Nolze, Laurenzerberg, 709; Vegiato, Plankengasse, 1062.

The *Markets* of Vienna are worthy of notice, being most abundantly supplied, and yielding some delicacies for the table not common elsewhere. Among the fish, the *Fogasch* (*Perca lucioperca*), caught in the Plattensee; *Huchen*, marked like a trout, but without scales; Schill; and Sterling, a sort of sturgeon. In the game-market (*Wildpretmarkt*) will be found wild-boar, and pheasants from Bohemia, where these birds are reared in myriads; chamois from Styria; deer and wild fowl from the borders of the Platten and Neusiedler Lakes in Hungary; and sometimes a *beaver* from the isles of the Danube.

Theatres. There are 7 theatres in Vienna (including an Arena, or summer theatre). The performances begin at 7 o'clock, and generally terminate a little after 10.

A magnificent new Opera-house is in course of construction on the Opernring.

It was begun 1861 from the designs of the architects Van der Nüll and Siccardsburg, and will probably be opened on the birthday of his Majesty Franz Joseph, 18th August, 1868. It will have 3 tiers of boxes, and is constructed to seat 3000 persons.

1. The *Hofburg Theatre*, attached to the palace, is appropriated to the performance of the regular drama, and may be said to correspond with the Théâtre Français at Paris. The price of a box in the first tier is 10 fl.; of a stall in the first or noble parterre, corresponding with the orchestra seats in an English theatre, and frequented by ladies as well as gentlemen, 2 fl.; admission to the parterre 1 fl. Servants in livery (distinguished by figures in their hats, and hence called *numeros*) supply the audience with ices (very good at 18 kr.) and other refreshments between the acts. The Hofburg Theatre is closed from 1st July to 15th August.

2. The *Kärnthnerthor Theatre*—the Opera-house of Vienna, close to the Carinthian Gate. Operas and ballets are got up here in a very splendid style, not surpassed by any theatre in Germany, and the orchestra and singers are usually excellent. In March Italian operas are given. The price of a box in the first tier is 20 fl.; stall in the first parterre, 2 fl. 40 kr.; admission to the parterre, 1 fl. This theatre is closed during the month of June.

3. *Theatre an der Wien*, in the Wieden suburb, large and handsome house, celebrated for melodramas and spectacles. A box in the first tier costs 10 fl.; a stall in the first parterre, 1 fl. 50 kr.; ditto in second tier of boxes or second parterre, 1 fl. Admission to the parterre, 70 kr.

4. The *Karl Theatre* in the Leopoldstadt, Praterstrasse, 511, rebuilt in 1847, is the true national theatre of Austria, "the favourite of the middling and lower classes. It is devoted entirely to mirth and song; but the jokes and character of the pieces are throughout Austrian." The performances are intermixed with songs, like French vaudevilles; but as they are full of satirical allusions to the manners and follies of Vienna, and are written in the Austrian dialect, it requires some knowledge of the people and language to enter fully into the spirit of them, and enjoy the wit and broad humour. A box in the first tier costs 8 fl.; parterre, first gallery, 2 fl.; stall in parterre, 1 fl. 20 kr. Performances begin at 7 o'clock.

5. *Theatre in the Josephstadt*, in the character of its performances may rank between Nos. 3 and 4.

6. *Harmonie Theater*, in the Harmoniegasse, Alsergrund; opened in 1866, and built in place of the Theater Franz Joseph, which was burnt down in the year 1863. The price of a box in the parterre is 7 fl. Admission to the parterre 50 kr.

Among the amusements of Vienna, *dancing* and *music* stand pre-eminent, all classes, high and low, being equally devoted to them.

Dancing-Saloons or *Ball-Rooms*, Tanzsäle.—These places of amusement, though not ranked among *fashionable* places of entertainment, deserve attention, because they exhibit to a stranger the peculiarities of life in Vienna, among certain classes of its inhabitants. They are more particularly frequented on the Sunday evenings by persons of both sexes, commonly by citizens and tradesmen and their wives and families seeking amusement.

A small admission fee is paid at the doors. A band of music, of first-rate performers, is provided for the evening, and forms the principal attraction, since the largest company will almost invariably be found in those places where the orchestra of the most celebrated of the players of the time at Vienna are engaged. A supper forms a very essential part of these entertainments. Adjoining the ball-room is an extensive suite of apartments filled with supper-tables, where refreshments of all sorts may be procured. Dancing usually begins about 10 o'clock, and is carried on with the most indefatigable steadiness for the whole night, and far into the morning. The most splendid of these saloons are 1. The magnificent suite of ball and

concert rooms known as *Schwender's Colosseum*, in Rudolfsheim, outside the Mariahilf Lines. Admission 1 fl. Schwender's own omnibuses run frequently to and from the Stephansplatz, fare 15 kr. 2. The Sophienbad Hallé, in the Landstrasse. 3. The Elysium, in the Johannesgasse. 4. Sperl, in the Leopoldstadt. In Carnival time, balls, concerts, and masked balls are given in the above saloons, and also in the Imperial Redouten Saal (attended by the higher classes), in Dommayer's Localität at Hietzing, and at Dreher's on the Landstrasse.

Some of the large Beer-halls also deserve a passing visit: Dreher's Bier Keller, near the new Opera-house, is capable of seating more than 1000 people; Obermeyer's Bierhalle (opened 1865), near the Blumensääle of the Gartenbau-Gesellschaft (Horticultural Society); Dingler's Bierhalle, beyond the Mariahilf Lines. The best beer in the whole of Germany is brewed by Dreher in the village of Kleine Schwechart, 4 miles from Vienna. It resembles our Indian pale ale in quality, and is vastly superior to the small beer of Bavaria and Southern Germany.

Dreher's Brewery turns out 1270 barrels (36 gal.) of beer per diem during the 5 winter months; during the other months of the year no beer is brewed. The German system of brewing (known as the "unter-seyk") is entirely different from our own. Strangers are admitted and shown round. Omnibuses run frequently during the day; they start from the Johannes Gasse, near St. Stephen's church: fare 27 kr.

The capital of the Austrian dominions, the Imperial city (Kaiserstadt, as it is called in Germany), being the residence of the Emperor of Austria and the seat of the government, has 578,500 Inhab. (15,500 Protestants, 28,500 Jews, and 2500 Greeks), exclusive of the garrison — 28,284 men. It is situated about 2 m. from the main stream of the Danube, which contributes little to the beauty of the city, since only a small branch, which serves the purpose of a canal, reaches the city, which it divides from the suburb called Leopoldstadt. Vienna receives its name from the Wien, a foul and insignificant stream, which unites itself with the above-mentioned arm of the Danube.

34 *Suburbs* (Vorstädte) encompass the city on all sides, and greatly surpass in extent the city itself, though not older than 1684; those which existed previously having been destroyed by, or on the approach of, the Turks at the time of their last siege. After passing through the suburbs, the traveller enters upon a belt of Boulevards, laid out upon the ground originally the *Glacis* down to 1858, when the bastions which surrounded the city were blown up and levelled, and Vienna ceased to be a fortress. These Boulevards, called *Rings*, encircle the city, and are lined with private and public buildings of most sumptuous architecture, and take the names of Opern-, Burg-, Kärnthner-, Kolowrat-, Park-, and Stuben- Rings. Within these circles lies the old city of Vienna: it is so limited in extent that you can walk through it in ¼ hour.

Vienna and its suburbs may be compared to a spider's web in the arrangement of the streets, as they all tend to meet together in one point in the centre, near the cathedral of St. Stephen's, and radiate thence through the suburbs as far as the outer lines. Vienna differs from most other European capitals in this respect, that the old part of the town, and not the new, is the most fashionable. Within the older quarter lie the palaces of the emperor and some of the principal nobility; the stately dwellings of the Harrachs, Starembergs, Trautmannsdorfs, Festetics, Kinsky, &c.; the public offices, the finest churches, and most of the museums and public collections, together with the colleges, the Exchange, and the most splendid shops.

In the streets called the Herrngasse, Schenkenstrasse, and Wallnerstrasse, in the quarter called Schottenviertel, on the new Boulevards, and in the

neighbourhood of the Imperial Palace, are congregated the princely abodes of Austrian, Bohemian, and Hungarian nobility, perhaps the most wealthy in Europe after the British. Among these *the Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*, in the Vordere-Schenkenstrasse, called the Majorat's Haus, is most conspicuous, from the enormous extent, splendour, and refined taste displayed in its architectural design and in its internal arrangements. It occupies nearly the whole of one side of the street, and contains a valuable library, a theatre, and extensive stables. It has been almost entirely rebuilt, and its principal apartments decorated in a style of the greatest magnificence, at a cost of 60,000*l*. It is shown to strangers at times, and is well worthy of a visit. The palace of Count Schönborn (Renngasse), was built by Fischer of Erlach; that of Prince Esterházy (Wallnerstrasse), occupies the site of the hunting-lodge of St. Leopold. The Palace of the Archduke Ludwig Victor, on the Kolowrat-ring, in the Renaissance style, after the designs of Ferstl. The Kursaal, in the Stadt-park. The Exhibition buildings, in the grounds of the Imp. Royal Horticultural Society (K. K. Gartenbau-Gesellschaft), built after the designs of the architect Weber, in the Renaissance style. The Palace of the Upper House of the Reichsrath (or Council of the Empire), in the Herrngasse, built (1838-1844) under the direction of the architect Pichler. The Heinrichs-hof, on the Opern-ring, designed by Hansen: it is the palatial residence of Herr Heinrich Drasche, the well-known terracotta manufacturer. The frescoes between the upper windows are by Professor Rahl.

In the city the thoroughfares are narrow, the houses lofty and crowded together; whilst the suburbs are laid out in wide and well-paved handsome streets. It will be found the most agreeable to ride through the suburbs, and to walk through the town; but the pedestrian who stops to gaze at the fine shops must take care that he is not run over, as they are unprovided with trottoirs, and the toes of those who walk are in constant peril from carriage-wheels, the coachmen paying slight respect to pedestrians. There are some very fine buildings and sumptuous palaces in the suburbs, such as the *Arsenal*—the Belvedere, the *residence of Count Dietrichstein*, opposite the Josephinum; the *Mint*, opposite the Stubenthor; the Gerichts-Gebäude; and the Palaces of Prince Liechtenstein, Schwarzenberg, Metternich, &c.

The dwelling-houses in Vienna are mostly of very large dimensions, and it rarely happens that they are entirely occupied by one family.

There are many single edifices which are let out in stories, or flats; and approached by a common stair, as is the case in the towns of Scotland: one floor often containing 2 or 3 domiciles. One of the largest buildings in the city is the *Schottenhof*, attached to the church of the Scotch Benedictines, who were invited to settle here by Henry II. of Austria, in 1158; though they were replaced afterward by German monks, the convent is still named after them. A part of it is used for the sittings of the Lower House (Chamber of Deputies) of the *Reichsrath*. Opposite this building is another nearly as large, called the *Mölkerhof*, belonging to the Monastery of Mölk. The building called Trattnerhof, in the Graben, produces 60,000 gulden of rent yearly, and is inhabited by 400 persons. The *Bürger-Spital*, formerly an hospital, now converted into dwelling-houses and lodgings, produces annually 170,000 gulden. It has 10 courts, contains 212 dwellings, and 1200 Inhab. The Stahrembergische Freihaus, however, in the suburb of Wieden, is still larger; it is an estate in itself, and contains 300 dwellings, 6 courts, 30 staircases, and 2000 Inhab.

There are in Vienna a great many thoroughfares or passages (Durchgänge), leading through archways under private houses, and across courtyards from one street to another. They enable the foot-passenger who is acquainted with them to make short cuts.

The most crowded streets, and those in which the finest shops are to be found, are the Kohlmarkt, the Kärnthnerstrasse, the Graben, and St. Stephen's Platz, in the city; and the Jägerzeile, in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, which is the great thoroughfare leading to the Prater. The stream of population perpetually passing and repassing through these streets, and pouring in and out of the city gates, is little inferior to that in the crowded quarters of London or Paris.

Vienna has been proclaimed by many travellers the most dissolute capital in Europe, but there has been much exaggeration in this respect. The streets may be traversed at all hours, by day and night, without encountering disturbance, offence, or annoyance of any kind.

DAYS AND HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL COLLECTIONS, ETC., IN VIENNA.

*** These hours are, of course, liable to change; but accurate information on this head is given daily in the 'Wiener Zeitung,' just after the advertisements of the theatres.

Daily except Sundays.—Imperial Library, 9 till 4 (closed in July). Belvedere Picture Gallery, in summer, 10 till 4; in winter, 10 till 2, on payment of 20 kr.; Tues. and Fri. the gallery is open *gratis*. Technological Collections in the Polytechnic Institute, 9 till 5. Picture Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein (fee to the attendants, who dine between 1 and 3), forenoon and afternoon. Pictures of Count Eugen Czernin, 23, Glacis, Josephstadt. Picture Gallery of Mr. Arthaber (modern paintings) at Dobling. Tickets to be had at his office, or at M. Geroid's, the bookseller, St. Stephan's Platz. The Imperial Printing Office, 9 till 11.

Sunday.—The Palace Chapel (Hof Kapelle) at 11, attended by the Imperial family; the choir is under the direction of Herbeck: the chapel is ordinary and small. Cathedral service (St. Stephan's) at 9; the music is directed by the able Kapellmeister Braeuer; also church-music in the Church *am Peter*, for which the best performers are engaged. The English service is sometimes performed at our ambassador's. There are 2 German Protestant churches in Vienna; the Lutheran chapel (Bethaus der Augsbürgischen Confession) is 1113, Dorotheengasse; the Swiss chapel (Bethaus der Helvetischen Confession) is next door, 1114. Picture Gallery of the *Belvedere*, from April 25 to Sept. 30 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; in winter 10 to 4. Ambras Museum. Pictures in the Academy of Fine Arts.

Monday.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems, Coins, and Medals (Antiken Cabinet), 10. Archduke Albert's Library and Prints, Augustiner Bustei, 1160. Civic Arsenal, Hof, 332, 10 till 1.

Tuesday.—Belvedere Picture Gallery, 9 till 5 from 25 April to 30 Sept.; 10 till 4, Nov. 1 to April 10; closed in Oct. Egyptian Museum and Ambras Collection, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6; Oct. and Nov., 9 till 2; shut in winter.

Wednesday.—Imperial Cabinet of Minerals, 10 till 1. Count Harrach's Gallery of Pictures in the Academy of Fine Arts.

Thursday.—Imperial Cabinet of Natural History, 9 till 12; shut in Aug. Archduke Albert's Library and prints, 10 till 1. Civic Arsenal, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6. Public examination of pupils at the Blind Asylum (*Blinden Institut*), Josephstadt, 10 till 12. Laboratory of Artillery, in the Imperial Arsenal, with ticket from the Commander-in-Chief's Office.

Friday.—Imperial Cabinet of Gems and Medals, 10. Picture Gallery of the Belvedere. Egyptian Museum and Ambras Collection, 9 till 12, and 3 till 6; Oct. and Nov., 9 till 2 only; shut in winter. Treasury (Schatzkammer) in the Palace, 10 to 1, with tickets; May to Nov.

Saturday.—Imperial Cabinet of Minerals, 10 till 1. Anatomical preparations in wax at the Josephinum (females not admitted), 9 till 12, with tickets. Polytechnic Institute, 9 till 12. Count Harrach's Gallery of Pic-

tures in the Academy of Fine Arts, with a ticket, from 10 till 4. Jews' Synagogue, a small and neat building: the singing very impressive and beautiful, but the chorus almost overpowering.

*** The hour of dinner, 12 till 2, is a "hora non" with the guardians of most collections, and it is hopeless to try to gain admittance till it is past.

A knowing valet de place, and the application of a fee to the custodiens, will obtain admittance at other times to most of these collections, even in winter. *Close Time.*—The Burg Theater is *closed* from 1st July to 15th Aug.; the Opera-house during the month of June; the Cabinet of Natural History in *August;* the Picture Gallery from 11th to 24th *April*, and in *October;* the Schatzkammer, Ambras, and Egyptian Museums in *winter*.

The following is a brief description of the objects best worth the traveller's time and attention.

The principal *Monuments* in the squares and public places of Vienna are—

In the *Josephsplatz*, the colossal equestrian statue of the Emp. Joseph II., erected to his memory in the year 1806, by his nephew the Emp. Francis, is a creditable performance of the sculptor Zauner. On the pedestal is the inscription, "Saluti publicæ vixit, non diu, sed totus."

A colossal bronze statue of the Emp. Francis, erected by his son, the ex-Emp. Ferdinand, in the year 1846, stands in the *Burgplatz*, now called the *Franzensplatz*. The expression of the venerable sovereign in the act of blessing his people, with the motto "Amorem meum populis meis," is fine; but the drapery is clumsy, and the limbs are awkward. At the corners of the pedestal are figures of Religion, Justice, Peace, and Fortitude. It is by Marchesi of Milan.

In the outer Burgplatz are equestrian statues of the *Archduke Charles* (the vanquisher of Napoleon at Aspern), and of Prince Eugene of Savoy, both from Fernkorn's designs.

A colossal statue of the *Empress Maria Theresa* has been erected as foundress of the Military Academy, supported by figures of Justice, Religion, Wisdom, and Strength.

Since the accession of the present Emp. many new and important constructions have been completed, such as the *New Arsenal*, one of the vastest edifices in Europe, the *New University*, a *Palace of Justice* on the site of the old Arsenal and *New Market Halls*.

In the square called the *Neumarkt* is a *Fountain*, around the basin of which the artist has placed 4 naked figures, representing the 4 principal rivers of the archduchy of Austria—the Enns, Ips, Traun, and March—pouring their waters into the Danube, which is represented by a figure in the centre of the basin. They are of lead, and were executed in 1736 by Raphael Donner, an artist of some merit.

In the *Freiung* there is another and a far more beautiful *fountain*, with 5 bronze figures by Schwanthaler. They represent Austria and the 4 principal rivers — the Danube, Vistula, Elbe, and Po—of the Austrian dominions, forming a group admirable alike for design and execution.

In the centre of the *Graben* stands a column in honour of the Trinity. It is apparently a duplicate of that in the great market-place, Linz (p. 194), and is only remarkable for the entire want of taste displayed by its designer.

The *Churches* open in the morning with the dawn; they are shut at noon, and not opened again till after dinner.

*** *The Cathedral of St. Stephen's.*—"All that is lofty, imposing, and sublime in the Gothic style of architecture is united in the cathedral." Its length from the principal gate (called Riesen Thor) to the eastern extremity is 345 Eng. ft., its greatest breadth 230 ft. The existing building was begun 1359, and completed 1480; but the 2 small towers flanking the grand W. doorway, and the part of the edifice contiguous to them, are the remains of a previous church, built (1147) by Master Octavian Falckner of Cracow. They exhibit the character of the

Byzantine style of architecture. The roof is covered with coloured tiles, forming a colossal mosaic of the Austrian eagle. On the outside of the building there is much rich tracery, and some curious carvings and monuments. Many judicious and costly restorations and repairs of the exterior have been made. The doorways, especially the *Giant portal* (Riesenthor), are beautiful specimens of Gothic ornament. From the pulpit of stone, on the outside of the church, erected against a buttress on the N.E. angle of the N. chancel aisle, St. John Capistran preached a crusade against the Turks in 1451. The general character of the interior is dusky and gloomy; but the height of the nave, the size of the pillars, the abundance of rich sculpture, the glowing tints of ancient painted glass, the beautiful forms of the 2 rose or wheel windows, all contribute to the imposing effect of this splendid cathedral. On the l. hand, opposite to the last intercolumniation of the N. aisle, and next to the pilaster, between the aisle and the N. transept, is a small organ-loft, without an organ, under which, or on what is called the organ-foot, is carved the portrait of Anton Pilgram, a sculptor and architect of the church. The same bust again appears underneath the *Pulpit*, which is deserving of minute observation, on account of its elegant and elaborate carved work in stone, as are also the stalls of the choir. At the E. extremity of the S. aisle is the marble monument of the Emp. Frederic III., ornamented with 240 figures and 40 coats-of-arms, carved by a sculptor of Strasburg, *Nicholas Lerch* (1467-1513). On a scroll twisted around the sceptre in the hand of the effigy are the initials of Frederic's device or motto, A. E. I. O. U.:—*Alles Erdreich Ist Oesterreich Unterthan*; or, in Latin, *Austriæ Est Imperare Orbi Universo*. The figures in relief around the sarcophagus represented the 8 religions establishments which he founded. Near the W. end, on the rt. of the grand doorway, is a side chapel, called Kreuz-kapelle, in which the hero Prince Eugene of Savoy is buried.

The S. *Tower*, begun in 1359, and carried to two-thirds of its present height, by an architect named George Hauser, was completed in 1423, by Anton Pilgram. It is a masterpiece of Gothic architecture, diminishing gradually from its base to its summit in regularly retreating arches and buttresses: it is 444 Eng. ft. high. It is well worth while to ascend it on account of the view. It is entered from a small house, No. 873, Stephansplatz, built against the S. wall of the church on the outside, where tickets are given out. High up, in the N.W. angle, is shown the stone bench from which the Count Stahremberg, the brave governor of Vienna, during the last siege by the Turks, used to reconnoitre their camp, as an inscription placed over the spot bears witness. From this elevated post he first descried, on the morning of Sept. 12, 1683, the Christian banners of the Duke of Lorraine and of John Sobieski unfurled upon the Kahlenberg. The largest bell is made of the 180 pieces of cannon taken from the Turks after their repulse from the walls. It weighs 380 cwt. The view extends not only over the city and suburbs, but across the Danube to the Marchfeld, and over Napoleon's famous battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, Aspern, and Essling.

Half-way up the tower is the station of the *Fire-Watch* for the city, a well-regulated establishment. A moderate-sized apartment, which also includes the works of the clock, is formed within the tower, and furnished with windows overlooking every part of the city. Each window-sill has a provision for fastening a telescope, whose movements are marked by the stand on which it is placed, upon graduated circles placed horizontally and vertically. Registers have been constructed for each window, so that, the telescope having been pointed to any object, and the corresponding horizontal and vertical numbers upon the graduated scale read off, the name of the object, whether building or street, is ascertained by reference to them. Thus the spot where a fire may break out is ascertained; by the aid of the electric

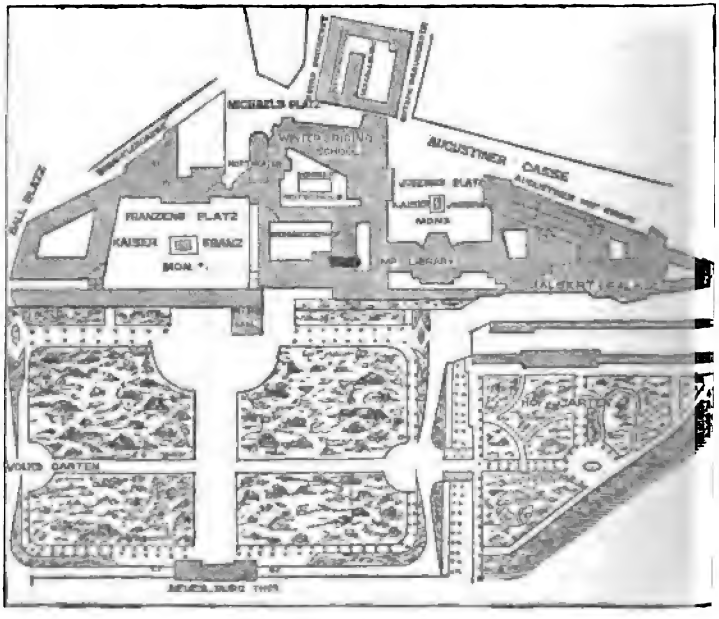
will probably be completed in 1870. 160,000*l.* has already been expended, and 60,000*l.* will be required for its completion, when it will undoubtedly be one of the finest modern churches in Germany.

St. Karl, near the Rennweg, flanked on each side by two lofty columns, wound round with bas-reliefs representing events in the life of San Carlo Borromeo, which have somewhat the effect of the minarets of a Turkish mosque. It was built by the Emp. Charles VI., in fulfilment of a vow made in the year 1713, at a time when the plague was ravaging Vienna, from designs of Fischer of Erlach, and completed 1737.

The *New Synagogue*, in the Leopoldstadt, near the Carl Theater, cost 20,000*l.* It is superbly decorated within.

The *Imperial Royal Palace* (die K. K. Burg), an ancient building, of various dates and irregular structure, is not imposing from its architecture, but considerable in extent. It consists of 3 courts, or quadrangles; that in the centre, called Burgplatz, now called Franzensplatz; that on the l. hand, Schweizerhof, from the old Swiss guards of the Palace, now replaced by Austrians; that on the E., the Amalienhof.

The Schweizerhof (the oldest part dates from the year 1210, and contains the apartments of the Imperial family. They are shown during fixed hours daily when the court is out of town; and by their inferiority in magnificence to many royal residences, demonstrate the unostentatious tastes of the Austrian rulers. In one room are displayed a series of 64 stone landscapes (pietra dura) of exquisite Florentine mosaic, admirably executed in various coloured stones inlaid. They are said to have



Imperial Palace and Gardens, Vienna.

cost 400,000 gulden. In the dining-room are portraits of Catherine of Russia and of Frederick the Great. The private cabinet of the Emp. Francis is distinguished by the large plate-glass window in the second story, which, during the Emperor's lifetime, was always filled with flowers.

Adjoining the palace, or forming part of it, are the Imperial Library, the Winter Riding School, the Jewel Office (Schatzkammer), the Cabinets of Antiquities and Gems, of Minerals, of Zoology and Botany, the Redoutensaal, and the Burg Theatre.

A carriage-road and public thoroughfare beneath the centre of the palace leads to the suburbs, through a grand but somewhat heavy gateway called the *Burgthor*. It occupies the site of the bastions destroyed in 1809 by the French, who originated, under Napoleon, this and several other improvements and embellishments, one of which was the conversion of the glacis into a promenade. In passing from the palace to this gate, you have, on the l. hand, the private garden of the Emperor; and on the rt.,

The *Volksgarten* (people's garden). It was laid out and thrown open to the public by the Emp. Francis, and forms one of the most frequented places of summer resort in Vienna, especially that part of it called the *Paradiesgarten*, which is provided with two handsome coffee-houses and a good restaurant. In a building copied with slight variations from the *Temple of Theseus* at Athens is placed Canova's group of Theseus killing a Centaur. This fine piece of sculpture was bespoke by Napoleon to decorate the arch of the Simplon at Milan; but, falling into the hands of the Austrians after the war, was brought hither, and placed in a building constructed expressly to contain it. The *Catacombs* beneath the temple contain some curious fragments of antique sculpture, &c., found at Carnuntum, Petronell, Aquileia, Laibach, Stix-Neusiedel, and other parts of the Austrian monarchy.

The *Imperial Library* is a handsome edifice, occupying one side of the Josephsplatz, built for the Emperor Charles VI. by Fischer of Erlach. The entrance is in the corner, on the l. hand of the square. It is shown on weekdays to strangers; and the reading-room is open to all who wish to consult the books from 9 to 2, except during the holidays, viz. a week at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, and in the month of August.

This remarkable library owes its origin to the private collections of books formed by the Emp. Frederick III. (1440–93), increased, by successive acquisitions of later Austrian sovereigns, to 270,000 volumes and 16,076 MSS.; including the libraries of Count Fugger of Augsburg, of Prince Eugene, whose collection was both select and extensive, and of many others. It was thrown open to the public by the Emp. Charles VI., whose statue occupies the centre of the Grand Hall, a truly magnificent apartment. Among its curiosities may be mentioned the celebrated Tabula Peutingeriana, a map of the Roman empire in the 4th century, copied on parchment in the 13th century. It receives its name from a citizen of Augsburg, who sold it to Prince Eugene. A part of it, containing England, Spain, and a portion of Africa, is wanting; but a fragment of this was recently found in the binding of a book in the library at Treves. A unique MS. of the fifth decade of Livy, from which that part of his history is printed; it was brought from Scotland by St. Suitbert. Charlemagne's psalm-book, MS., in gold letters. Title-deeds, &c., of a convent at Ravenna, written on papyrus: 5th centy. A roll of Mexican hieroglyphics, painted on deer-skin, presented by Cortez to Charles V. Several MSS. from the library of Matthias Corvinus at Buda; among them his prayer-book, with miniatures. Fragments of a MS. of Genesis; silver capitals, on parchment. Greek Testament of the 13th centy., collated by Erasmus for his translation: a fact attested by his own hand. A German Bible, written for the Emp. Wenceslaus, adorned with miniatures: 6 volumes. A MS. Life of the Emps. Fre-

derick I. and Maximilian, with woodcuts by Hans Burgkmaier. Many MSS. of French Romance; that of Gerard de Roussillon is decorated with exquisite illuminations. MS. of Sir Tristram; 14th century: still more beautiful. Tasso's own MS. of the Jerusalem Delivered. The library possesses the finest collection of Oriental MSS., relating to Turkish and other Eastern history, in Europe. It was formed by the Baron von Hammer.

Among the typographical curiosities and books printed in the 15th century (called by the Germans Incunabula), amounting to 12,000, are Apuleius; Aulus Gellius; Epistles of St. Jerome, and Cæsar's Commentaries; unique copies, printed on vellum by Pannertz at Rome, 1468–9; the Psalms, 1457; Durandi Rationale, 1459; the Latin Bible, 1462: all on parchment; printed by Fust and Schöffer at Mayence, &c. &c.

In the collection of 6000 volumes of music, several pieces composed by the Emps. Ferdinand III., Leopold I., and Charles VI., are preserved.

Attached to the library is the *collection of engravings*, commenced by Prince Eugene. It is one of the most extensive and precious in Europe, amounting to about 300,000 prints, and includes many most rare specimens and very fine impressions. There are 4 vols. of the earliest artists, from Finiguerra to M. Antonio, the latter very remarkable for their preservation; 2 vols. of works of Andrea Mantegna, and other old Italian masters; 3 vols. of Raphael; 8 of the Caracci; 9 of Bartolozzi; the old German masters, in 5 vols.; Albert Dürer and Lucas of Leyden, 1 vol. each. The collection is also very rich in works of Rubens, Vandyke, Rembrandt (original etchings, 2 vols.). A. Waterloo (a complete set).

The *Archduke Albert's*, formerly the *Archduke Charles's splendid Palace*, on the bastion, adjoining the Emp.'s Palace, contains a library and one of the finest collections in Europe of *Engravings and Drawings*, formed by the late Duke of Saxe Teschen, and much augmented by the late Archduke Charles, his heir and son-in-law. The engravings exceed 180,000, and are preserved in 900 portfolios. Among them is a unique and undoubted Finiguerra, of the Virgin Mary on the Throne. Among the *drawings by the old masters* (more than 15,000 in number), the most interesting is Raphael's own sketch of the Transfiguration. It was probably a study for the anatomy; since the figures, which occupy the same situation as in the painting, are all drawn naked; affording an interesting proof of the painstaking and laborious exertions by which the greatest painter that ever lived attained to his eminence in art. A portrait of the Emp. Maximilian, taken from the life by A. Dürer, with an autograph memorandum of the artist in the corner to that effect; and the original sketch, by A. Dürer, of the Triumph of Maximilian (?), which he painted in fresco in the town-hall at Nuremberg, are also worth notice. There are in all 36 specimens, including many studies of figures for the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo; 20 by And. del Sarto; 122 by Raphael; 132 by Alb. Dürer. The collection is very well arranged, and is liberally shown on Mond. and Thurs. from 9 to 12. Amateurs and artists have little difficulty in obtaining admission on other days between 9 and 2.

* *Imperial Jewel Office* (Schatzkammer), in the Schweizerhof. Tickets are obtained on application at the first passage on the rt. hand in going from the Josephsplatz into the Schweizerhof. Admission is given at 10 on Fridays from May to Sept. Entrance may generally be gained even without tickets, by simply ringing the bell, and administering a paper florin to the porter who opens the door.

The most remarkable curiosities of this cabinet are the so-called *Regalia of Charlemagne*, said to have been taken from his grave at Aix-la-Chapelle, used at the coronation of the German emperors for many centuries, and formerly preserved at Nuremberg. They consist of a crown, ornamented with uncut stones, unquestionably of a much later date than the reign of Charlemagne,

a sceptre, orb, Dalmatic, sword, gloves, and shoes. Along with the regalia are preserved the sacred relics, also produced at the coronation of the German emperor, such as the holy spear and nails of the cross: a tooth of John the Baptist; a piece of the coat of St. John the Evangelist; 3 links of the chains of Saints Peter, Paul, and John; the arm-bone of St. Anne; a piece of the true cross; a portion of the table-cloth used at the Last Supper. The Austrian regalia include the crown and sceptre of Rudolph II., enriched with many uncut precious gems, and worn in former times by the emperors elect on their entrance into Frankfurt. The crown, sceptre, and robes, worn by Napoleon at his coronation in Milan as King of Lombardy, are also here. It is remarkable that the stones in the crown are all false. The crown, however, with which the ceremony was performed was the *iron crown*, which contains the *santo chiodo*, kept at Monza. This treasury contains, besides, the following objects of value and interest:—An almost invaluable collection of precious stones. Pre-eminent among them is the celebrated Florentine diamond, worn and lost by Charles the Bold at the battle of *Granson*, picked up by a Swiss lanzknecht, and sold by him to a Bernese merchant for 1 fl. The Emp. Francis, as Grand Duke of Tuscany, inherited the jewel, and caused it to be removed from Florence hither. It weighs 133 carats. There is another diamond of great value, intended for the button of a hat; and an emerald weighing 2980 carats, brought from the Holy Land by a Duke of Austria. The chains, collars, &c., belonging to the dresses of the various Austrian orders, viz. Golden Fleece, Maria Theresa, &c., worn by the Emperor, forming a most splendid collection of brilliants, and comprising specimens of topaz, emerald, &c., unique in size and water. The priests' mass-robes worn at the foundation of the order of the Golden Fleece by Philip the Good of Burgundy, covered with embroidered figures of saints in the style of art of the period, and very well executed in the manner of the school of Van Eyck, deserve attentive examination: they are more like pictures than specimens of embroidery. Philip the Good's tankard of Eastern serpentine, bearing the name of Jehovah, with several heads of Christ on the lid, and the figure of St. Andrew, patron of the House of Burgundy. A collection of costumes of the 15th centy., belonging to persons of distinction. A crucifix, carved by *Benvenuto Cellini*. A lavoir of silver by B. C. Specimens of ancient watches, called, from their shape and the place where they were made, *Nuremberg eggs*. Gold vases and basins of the most precious workmanship: one of them is used in the baptism of the Imperial family. The sabre of Tamerlane. The swords of John Hunyady, Maximilian I., Charles V., Francis I. of France. The cradle of the King of Rome (young Napoleon), of silver gilt, presented to him by the citizens of Paris. A piece of clock-work, presented by the Landgrave of Hesse to the Empress Maria Theresa. As often as the clock strikes, figures of the Emperor and Empress and the Landgrave advance, while Fame, by an ingenious contrivance, writes in golden letters a laudatory inscription. Here may also be seen the *horoscope* of Wallenstein, a circular plate enamelled, with a lion in the centre, and some cabalistical figures and the signs of the zodiac around it.

The *Imperial Riding School* (entrance in the Josephsplatz) is a building remarkable for its size and for the architectural beauty of its interior, designed by Fischer of Erlach. The roof is considered a masterpiece of carpentry. Court fêtes, on a grand scale, are sometimes celebrated in it; and concerts, composed of between 800 and 900 musicians, have been given in it. The hours for riding are from 10 to 12. Some of the nobility, and even of the princes, may not unfrequently be seen here.

The *Imperial Coach-House*, under the Library, contains the state carriages: that used at the coronation at Milan, Prague, &c., is beautifully painted on the panels; it was made for Maria

Theresa, whose state sledge, in which she used to drive upon the Danube, as well as her sedan-chair, are shown here.

Between the Burg and the palace of the Archduke Albert runs a long corridor, called *Augustiner Gang*, communicating with the bastion and the Augustine Church; in it are situated the two following collections:—

√ The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* (Münz und Antiken Cabinet). Open Mon. and Fri. at 10. Cards of admission must have been previously requested. It includes bronzes, terracottas, mosaics, ancient and modern gems, coins, and medals. It contains several very celebrated cameos and intaglios, which have been described by the Abbé Eckhel. Among them the Apotheosis of Augustus, an onyx, 8¾ in. in diameter, is perhaps the finest cameo in the world, remarkable alike for beautiful workmanship, historical interest (as the heads are portraits of the Emperor and his family), and for its large size; only 2 larger are known to exist. It cost the Emperor Rudolph II. 12,000 ducats. Alexander the Great and Roxalana, and a head of Tiberius, are also very fine; and a Byzantine cameo, bearing on one side the Creation, on the other the Crucifixion, is curious. Here is likewise a unique cup of oriental agate, 28½ in. in diameter, which formed part of the dowry of Mary of Burgundy, wife of the Emp. Maximilian; a collection of Baphomets, or talismans of the Templars; and a tablet of bronze, on which is engraved a senatus consultum (Roman Act of Parliament), prohibiting Bacchanalian ceremonies, dated in the year of Rome 567, or B.C. 186 (Livy, xxxix. 8-18). It was probably hung up in some public place at Rome.

The celebrated salt-cellar made by *Benvenuto Cellini* for Francis I., whose arms and initials it still bears, has been transferred hither from the Ambras Collection. It is an undoubted work of the artist, who has thus described it in his Life:—"I had represented the sea and the earth both in a sitting posture, the legs of one placed between those of the other, as certain arms of the sea enter the land, and certain necks of land jut out into the sea. The manner in which I designed them was as follows: I put a trident into the rt. hand of the figure that represented the sea, and in the l. a bark of exquisite workmanship, which was to hold the salt; under this figure were its 4 sea-horses, the form of which in the breast and fore feet resembled that of a horse, and all the hind part, from the middle, that of a fish. The fishes' tails were entwined with each other in a manner very pleasing to the eye, and the whole group was placed in a striking attitude. This figure was surrounded by a variety of fishes of different species and other sea animals. The undulation of the water was properly exhibited, and likewise enamelled with its true colours. The earth I represented by a beautiful female figure, holding a cornucopia in her hand, entirely naked, like the other male figure: in her l. hand she held a little temple, the architecture of the Ionic order, and the workmanship very nice; this was intended to put the pepper in. Under this female figure I exhibited most of the finest animals which the earth produces; and the rocks I partly enamelled and partly left in gold. I then fixed the work on a base of black ebony, of a proper thickness, and there I placed 4 golden figures in more than mezzo-rilievo; these were intended to represent Night and Day; and there was one likewise for Evening, and another for the Morning. There were also 4 other figures of the 4 principal Winds, of the same size, the workmanship and enamel of which were elegant to the last degree. When I showed the King this piece of work, he burst into an exclamation of surprise, and could never sufficiently admire it." It will be seen that the artist has not in all respects accurately described his own work. The hilt of a dagger which belonged to Charles V., of very good art, is also attributed to *Cellini*.

In another apartment is a collection of modern gems, cameos, &c. Leda and the Swan, by *Benvenuto Cellini*, is the most distinguished of these. There is also a female head, in which the art-

ist has taken advantage of appropriate colours in the stone to represent the various tints of the cheeks and hair, and a necklace, composed of 49 cameos, exquisitely carved, with portraits of the sovereigns of Austria, from Rudolph of Habsburg to Ferdinand III., &c.

The intaglios are either under glass cases or in drawers, which, being covered with glass, may be examined safely, and at the same time closely.

There is a good collection of Greek vases, 1200 in number, nearly half of which belonged to Count Lamberg.

The coins and medals amount to 140,000. Among them are 25,000 Greek, 31,000 Roman, 3000 false medals, 36,000 modern medals and coins of various European states. Some of the modern medals are of very large size. A gold medal of 360 ducats (Christian V. of Denmark, 1699); one of 315 ducats (Sigismund III. of Poland, 1632); a silver ducat of the Emperor Charles VI., weighing 6 lbs.; and an immense gold medallion of 2055 ducats, two-thirds gold, the rest silver, presented 1677 by John Wenceslaus de Ramberg (a Bohemian alchemist) to Leopold I., as a specimen of the gold which he pretended to have produced by his skill in alchemy, and by the aid of the philosopher's stone. On it is engraved the genealogy of the Austrian family.

Cabinet of Minerals.—Entrance also in the Augustiner-Gang. Open on Wed. and Sat., 10 to 1. A very fine collection, far surpassing, in many departments, every other cabinet in Europe, and well arranged. Amongst the objects to be particularised are the specimens of fossil wood from Transylvania, particularly one which has the appearance of a bundle of white fibres. The stony matter (quartz) has occupied the pores of the wood, which itself has entirely disappeared, leaving an exact cast of the sap-vessels, not thicker than hairs, and knotted in appearance. A precious opal, the largest known, from Czerwenitza, near Kaschau, weighs 17 oz. Very choice specimens of chrysolite, from Greenland; wavellite, from Brazil; Styrian arragonite, and other rare minerals. Tourmaline, including a crystal having perfect terminations at both ends. Tinore from Schlackenwald, Bohemia. Cubic crystals of magnetic iron-ore, from Gulsen, in Styria. Tellurium and gold from Nagybánya, the richest goldmine in the Austrian states. A fine collection of diamond crystals, some splendid specimens of emerald, and the most extensive and complete assemblage existing of *Aërolites*, or stones which have fallen from the sky in all parts of the globe. One of the largest, a mass 71 lbs. in weight, fell, 1751, near Agram: the descent of it was actually seen. Another fell at Tabor in 1753. A portion of the great mass still preserved at Elnbogen, near Carlsbad. There are several specimens of a shower which fell at Stannen, in Moravia, 1808, and was witnessed by hundreds of persons as they were going to church. The fall of others even more ancient is satisfactorily attested by legal documents and the testimony of witnesses taken immediately after the event, preserved in this cabinet. A geological collection of considerable extent, and a series of fossil remains, illustrate in an interesting way the geology of Austria. A bouquet of flowers, made of precious stones, for Maria Theresa, may be mentioned as another costly curiosity. These last objects are in the lecture-room.

Museum of Natural History.—Cabinet of Zoology and Botany occupies the l. side of the Josephsplatz, adjoining the library. Open Thurs., 9 to 12, with tickets obtained from the porter. A small fee will generally obtain the traveller admittance upon other days as well.

It was founded by the Emp. Francis I., and at his private expense. To the student of natural history this collection, from its extent and the choiceness of some of its specimens, must be peculiarly interesting. It is besides well arranged and well named, according to the Linnæan system; even ordinary observers will find much to interest them. In extent it far exceeds any in England, not excepting the British Museum.

The colour of the lines round the tickets marks the countries from which the specimens come, viz. yellow, Asia; blue, Africa; green, America; red, Australia and the South Sea. The European specimens are plain, except those of Austrian origin, marked with a black line. The valuable *Brazilian Museum*, also formed by the late Emperor, who sent out men of science for the purpose of making collections in all branches of natural history, is now incorporated with the Imperial Museum.

Among the mammalia (which are ill-stuffed) may be remarked the Auerochs, or wild bull, once common in Europe, and still existing in Polish and Lithuanian forests; a horse, which died in the Emperor's stables, 40 years old; another horse, covered with woolly hair like a poodle; a walrus, &c.

The Birds.—Perhaps no collection in Europe, not excepting that of the Jardin des Plantes, is so complete or extensive in the ornithological department. In some instances 7 or 8 specimens are preserved of the same bird, in order to show the changes of plumage from youth to age, the difference between male and female feathers, and the transition which takes place from the one into the other. Here are eagles from various parts of the Austrian dominions; the white eagle (Falco albus), shot near the fields of Asperne and Essling, where these birds are numerous; the Lämmergeier, from the Alps; Vultur fulvus, from Hungary; hooded falcons, used in hawking in the time of the Emp. Joseph II., with their hoods and bells; the horned owl, from the Wiener Wald; a monstrous goose and a pigeon, each with 4 legs; an interesting series of nests and eggs. The other departments of natural history—amphibia, fishes, corals, mollusca, and shells—are equally rich. Among the fish, the tribe of salmon and sturgeon from the Danube and other rivers of Europe is very complete; the entozoa (intestinal worms) are unrivalled. The collection of comparative anatomy is also very good. The insects are not inferior; they are shut up in cabinets, but are shown readily to students or amateurs of this branch of science.

In botanical collections and herbaria, gathered literally from all quarters of the globe, this museum yields to none, though this department is less exposed to view. The Herbarium is on the 4th floor of the same building as the rest of the collections. Men of science and students of natural history will find ready access to the collection *at all times*, and most willing assistance, on applying to the directors of the several cabinets.

†The ** *Imperial Arsenal*—Kaiserliches Zeughaus—close to the upper Belvedere, and the Gratz, Trieste, and Raab Railway Station, nearly the highest ground about Vienna, was erected 1855. It is the most striking as well as the most extensive modern building in Vienna, of brick, measuring 650 ft. in front by nearly 2000 ft. in depth—a massive and useful range of buildings. At the 4 corners are great casemated barracks, and between them storehouses, forming a quadrangle, within which stand residence for the commandant, church, hospital. Here are manufactories of every sort of weapons, fire-arms, swords, bayonets; workshops, engine-house, laboratory, cannon-foundry, and boring works employing 2000 men. The most splendid edifice is the * *Armoury*, containing one of the largest and finest collections of arms and ancient armour in Europe. It is open to the public daily (8 till 12) by tickets, which are given out at the office of the Minister of War (Kriegs-Ministerium), on the Hof, No. 17.

The enormous chain of 8000 links, which the Turks threw across the Danube, near Buda, for the purpose of interrupting the navigation of the river in 1529, is hung in festoons round the walls of the court-yard.

On the ground floor is kept a quantity of cannon of various ages, countries, and calibre. One piece, taken at Belgrade in 1717, is 24 ft. long, and projects a ball weighing 124 lbs. Another, a small field-piece, is called "die Amsel," the blackbird. In the upper rooms 150,000 stand of arms are tastefully arranged and disposed in figures with

much ingenuity, so as to form decorations for the interior, but at the same time to be ready for immediate use. There is a great store of ancient weapons of various dates, and, above all, a large collection of suits of armour actually worn by illustrious persons, though some of the stories told by the guide who shows this collection must not be entirely relied on. The suits of armour attributed to early Austrian princes are very fine; though many of them, like those in the Tower, certainly did not belong to the persons to whom they are given. The following objects will be regarded with peculiar interest:—The buff-coat, of elk-skin, worn by the great Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lützen, penetrated by the bullet which caused his death; General Montecuculi's coat of mail; the field-marshal's uniform of Prince Schwarzenberg; Marlborough's arms; the uniform and orders of Marshal Radetsky, under a glass case; the balloon used by the French Marshal Jourdan to reconnoitre the Austrian army, previously to the battle of Fleurus; the keys of the city of Lyons. A great number of standards taken by the Austrians during the war: 100 are French, of the days of the Revolution; many Polish and Prussian; a flag carried by the Italian Carbonari, with the words "Indipendenza o morte;" and several French eagles; also a tree of Liberty, with the red cap, and the colours of the 33rd regiment of French infantry, taken at Culm; Sobieski's armour. Many trophies conquered from the Turks, as standards, horse-tails, weapons, &c. The green standard of Mahomet, captured in 1683, in the memorable battle gained by John Sobieski, which broke up the siege of Vienna. Do not omit seeing the elegant *Chapel*, with the statue of the Virgin rescued from the old arsenal; also the view from the *Flag-Tower*. Within its walls are fortified barracks for 10,000 men, a park of artillery, a manufactory of firearms, a depôt of military stores—in short, everything requisite for the supply of a large army.

The *Town Arsenal*—Bürgerliches Zeughaus—on the Renngasse, is shown Mon. and Thurs., from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 6 P.M. It was commenced in 1584, and completed in 1672; it contained arms for 34,000 civic guards, which were stolen and distributed to the mob at the Vienna revolution, but have since been restored. There are suits of armour of various periods. Here are also preserved an immense blood-red standard, taken from the Turks, in 1684, by the Duke of Lorraine; the head of the Vizir Kara Mustapha, with the cord by which he was strangled on his return from his disastrous expedition to Vienna; and his shirt, or shroud (Todtenhemd), covered with Arabic inscriptions, derived principally from the Koran. At the taking of Belgrade, his body was disinterred, his head separated from it, and transferred to Vienna. The colours taken by the Archduke Charles, at Caldiero, 1805. The bust and uniform of Marshal Loudon are also shown here.

The *Belvedere Palace*, No. 544 in the Rennweg, was built by Prince Eugene of Savoy, who resided in it during the latter years of his life. It consists of two buildings, the Upper and Lower Belvedere, situated at the foot and at the summit of a gentle eminence, the intervening slope being occupied by a fine public garden.

N.B. To the Belvedere is a long walk of nearly 2 m. from St. Stephans Platz. It is a good plan to take one of the Süd-Bahn omnibuses, fare 10 kr., which set you down at the Upper Belvedere.

The Lower Belvedere contains the *Ambras Collection* of ancient armour, paintings, jewels, &c.; so named from the Castle of Ambras, in Tyrol, where it was originally placed, and from which it was removed in 1796, and placed here in 1806. (See Rte. 229 A.)

It is open to the public Tues. and Fri., from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 6 P.M., in summer; Oct. and Nov. from 9 till 2. In winter it is closed. It is shown daily to strangers, who, on days

not public, give a small fee to the attendant: a catalogue may be purchased at the door. The Hall is occupied by a *Collection of antique Sculptures*, removed from the Imperial Palace. The best things among them are—the *Sarcophagus of the Fugger Family*, with bas-reliefs of the Battle of the Amazons; and a bronze statue of Hermes, found in Carinthia, near Maria Saal, in the Zollfeld: they are both of the best period of Grecian art; and it is curious to find that the Romans had transported such works even to their remotest provinces. Euterpe; the drapery is well executed. A Torso of Cupid. Several Roman helmets of bronze, in fine preservation, which were dug up at Marburg, in Styria. Among the terracottas a statue of Pallas, half the size of life, in the stiff early style of art, found in Sicily.

The *Egyptian Museum*, recently deposited under the same roof, and open on the same days, contains, besides papyri, mummies, tablets, &c., a curious figure of a sphinx with 3 heads, of white marble, probably of the time of the Ptolemies.

**The *Ambras Museum* was formed in the latter part of the 16th centy. (about 1560), by Archduke Ferdinand, son of the Emp. Ferdinand I., who, having a taste for art and antiquities, obtained from his friends and contemporary European monarchs suits of armour, original portraits, and other curiosities belonging to them, or to the persons of renown attached to their courts and persons, including most of the celebrated men of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. To many of them he wrote autograph letters; which, together with the replies, have been carefully preserved, and serve to prove the authenticity of this the *most interesting historical collection of ancient armour* (chiefly of the 16th century) *in Europe*. The Museum occupies 7 apartments; 3 of these are filled with ancient armour. The plan of the arrangement is as follows:—the 1st room contains almost wholly suits of armour belonging to the members and connexions of the Imperial family; the 2nd, those of distinguished German princes and nobles; the 3rd, those of Italian and Spanish princes and nobles. The most remarkable, out of 143 suits which belonged to princes and great men, appear to be—

In the 1*st Apartment*, the helmet of Francis I. of France; the armour of the Emp. Maximilian, for man and horse, with the Imperial arms emblazoned in full; the bridal armour of the Archduke Ferdinand; the suits of Don John of Austria, and Philip II. of Spain; the helmet and sabre of Zrinyi, so celebrated for his heroic defence of Szigeth against the Turks, 1566; Stephan Bathory, 1586; Christian Count Fugger, 1615.

2*nd Apartment*.—On the walls on the l., between the windows, Turkish spoils: the horse-tail standard and quiver which belonged to the Grand Vizir, Kara Mustapha, who was strangled; the steel armour of Maurice, Elector of Saxony; another suit of the Stadtholder, Maurice Prince of Orange; a steel suit fluted with gold, of Matthias Lang, Archbishop of Salzburg; the armour of Scanderbeg; the battle-axe or tomahawk of Montezuma, Emp. of Mexico; the standard and weapons of Stephen Fadinger, the leader of the rebellious peasantry, 1626, brought from Linz; the steel suit of Albert the Bear, Elector of Brandenburg, plaited like a petticoat. Here, and also in the

3*rd Apartment*, are the suits used at the tournament, with rests for the lance attached to them, remarkable for their enormous weight. They are curious memorials of ancient chivalry and the manners of the middle ages.

The most superb suit in the collection is that of Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma (1592), with gilt bas-reliefs on a black ground, very remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship. The arms arranged in the niches belonged, for the most part, to celebrated Italian princes, Visconti, Doria, Sforza, &c. Among these, Nos. 92, 104, 106, 108, 109, 112, 115, and 122, are particularly worthy of attention.

4th Apartment is a gallery of curious old paintings, chiefly portraits, poor in execution, but valuable since they are contemporary portraits, and probably good resemblances, the greater part having been taken at the request of the founder of the collection.

The genealogical tree of Rudolph of Habsburg; a portrait of him taken from his monument at Speier, now destroyed: portraits of Maximilian I.; his Queen, Mary of Burgundy; Philip II. of Spain; Charles V.; his mother Johanna; his son Don John of Austria; Francis I.; Mary Queen of Scots; Andrew Doria; Philippina Welser, the beautiful wife of the founder of this collection; Charles V. when a child, with his two sisters, one of them holding a doll. The 3 Imperial brides of sovereigns of the House of Habsburg, whose dowries were kingdoms including what are still some of the noblest provinces of the empire, whose marriage gave rise to these lines:—

Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;
Nam quæ Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus.

The portraits of European princes, 130 in number, extend from Rudolph of Habsburg to Queen Anne of England. There are also 900 small portraits of distinguished personages.

The *5th Apartment* is a museum of natural objects and works of art. It contains minerals, animals, &c.; the head and horns of a stag, enclosed in the trunk of a tree, and completely overgrown by it, so that only the extremities of the antlers project; many Roman antiquities, dug up in Tyrol, on the site of the ancient stations Veldidena (now Wilten), and Mattrejium (now Mattrey); among them, 2 fragments, in bronze, of an Agrarian law, one of them dating as far back as 114 years B.C., and an immense nail 2 ft. long, and weighing 42 lbs., from the Pantheon.

In the case marked 11 are some admirable carvings in wood: the best are the rape of the Sabines, and a battle-piece, by *Colin*, the artist who sculptured Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck. These deserve minute examination. Here are kept the trappings belonging to hawking in old times. A collection of musical instruments used in the middle ages, the very names of some of which are now forgotten. A set of toys made for the children of Francis I. of France and Eleanor of Austria.

The *6th Room* contains a most dazzling display of jewellery, trinkets, cups cut out of precious stones, carvings, plate of costly workmanship, and enamels. In the same apartment are preserved—a portrait of Charles V. by *Titian;* another of Charles IX. of France, by Clouet. A most elaborately ornamented suit of armour, which belonged to Charles V.; the shield of iron is ornamented with a representation in relief of a combat of wild beasts; the spurs and the stirrups are the work of the celebrated armourer Negroli of Milan;—a cross-bow, the stock of which is inlaid with ivory, covered with etchings and engravings by A. Dürer, who has inscribed his well-known monogram underneath.

In a separate apartment there is a collection of dresses from various countries, now packed up. The most curious are those brought from the South Sea by Captain Cook.

The ** *Imperial Picture Gallery*, in the *Upper Belvedere*, at the upper end of the gardens. The terrace in front commands one of the most pleasing views of Vienna. The entrance is at the back of the building. The gallery is open from 9 till 12 A.M., and from 3 till 5 P.M., on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday. A small fee will procure admission on other days. The gallery is closed during the month of Oct. and from 1st Nov. to 10th April is open from 10 till 2.

Artists will obtain a ready admittance at all times, by application to the director or custodes.

This gallery ranks second only to that of Dresden in all Germany. It is very rich in the Italian and Old German schools.

The pictures, about 1800 in number, are arranged according to schools. An excellent catalogue of the works of

the old masters, by Director Engert, is sold in the entrance-hall — price 1 fl. 50 krs. As you enter from the staircase, upon the first floor of the palace, the Italian are in the rooms on the rt. hand of the high marble hall; the Flemish and Dutch on the l. A few of the most striking works are here enumerated.

1st Room. Venetian School.—Paul Veronese: 50, A Holy Family, with Saints Catherine and Barbara. 33, Catherine Cornaro, Queen of Cyprus; and many other fine portraits by him and *Tintoretto*, particularly 38, the Doge Nicolò da Ponte.—*Giorgione:* 6, Three men in Oriental costume, called the Eastern Geometers: it is said that the painter died before he completed this picture, and that Sebastiano del Piombo finished it (1512) after his death.—*Palma the Elder:* 10, Portrait of Gaston de Foix.

2nd Room. Venetian.—Titian: 19, The celebrated Ecce Homo; a large picture, in which the artist has introduced portraits of the Emp. Charles V. in armour, of Sultan Solyman, of his friend Aretino as Pilate, and of himself. This masterpiece formed part of the collection of Charles I. of England, sold by Oliver Cromwell. 32, The Entombment. 36, Danaë. 39, The Virgin and Child—before her St. Jerome reading, St. Stephen with a palm-branch, and St. George with a lance—displays a nobleness of character. 45, A Holy Family; St. John presenting fruit to the Saviour. 62, The Woman taken in Adultery. Many inimitable portraits, particularly Nos. 37, 40, 44. His own portrait. 46, John Frederick, Elector of Saxony. 51, The Emp. Charles V.—*Il Moretto:* 7, Sta. Justina, one of the best works of the master: the expression of the saint is full of sweetness and innocence. The kneeling figure is Ercole, D. of Ferrara.

3rd Room. Roman School.—Raphael: 55, The Virgin, Child, and St. John in a meadow; with the date MDVI. on the hem of the Virgin's robe. 53, The Repose in Egypt. 51, A good copy of the picture at Madrid, called the Spasimo di Sicilia.—*Salvator Rosa:* 54, 56, Two battle-pieces.

4th Room. Florentine School.—Fra Bartolomeo: 17, Virgin and Child. 29, The Presentation in the Temple, with the date 1516; a very fine picture, upon which Rubens formed his style of painting.—*Wilkie*, 365.—*Christoforo Allori:* 20, Judith with the head of Holofernes.

5th Room. Bolognese School.—Agost. Caracci: 17, St. Francis receiving the five wounds.—*Francesco Francia:* 18, A Holy Family.—*Guido Reni:* 24, The Magdalen before a Crucifix.—*Guercino:* 19, St. John the Baptist in the Desert, considered to be one of his best works; 32, The Prodigal Son.

6th Room. Bolognese and Lombard Schools.—Ann. Caracci: 12, Christ and the Woman of Samaria; as well worth attentive examination as any picture in the gallery.—*Correggio:* 19, Io and the Cloud. 21, Ganymede.—*Francheschini:* 17, Charity.—*Parmiggiano:* 20, A Cupid.—22, Portrait of Malatesta Baglioni.—*Murillo:* 27, St. John as a child, with the lamb.—*And. Mantegna:* 42 to 45, and 47 to 50, Triumph of Julius Cæsar; cartoons of the same subjects as those in Hampton Court by this master.

7th Room. Neapolitan and other Schools.—Antonello di Messina: 59, Angels weeping over the body of our Saviour.

Flemish and Dutch Schools. On the l. of the Marble Hall. 1st Room.—Hoogstraeten: 9, A grizly-faced old Jew looking out of a window. One wall is nearly covered with portraits by *Rembrandt;* 34, his Mother, and 37, himself, are good.

2nd Room.—Landscapes by *Ruysdael, Moucheron, Cuyp, Poussin.—Backhuysen:* 53, The Port of Amsterdam. *Hobbima*, &c.

3rd Room.—Vandyke: 2, The Infant

Saviour crowning St. Rosalia: one of the best and most justly celebrated of the painter's works. 30, St. Francis in Ecstacy, and a number of unrivalled portraits. 4 and 5, Prince Rupert and his Brother when Children. 10, An Officer, displays the highest excellence. 21, Charles I. of England (?). 24, Countess of Solms. 28, A Jesuit.

4th Room, entirely filled with works of *Rubens:* 1, St. Ignatius Loyola casting out Evil Spirits, a most effective picture; a foreshortened figure of a maniac on the ground is quite extraordinary. 3, St. Francis Xavier raising the dead and healing the sick among the Indians. "These two pictures are scarcely surpassed, for impressive effect, by any works of Rubens."—*W.* 8, St. Ambrose denying the Emp. Theodosius admission into the Church at Milan on account of his Thessalian Massacre; "touched upon by Vandyke, and the better for every touch," says Sir Thomas Lawrence. 2, The Assumption of the Virgin. 11, His own Portrait. 12, Sketch for the picture of St. Francis Xavier; and 14, for that of St. Ignatius. 15, Titian's Mistress, a copy by Rubens. 18, The Archduchess Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII.

The next room, called the White Cabinet, is filled with flower and fruit pieces. The Green Cabinet contains, *Gerard Dow:* 20, The Water Doctor, capital. 52, An old Woman with a Flower-pot.—*G. Terburg:* 49, A Lady writing.—*A. Van der Velde:* 87, Landscape; Ruins of a Temple in the background; in front, Cattle and Water.—*Balthasar Denner:* 104, Head of an old Man, and 103, Head of an old Woman; remarkable for the microscopic minuteness with which every hair and wrinkle is made out.

5th Room. — *Rubens*: 1, Madonna, considered to be his best work in the gallery: before her kneels Ildefonso Archbishop of Toledo, whilst to the right and left are portraits of the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Clara Isabella, together with their respective patron-saints, St. Albert (dressed in the robes of a Cardinal) and St. Clara. 6, The Repentant Magdalen. 7, The Feast of Venus, "a very beautiful and highly poetical conception." 11, Portrait of Helena Forman, his second wife, "entering a bath, partially covered with a brown cloak. One of his most exquisite portraits, for the careful execution and brilliancy of colouring." 13, Landscape in a Storm, with figures of Baucis and Philemon.

6th Room.—Teniers: 3, A Peasant's Marriage. 16, The Village Fête; figures of the painter and his family. 34, Interior of the Picture Gallery of the Archduke Leopold at Brussels, of which Teniers was keeper (1662). The pictures here represented are for the most part now in the Belvedere. Many landscapes, interiors of alehouses, &c., of great excellence. 51, The Fête of the Archers (Crossbowmen), in the Place du Sablon, Brussels, 1652; Teniers himself in the foreground.

7th Room. Scholars of Rubens and *Spanish School.—Velazquez:* 25, Portrait of Philip IV. of Spain. 35, 36, 37, Portraits.—*Ant. More:* Some good portraits.

Second Floor—Right Hand.

1st Room.—The *Old German School*, from the earliest times, beginning with *Thomas von Mutina, Wurmser von Strasburg, Theodoric of Prague;* many of them only curious as illustrative of the history of art.—*Matthew Grünewald:* 12, The Emp. Maximilian; his Wife, Mary of Burgundy; his Son, Philip I.; and his Grandsons, Charles V. and Ferdinand I.—*Albert Dürer:* 13, Emperor Maximilian; taken the year of his death. 15, The Martyrdom of the 10,000 Christians under Sapor II., King of Persia, painted in 1508, a picture of extraordinary power, in which every form of death and torture is represented. In the centre stands Dürer with his friend Pirkheimer. A paper in Dürer's hand bears his monogram and the date

1508. 18, The Holy Trinity, encircled by a crowd of Patriarchs, Saints, Martyrs, and Angels, in the act of adoration; below, a Landscape, and Dürer's figure in one corner. There is a majesty and impressive dignity in the countenance of the Deity, which no painter who ever attempted a subject so far above all painting has probably surpassed. 26, 28, The Virgin and Child. 29, Portrait of a young man; on the back the artist has painted an ugly shrew with a bag of gold, evidently a sly allusion to a mercenary marriage. 30, Portrait of a merchant of Nuremberg, painted 2 years before the artist's death. Persons unacquainted with the paintings of Albert Dürer will be astonished at the superiority and magnificence of his works preserved in this collection: here alone can his great powers be fully appreciated. — *Lucas Cranach:* 25, Portrait of Luther; and 34, of Melanchthon; 63, of Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony. — *Hans Holbein:* Many admirable portraits. 61, Jane Seymour. 62, J. Chambers, Physician of Henry VIII. 100, Erasmus. 83, A capital Head of a Man. — *Wohlgemuth:* 47, An altar-piece with 4 doors, St. Jerome and the Lion, and other Saints.—*Martin Schön:* 81, The Crucifixion. The grief of the Virgin is depicted with perfect truth and pathos. The woman at the side is also exquisitely painted, in a soft manner. On the doors are St. Veronica and the Magdalen.

2nd Room.—Old Flemish School, beginning with *Van Eyck. Q. Matsys:* 44, A fine Head.

3rd Room.—Ditto continued. Several paintings (landscapes) by *Lucas Van Valkenberg,* a rare and little known master, deserve notice.

4th Room.—Ditto.

The four corresponding rooms on the l. side of the staircase are filled with modern works, and give a tolerable notion of the present state of art in Austria, and of the new school of painting in Germany. *Schnorr's* picture of Faust and Margaret; *Peter Krafft's* departure and return of a soldier; *Gauerman's* Landscapes deserve particular notice. Here also is a curious representation of the House of Commons in 1793, with portraits of Pitt and Fox.

On the Ground Floor, on two sides of a grand hall, are suites of rooms filled with Italian masters, with Flemish and Dutch pictures, and with works of modern artists. An enlargement of the building is projected.

The *Botanical Garden* is also in the Rennweggasse, on the same side as the Unter Belvedere, but farther on.

* The *Picture Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein,* in his uninhabited summer Palace in the Alsergrund, is most liberally thrown open to the public every week-day at any hour but that of dinner, *i.e.* 12 to 3, on application at the porter's lodge, paying a small fee to the guardian of the gallery.

It consists of 1484 pictures, among which are valuable specimens of almost every school of art, and many of the very first excellence. They are not well arranged, and there is no printed catalogue; but the names of the painters are inscribed on the frames. The following are amongst the *chefs-d'œuvre* of this gallery.

Franceschini: Many excellent paintings by this artist, who resided long with one of the Princes Liechtenstein. —*Raphael:* A Holy Family, in a circle, very fine; Portrait of Perugino.—*Titian:* Francis I. at Pavia; and one or two fine portraits. — *Correggio:* Cupid asleep in the lap of Venus, who is holding her finger to her lip; a fine example of this master. — *Leonardo da Vinci:* Christ bearing the Cross; a masterpiece.—*Perugino:* A Virgin in Prayer.—*Fr. Francia:* Virgin and Child; the Virgin holds a flower. —*Cæsare da Sesto:* Christ bearing the Cross.—*Guido:* Infant Christ asleep on a Cross; an example of the painter's best period; A Nativity; The Magdalene holding a green Vase; Charity.—*Andrea del Sarto:* A Holy Family.—*Parmigiano:* A Holy Family.—*Perino*

della Vaga: A Holy Family; The Marriage of St. Catherine; A Female Saint, a very fine picture.—*Caravaggio:* A Woman playing on the Lute.—*Giorgione:* Lucretia Borgia regarding a sketch of Lucretia, with an inscription.—*Domenichino:* A Sibyl; Venus and the Graces.—*Rubens:* A series of six pictures representing the History of Decius, cost 80,000 fl., valued at 6000 guineas. "Most striking, bold, vigorous, and rapid; though wanting delicacy, they yet have such freshness of tone as appears to outshine all other masters."—*W.* The Assumption of the Virgin; — Rubens' two Sons, "standing together in a confiding and graceful attitude. It is difficult to know whether most to admire the life in the heads, the clearness and force in the colouring, or the careful execution and admirable empasto;" it is one of the best and most finished works of this great master; unequalled for the character of youth. His Wife in a Mirror.—*Vandyke:* Portrait of Wallenstein, full of the character of the man; admirable as a painting, and highly interesting in an historical point of view. On the pillar on the l. of the picture is inscribed ÆT°. 32, 1624. Several other good portraits. A Dead Christ; A Holy Family.—*Van der Helst:* A very fine picture of this rare master.

In the upper rooms are arranged the works of the old German School, and a very rich series they are.—*Albert Dürer:* Four Portraits of Austrian Princes.—*Nic. Poussin:* Virgin holding the Infant Jesus by the arm; St. John stooping to kiss him, copied from a painting by Raphael in the Bridgewater Gallery.—*Schneyders:* One room is entirely filled with hunting-pieces, game, fruit, &c., by this painter. Two stag-hounds deserve mention.—*Wouvermans:* Robbers.—*G. Dow:* A Portrait of himself, as large as life.—*Hobbima:* A Road through a Wood.

The collection of engravings belonging to the Prince is also very fine.

Picture Gallery of Count Czernin, Josephstadt, Glacis, No. 213, consists of more than 300 pictures. The majority are of the Dutch School. The choicest paintings are:—A Cattle Piece, with Peasants near a Cottage, by *Paul Potter*, the pearl of this collection.—*Rembrandt's* Mother.—*G. Dow:* A wonderful effect of Candlelight.—*Titian:* An Angel appearing to an old man kneeling.—*Holbein:* Female Portrait with hands crossed. Admission is readily granted.

The *Picture Gallery of Count Schönborn*, Renngasse, is not now shown. Here is a remarkable picture by *Rembrandt*—the blinding of Samson by the Philistines. It is, however, a subject too horrible for the pencil, but wonderfully treated as regards the effect of light. The collection is not very large, but contains some choice specimens; a Head, by *Carlo Dolce;* Cattle Pieces, by *Cuyp*, &c.

The *Imp. Academy of Fine Arts* (K. K. Akademie der Bildenden Künste), Annagasse, No. 3, founded by Leopold I. as a school of instruction in all departments of art, contains a good collection of pictures, including the cabinet which formerly belonged to Count Lamberg, presented by him to this institution. It is shown on Saturday by tickets on application. A sleeping Venus by *Titian*, several *Claudes*, *Paul Potters*, and *Ruysdaels*, and three pictures by *Murillo*, are the choicest works. The number of students in this academy varies between 1000 and 1200, who are instructed gratuitously in all the branches of art, from its simpler elements up to the most accomplished practice. There is an annual exhibition of modern paintings at the academy in the month of April.

The *Schönfeld Museum*, belonging to Baron Dietrich, 673, Bäckerstrasse, contains a part of the famous collection formed by the Emp. Rudolph II. at Prague, and includes Wallenstein's Crucifix (Vesperbild), said to be carved by A. Dürer; Adam and Eve, a unique specimen of sculpture, by *Dürer;* the parabolic mirror of Regiomontanus; a set of chessmen turned by the E Rudolph himself, and an ori

MS. on parchment of the 'Biblia pauperum.'

* *Count Harrach*, Freiung, has also a very choice cabinet of paintings, including works of Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, and Velasquez. It is open to visitors on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 10 till 4.

Mr. Arthaber has a collection of modern paintings, including the Bride's Toilet, by *Wilkie*. *Lessings:* Huss before the Council of Constance. Fine Landscapes by *Gauerman*. It is at Ober-Döbling, Tullnerhof. Tickets may be had at Gerold's, and at Mr. Arthaber's Comtoir, Stephans-platz.

The Public Institutions of all kinds for the benefit of the people in Vienna are endowed and supported on a very enlarged and liberal scale. Few continental capitals can vie with it in the number and extent of its hospitals, schools, &c. The prisons, though less numerous and extensive than elsewhere, are well managed.

The *Polytechnic Institute* (open on Saturday, 9 to 12), a handsome structure facing the Glacis, on the left in going towards the suburb called Wieden, was established by the late Emp. Francis in 1816, to afford instruction in the arts and practical sciences, as well as in trade, commerce, and manufactures, to 500 pupils. It is an interesting and useful establishment for the encouragement of national industry, which deserves to be seen. It has interesting collections:—1, Of the best specimens of Austrian arts and manufactures. 2, A laboratory and collection of philosophical instruments. 3, Models of buildings and machinery. 4, A library, &c. &c. The main objects of this institution—the promotion of national industry and the improvement of Austrian manufactures—have undoubtedly been attained through its means. In the same building is a collection called the *Technologische Museum*, consisting of specimens of the productions of various manufactures in the various stages which the different objects pass through; also of machinery, steam-engines, and various mechanical inventions. It is open daily from 9 to 5.

In the *Imperial Printing Office* (Hof und Staats-Druckerei), 913, Singer Strasse, an extensive and well managed establishment, employing 800 men, not only the ordinary processes of printing, but those of stereotyping, type-casting, nature and colour-printing; and all the most improved photographic processes of the day, may be seen to great advantage. It requires 1½ hr. to see through the whole.

The *Normal School of St. Anne*, 3, Annagasse, was established by Maria Theresa as a pattern for all others in her dominions. Persons interested in the subject of National Education may here obtain an insight into the system followed in Austria and her dependent states. It may be a matter of surprise to many to be informed that the attention of the Austrian government was turned to this important national subject nearly half a century before it received any serious consideration from that of England, and that the country (especially the hereditary dominions of the Austrian crown) has reaped important benefit from it, so that not only are the lower orders far better instructed than they are in Great Britain, but a person who cannot read, or one uninstructed in the principles of religion, is hardly to be met with even in the lowest classes. Orphans, children of soldiers, or of parents too poor to pay for their schooling, are taught gratuitously. The schoolmasters are supported by the fees paid by the scholars; but out of every 100 pupils the teacher is compelled to instruct 25 children of indigent persons gratuitously, the government providing them with school-books. One-tenth of the population in Vienna attend schools.

The *University* was founded in 1237, but was totally re-organised in the reign of Maria Theresa (1752-1756, under the direction of her physician, Van Swieten. The old buildings near St. Stephen's, where such folly was enacted in 1848, have been converted into barracks, and a new University

building has been erected on the Universitätsplatz. It has a larger number of students than any other in Germany, the number registered in 1866 (winter semester) was 3394: viz. in Theology 252; in Philosophy 481; in Medicine (including surgery and pharmacy) 1135; and in Law and Political Economy 1072; together with 454 students who were registered as "Ausserordentlich," *i.e.* who do not devote themselves to any particular study. The professers, 112 in number, all receive fixed stipends from the state: they are allowed to give private instruction, and to receive extra fees from students who are Austrian subjects, but cannot take private pupils who are *not* Austrian subjects without express permission (allerhoechsten Bewilligung) from the Emperor himself. The Theological, Surgical, and Veterinary courses are delivered gratuitously; but the student has to pay a fee of 18 fl. for attendance on the lectures in Philosophy, and 30 fl. for those of Medicine and Jurisprudence. The University of Vienna is celebrated over the Continent as a School of Medicine.

Besides the University there is another medical institution here, for the instruction of army surgeons, named after its founder, the Emp. Joseph II., *The Josephinum*, in the Alsergrund suburb, Währingergasse, 221. It is richly furnished with library and museums. The most remarkable collection is an extensive series of anatomical preparations in wax, exhibiting the diseases and conformations of the human frame, made by the Chevalier Fontana of Florence, occupying 7 or 8 rooms. It is shown to the public (not to females) on Saturdays, before 12: admittance is granted at other times to medical men and students.

The *New Exchange* and *Bank Buildings* (Perstel, archt.), begun 1860, in the Herrngasse and Freyung, 240. It is richly decorated inside with painting and sculpture; outside with statues, &c.

The *General Hospital*, Allgemeine Krankenhaus, in the Alser Vorstadt, 195, is an enormous building, founded by the Emp. Joseph II., containing 19 quadrangles, 131 sick chambers, and is capable of holding 3000 patients. It receives annually 30,500.

Connected with the Hospital are: *a.* The *Ophthamic Hospital* (Augenheil Institut); *b.* The *Asylum for the Insane* (Irrenheil-Institut), a handsome structure opened 1851; admirable in its arrangements, capable of receiving 400 patients; *c.* the Lying-in-Hospital, *Gebäranstalt*, to which women are admitted in the most secret manner, and, unseen by any individual, will receive every medical assistance and every care, and, having recovered, may quit the house perfectly undiscovered. The child is either taken by the mother or left to be placed in the Foundling Hospital. The child is not left at the door, as in France, but is taken into the office and registered, and the mother receives a ticket, by presenting which she may at any time reclaim her offspring; which is otherwise, at a proper age, put to some useful trade or made a soldier. Nearly 17,000 children are supported in the Foundling Hospital at one time, at a cost of more than 40,000*l.* per annum, and about 8000 enter in a year. The mortality among the children is great.

The study and practice of *Ophthalmic Surgery* has been carried to the highest perfection in Vienna.

There is a public examination of the pupils of the Blind Asylum, *Blinden-Institut*, Josephstadt, Kaiserstrasse, 188, every Thursday from 10 to 12.

The *Deaf* and *Dumb* are instructed and attended to, with almost paternal care, in an institution founded by Joseph II., 1779 (Wieden, Favoritenstrasse, 162); the poor gratuitously. They are not abandoned when their education is finished, but are provided for in a suitable manner. Those who have talents are placed in public offices, and are generally intrusted by the government with affairs of state in which secrecy is required. The public examination, which takes place every Saturday, 10 to 12, is worth attending.

The writer of this notice visited, with much gratification, the *Hospital of the Charitable Brothers* (Spital der barmherzigen Brüder), Leopoldstadt, No. 229. It is an institution deserving high commendation, both on account of the order, cleanliness, and good management observed in it, and for the liberality of its plan, which throws it open equally to the sick of all nations and religions—Jews, Turks, and heretics. The brothers are in the habit of soliciting alms of strangers after their arrival in Vienna, and invite them to ascertain for themselves the character of the establishment by personal inspection.

Invalidenhaus, the Chelsea Hospital of Vienna, outside of the Stubenthor, was established on its present footing by Joseph II. for 800 old soldiers. In the great hall are two large pictures by P. Krafft of the battles of Leipzig and Aspern. The building is thrown open to the public on the 14th of October, the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig. Strangers who are curious to see it are admitted at all times.

Near the Invalidenhaus is the large New Custom-house, *Zoll-gebaude*, and in the same part of the town (Landstrasse, Rabengasse, 541), the Veterinary College, *Thierarznei - Institut*, which for those who take an interest in such establishments is well worth a visit.

At Währing, on the W. side of Vienna, in the village cemetery, is the *tomb of Beethoven* (died 1827); his simple family name is inscribed in letters of gold on an obelisk, ornamented with a lyre, and surrounded by acacias.

Promenades.—The Viennese neither want the inclination nor the means of amusing themselves in the open air.

The morning promenade of the Viennese, from May to October, is outside of the Karolinenthor, on the *Wasser-Glacis*, so called from a sort of pump-room established on it, provided with the mineral waters of Eger, Carlsbad, Teplitz, Marienbad, &c. A fresh bottle is uncorked every 5 minutes; and the company, which usually numbers among it the fashionables of Vienna, are regaled with the lively airs of an excellent band of music.

The *Private Gardens* attached to the palace of Prince Schwarzenberg, in the Rennweg, not far from the Belvedere, and also those of Prince Liechtenstein (formerly belonging to Prince Rasumoffsky), in the suburb Landstrasse, according to the liberal practice of the Continent, are thrown open to the public. The garden of the Belvedere, as before mentioned, commands one of the best views of Vienna.

The *Stadtpark*, on the Parkring, laid out in the Engligh style by Dr. Siebeck and Herr Selleny, and opened to the public in September, 1863, is now a favourite resort of the higher classes. A Kursaal has been erected within the park at a cost of 32,000*l*. It contains a large concert and ball room, a café saloon, and a pump-room. It was built after the designs of the architect Garben.

The *Prater*, the Hyde Park of Vienna, is situated at the extremity of the street called Jägerzeile. Here there is an open circular space, from which branch out 6 alleys or avenues. Close to the first alley is the *Termini* of the *Northern* and *Eastern Railroads*, extending to Prague, Olmütz, Pesth, &c. The second on the right (Hauptallée) is the most frequented, and leads to the Panorama, the Circus, and the Coffee-houses, the resort of the better classes, round which they sit under the shade in the open air, and take their coffee, ices, or lager-beer. This alley ends in a circle called the Rondeau; carriages usually turn at this point.

The two great days for visiting the Prater are Easter Monday and the 1st of May. The latter of these is, however, the great holiday of the Viennese. The Emperor Joseph II. inaugurated this festival about 90 years ago, by presenting the *Kaiserstadt* with the park known as the Augarten. The day has ever since been kept as a holiday. Now, however, the Prater, and not the Augarten, is the scene of the festivities. If the weather be

tolerably fine the whole city pours forth to the *Praterfuhrt*, so that the carriages form an unbroken line from the Kohlmarkt in the city to the Rondeau. It is then that new equipages and fine liveries are seen for the first time. It is the Longchamps of Vienna. Paris, however, can hardly match the splendour of the Prater. It is like the Ring in Hyde Park, with this difference, that the humble fiacre is admitted by the side of the princely four-in-hand; and not unfrequently the Emperor's ambling coursers are stopped by the clumsy hackney-coachman who has cut into the line immediately before him. Thus, amidst all the display of coats of arms, with quarterings innumerable, of crowns and coronets, scarlet and gold-laced liveries, Hungarian lacqueys in dolmans (the hussar dress), belted Bohemian Jägers, with swords at their sides and streaming feathers in their cocked hats, there is far less aristocratic exclusiveness than in England.

He who confines himself to the drive, however, has seen but half of the Prater, and that not the most amusing or characteristic portion. A few steps behind the coffee-houses, the Prater of the great world ends, and that of the common people begins. It is called the Wurstel Prater, from the quantity of sausages (Würste) which are consumed in it. On Sundays and holidays it has all the appearance of a great fair. As far as the eye can reach, under the trees and over the greensward, appears one great encampment of suttlers' booths and huts. The smoke is constantly ascending from these rustic kitchens, while long rows of tables and benches, never empty of guests or bare of beer-glasses and wine-bottles, are spread under the shade. Shows and theatres, mountebanks, jugglers, punchinellos, rope-dancing, swings, and skittles, are the allurements which entice the holiday folks on every side. But in order to form any tolerable notion of the scene, the laughter, the joviality, the songs, and the dances, the perpetual strains of music playing to the restless measure of the waltz, must be taken into consideration.

The third allée on the rt., on approaching the Prater from the Jägerzeile, leads directly to the Würstl Prater, and to the place where *fire-works* are exhibited 4 or 5 times a-year. Spectators are accommodated in an amphitheatre erected opposite to the spot where they are displayed. The report of a cannon gives the signal that they are about to commence.

The Prater is no longer, however, so general a place of holiday resort as before the establishment of railroads: parties now resort much to Baden, Mödling, &c. In the autumn the traveller will be puzzled by Mephistopheles' expression, "Hier ist's so lustig wie im Prater."

As the Prater is nearly 4 miles long, it is possible to leave the busy crowd and to plunge into remote and tranquil thickets, interspersed with fine trees of an age and size which would render them worthy to be the patriarchs of a forest, until the wanderer finds himself on the borders of the Danube itself. Large herds of deer roam about its lawns and thickets, and are so tame that they will take food from the hand of passengers. In the evening they are all summoned to one spot near the Lusthaus, by the notes of the Jäger's horn, to be fed.

The *Augarten* is another fine public garden, in a formal style, with straight walks and lofty clipped hedges. There is in the house belonging to it a Restaurateur. Adjoining it is the *Brigittenau*, a large meadow interspersed with wood, which, on St. Bridget's day (usually the Sunday before or after the 13th of July), used to receive the greater part of the inhabitants of Vienna.

Historical Facts connected with Vienna.

Vienna is generally believed to occupy the site of the Roman station Vindobona, remarkable as the spot where the Emperor Marcus Aurelius breathed his last.

The foundation both of the present archduchy and empire of Austria was laid in 983, when the Emp. Otho II.

created Leopold of Babenberg Margrave of the *Ostmark*, which at that period did not extend further than Mölk. Leopold took Mölk from the Magyars (see p. 198), and previous to his death had extended his margravate to the Kahlenberg. Towards the middle of the 11th centy. his successors had driven the Magyars beyond the March and Leitha, which have ever since formed the boundary between Austria and Hungary. Henry II. Jasomirgott, the 8th Babenberg margrave (1141-77), was raised to the dignity of duke of Upper and Lower Austria. He made Vienna his habitual place of residence, greatly enlarged the town, built St. Stephen's (the old church), and, in fact, may be regarded as the real founder of the Austrian capital, which before his time does not appear to have ever been a place of much importance. His son, Leopold V., surnamed the Virtuous (der Tugendhafte), inherited the duchy of Styria. Duke Leopold has gained a bad reputation in English history, where he is generally represented as the sordid and treacherous foe of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. German historians view his conduct in a very different light, and the facts which they have adduced in corroboration of their statements are certainly entitled to much greater consideration than the popular traditions on which most of our historians have framed their narratives. Leopold, whatever his conduct may have been towards Richard, was in reality a worthy mediæval prince, highly respected and greatly beloved by his subjects.

In 1273 Rudolph of Habsburg was elected Emperor of Germany in spite of the intrigues of Ottokar, who was himself a candidate for the Imperial dignity. The principal motive which induced the electors to choose Rudolph seems to have been a general conviction that he was the most likely person to wrest the Imperial fiefs from the Bohemian king, and thus diminish a power which had awakened the jealousy of the princes of the empire. Ottokar, after a short and ineffectual resistance, was obliged to cede the 4 duchies as fiefs that had escheated to the empire, and to do homage to Rudolph, as emperor, for Moravia and Bohemia. 3 years afterwards Ottokar entered Austria with 40,000 well-disciplined troops, fully resolved to regain possession of the duchies or to perish on the field of battle. On the 26th Aug. 1278, Rudolph attacked and defeated Ottokar on the Marchfeld, after a sanguinary engagement, in which Ottokar perished. Ottokar, the opponent, and Ladislaus, the ally of Rudolph in this battle, were almost the last sovereigns of their respective dynasties. Philip, Archbishop of Salzburg, the sole claimant for the investiture of the duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, died in 1279. With the consent of the Diet held at Augsburg, 1282, Rudolph conferred these duchies, together with the duchies of Austria and Styria, on his two sons Albert and Rudolph. In the next centy. Tyrol was acquired by marriage; and in the beginning of the 17th centy. all the hereditary states of the House of Habsburg devolved on the Emp. Ferdinand II.; since which they have remained united.

In 1462 the citizens of Vienna revolted, and for the space of 2 months besieged or rather blockaded the *Burg* in which the emp. Frederic III. had taken refuge, in hopes of starving him into a compliance with their demands. He was, however, opportunely relieved by George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia.

In 1484, Vienna, after being invested for 4 months, surrendered to Matthias Corvinus, who made it his place of residence, and died here 1490. After his death the Emp. Maximilian I. regained possession of the city, and was received with acclamations by the inhabitants overjoyed at getting rid of the Hungarians. Since this Vienna has been the habitual residence of the princes and emperors of the House of Habsburg.

Vienna was besieged by Sultan Solyman, with a large army, from Sept. 26 to Oct. 14, 1529, and ably defended by Count Nicholas Salm and a garrison of 14,000 men. The destruction of a

flotilla conveying the Turkish heavy artillery, by the garrison of Presburg, and the approach of winter, compelled the sultan to raise the siege. Vienna was again besieged by a Turkish army of 200,000 men under the command of the Grand Vizier, Kara Mustapha, in 1683, and most heroically defended by Count Rüdiger Stahremberg with 20,000 men, only 8000 of whom were regular troops. The siege lasted from July 14th to Sept. 12th, when the city was relieved and the Turks completely routed by the Duke of Lorraine * and John Sobieski.†

The Church of Maria Trost, in the Mariahilf Vorstadt, was built in 1721, on the spot where the Grand Vizier's tent was pitched during the siege in 1683. The *Türkenschanze*, a rampart thrown up by the Turks, still remains near the village of Währing, between Vienna and the Kahlenberg.

In 1619 Count Thurn, at the head of the Protestant Bohemians, blockaded the city. The Emp. Ferdinand II., who was within it at the time, maintained a stout resistance, persisting in his intention to perish under the ruins of his palace, which was already battered by the Bohemian cannon, rather than surrender. The inhabitants of Vienna, a large portion of whom were at that time of the reformed faith, were planning to deliver up the city, to dethrone him, and to educate his children as Protestants; and a deputation had actually forced its way into the palace to propose these conditions, when the sound of trumpets announced the arrival of succour. It was a corps of 500 horse, commanded by Dampierre, which, entering the city by the only gate not watched by the enemy, raised the spirits of the people; the students of the university flew to arms, fresh succours arrived, and Ferdinand was relieved when on the verge of losing at once his capital and crown.

Vienna was twice occupied by the French under Napoleon—in 1805 and 1809. The Congress of Vienna met here from Nov. 3, 1814, to June 9, 1815.

Environs of Vienna.

SCHÖNBRUNN AND HIETZING.

Though the ground on which Vienna stands, and the country around it, is almost a flat, not much raised above the level of the Danube, yet this plain is bounded, at the distance of a few miles, by hills of considerable elevation, intersected by the most romantic valleys,

* Charles V., Duke of Lorraine (n. 1643, ob. 1690), was the grandfather of the emperor Francis I. the husband of Maria Theresa, and of Prince Charles of Lorraine, one of the most distinguished generals of the Seven Years' War. Louis XIV. used to say that, of all his enemies, the Duke of Lorraine was *le plus grand, le plus sage, et le plus généreux*. It was under this great commander that Prince Eugene of Savoy learned the art of war. Eugene, then in his twentieth year, greatly distinguished himself during the siege of Vienna, and afterwards in the campaign in Hungary. Lorraine, speaking of him in one of his despatches to the emperor after the taking of Buda, says, "I venture to predict that this young Savoyard will become the greatest captain of the age;" a prediction which was fully verified.

† If history were written with impartiality, which it seldom is, the services rendered by Sobieski on this occasion would be estimated at their true value. That these services were great, no one will pretend to deny; but they are exaggerated by most writers in a manner that often borders on the ludicrous. During the siege, the Duke of Lorraine, with a very inadequate force, had harassed the Turks, overawed the Moravian malcontents, defeated Tökély at Presburg, and, in a word, had displayed the highest military talents. Sobieski was bound by a subsidiary treaty which the emperor had concluded with him on March 31, 1683, to furnish 40,000 men under his own command. The Duke of Lorraine sent messenger after messenger to hasten the march of the Polish army; and when Sobieski at length arrived, he did not bring with him more than half the number of troops he had stipulated to furnish. Lorraine had meanwhile been joined by the Electors of Saxony and Bavaria and the Margrave of Baden; and when Sobieski arrived with his 20,000 Poles, was at the head of a German army of at least 40,000 men, probably 50,000. Vienna was relieved, and the Turks defeated, by the joint forces of Lorraine and Sobieski; and as Lorraine had double the number of men, and was moreover a much better general than Sobieski, he is fully entitled to at least an equal share of the glory. That Lorraine was in reality a better general than the impetuous Pole, though by no means so well adapted for the hero of a romance, was fully shown in the subsequent campaign in Hungary, and is generally admitted by historians. Yet, notwithstanding these stubborn facts, most writers still persist in attributing the glory of delivering Vienna exclusively to Sobieski!!!

their sides covered with fine woods, sprinkled over with châteaux and villas, and ornamented everywhere by the picturesque ruins of decayed castles, the relics of feudal ages, and of the days of the Faustrecht.

There is scarcely a village within 10 miles of the lines which does not serve as a Richmond or St. Cloud for the Viennese: and on Sunday they are all equally occupied by parties of pleasure. No stranger should omit to visit the Brühl, the Kahlenberg, the Palace of Laxenburg, and Baden.

The Gloggnitz, Gratz, and Trieste *Railway* passes near Schönbrunn and through Baden (Rte. 247). Numerous public conveyances of various kinds run in all directions from different parts of the city, and several times a day to the more frequented places. Besides fiacres, which may be taken into the country, there are Gesellschaftswägen, a kind of omnibus, which start at regular hours from fixed stations in the town, while for the poorer classes there is a still humbler carriage called *Zeiselwägen*.

Schönbrunn, the palace of the Emperor, and his usual summer residence, situated about 2 m. from Vienna, was begun as a hunting-seat for the Emp. Matthias, by Fischer of Erlach, and finished by Maria Theresa. The interior is splendidly furnished, and contains a number of portraits of the ancestors of the Imperial family, few of which are likely to arrest a traveller's attention, except those of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and Maria Antoinette. The building, however, possesses some historical interest, as having been inhabited by Napoleon in 1809, when the treaty of Schönbrunn was signed here, and by his son, the Duke of Reichstadt, who died here at the age of 21, in 1832, in the same apartment in the l. wing overlooking the garden, and on the same bed, it is said, which his father had occupied. This amiable young prince, who, according to the statement of some writers, lived the life of a prisoner at the court of his grandfather, was in truth the cherished favourite of the late Emperor, brought up with every tenderness and care; and if he was the object of any unusual watchfulness, it was merely with a view of preventing his becoming the victim of some mad scheme of carrying him off to France; without the least restriction upon his personal liberty.

The gardens behind the palace are laid out in straight walks, long avenues, trimmed and clipped like hedges, to a height of 50 or 60 feet, in the French style, and ornamented with statues and fountains. On a fine Sunday afternoon they are thronged with happy crowds of citizens and their families from Vienna. Stapps, the enthusiastic German student who attempted the life of Napoleon in these gardens, was shot here a few hours afterwards, and buried on the spot. He disdained to beg his life, or it would probably have been spared. At the end of one of the alleys is the Beautiful Fountain, *Schöne Brunnen*, which gives its name to the palace, ornamented with the statue of a nymph.

The *Gloriette*, a temple, with a colonnade of pillars, on the high bank immediately behind the palace, commands a fine view of Vienna.

One of the avenues branching off on the rt., as you enter the garden from the palace, leads to the flower-garden, which has been laid out at great expense. It is, in fact, a botanical treasury, where the most rare plants are to be found. The *palm-house* is very rich, and transports one apparently to the midst of the tropics. The conservatories and forcing-houses (14 in number) are extensive; and the collection of equinoctial plants, especially Brazilian, is very fine. There is also a rich and interesting collection of *Alpine Plants*.

Outside Schönbrunn Garden, a little way beyond the Botanic Garden, is the village of *Hietzing*, composed chiefly of villas and country houses, which on Sundays is inundated with the ruralising citizens of Vienna. In the churchyard is the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf, by Canova, and in the Church of *Penzing*, opposite Hietzing, is a fine monument of a Frau von

Rottmann, by the Florentine sculptor Finella. The *Casino* of Dommeyer is a house of entertainment, magnificently fitted up, combining restaurant, café, billiard-tables, and a very splendid saloon for dining and music. The cuisine is reputed first-rate. The admission is comparatively high, and the rooms are frequented by persons of the upper classes. It is the practice of parties to come and sup here, listening to the attractive strains of Schröder's band. Thursday and Sunday are the days when the house is usually opened.

LAXENBURG.

The Palace of Laxenburg was the favourite residence and retreat in summer of Maria Theresa, Joseph II., and the late Emp. Francis. It can be reached in ¾ hr. by Railway from the Glogguitzer-Bahnhofe, and forms one of the most agreeable excursions from the metropolis. A long uninterrupted avenue of trees connects it with the Palace of Schönbrunn. Those who choose to spend a day there will find a tolerable restaurant close to the palace. The gardens are open daily to visitors. The palace, generally called the *Blue House*, built 1600, on the site of a mediæval castle, is shown to strangers, but it is small, and not worth entering.

The pleasure-grounds, or park, are beautifully laid out. They are planted with shrubberies and fine trees, and interspersed with sheets of water: but they have, perhaps, more than enough of rustic bridges, Grecian temples, Chinese pavilions, and Swiss cottages.

A guide is generally to be met with at the entrance, who will conduct you through the labyrinth of walks, taking care that you miss in your progress no one object which he considers curious. To make a selection only from these, it may be enough to mention the Knight's Crypt (Ritter Gruft), in which is a copy of the tomb of Rudolph of Habsburg, formerly at Spires (*Handbook for N. Germany*), the Farm (Meyerei), and the *Knight's Castle*, called also *Franzensberg*. This is a modern antique castle, in the centre of a lake, built in the fashion of a feudal fortress of the middle ages, and approached by means of a flying-bridge, upon which visitors are ferried across. Though there are parts of the interior which remind one more of a Dutch toy-shop than a baronial stronghold—for instance, a miniature dungeon, and a puppet prisoner of wood—still it possesses much that is really ancient and authentic, such as antique Gothic furniture, rich carvings in wood and stone, painted glass, costly cabinets, derived from old castles now ruined, or convents long since suppressed. It may be looked upon as a museum of antiquities of the middle ages; and its curiosities cannot be viewed without much interest. It contains a *Gothic Chapel*, built by Duke Leopold the Glorious, about 1220, at Klosterneuburg, and removed hither 1799. Here is preserved the monstrance which held the Holy Sacrament displayed to Maximilian I., when in his last moments, as it was supposed, on the cliff of the Martinswand, whence he was rescued in the manner detailed in Rte. 212.

In the *Armoury* may be seen the very splendid suit of the Emp. Charles V. The helmet, admirably worked, is covered with bas-reliefs, representing the siege of Troy. The armour of a Mexican emperor. Several full suits of armour for ladies and children. The Emp. Maximilian's armour. The hat worn in several engagements by Charles V. Many Turkish trophies, as horse-tail standards, turbans. Sundry arms of the rebellious peasants, and a figure of their leader, Fadinger (Rte. 198), &c.

The sitting-room of the ladies of the court is hung round with the mantles of the Knights of the Golden Fleece, worn at the installations of the Order; another extremely elegant room is surrounded by marble statues of the most celebrated emperors of Germany.

In one of the apartments of the ground-floor is represented a procession of knights going to the tournament in the time of Maximilian I., taken from good authorities, such as old MSS., paintings, &c., of the period. The Emperor is accompanied by mar-

knights in full armour, and by heralds, and is followed by the priest, the surgeon, and the Todtenwagen, or hearse, to carry off those who might unfortunately be killed in the encounter. In a turret-chamber are portraits of Philip II. of Spain, his son Don Carlos, and his queen Isabel.

From the top of the Donjon Tower a fine view is obtained. In the middle story of it is the Chamber of Torture, said to be a fac-simile of the Justice Chamber actually existing in an old castle somewhere in the Italian Tyrol. In the centre is a circular table, inscribed along its edge with the words "Discite justitiam moniti, et non temnere divos," around which the judges or inquisitors sat. Above the table is a pulley fastened in the roof, to which the prisoner was attached by the arms or legs, and racked to extort confession.

Not far from the castle are the Lists (Tournierplatz), where tournaments are sometimes held, in imitation of the practice of chivalry, by the young nobles and members of the Imperial family. The Lists are also copied from an ancient example still existing, attached to some castle within the Austrian dominions.

A pretty *Temple* has been erected on a small island in honour of the Empress. It contains a Roman mosaic found at Salzburg.

MÖDLING AND THE BRÜHL, AND ROAD THENCE TO BADEN.

The Railroad to Gratz and Trieste (*Wien-Gloggnitz Eisenbahn*) passes close to Mödling and Schönbrunn, and by Baden. (See Rte. 247.) Trains 6 or 8 times a-day, and more frequently on Sundays and holidays, in 1 hr. *Terminus* beyond the Palace of the Belvedere.

On issuing out of Vienna, at a short distance beyond the Matzleinsdorfer Lines, the Richtstatt (place of execution) is passed, marked by two stones, in which the gallows is set up. Capital executions are very rare here.

1. About 1¼ m. from the lines, on the Wienerberg, close to the post-road, stands the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*, a Gothic cross, erected by Crispin Pöllitzer, 1457, and ornamented by him with statues of Crispinus and Crispianus, whence the common people called it *Spinus*-Kreuz, and afterwards Spinnerin-Kreuz; it was repaired at the expense of the town-council, 1599, and then received the 4 existing statues. There is a popular tradition that it got its name from a fair damsel, who vowed, when her lover set out for the Holy Land, to sit and *spin* here till he returned. The view of Vienna from it is one of the best the environs afford. The only defect in it is the concealment of the Danube. About 4 m. further on the road is crossed by the avenue leading from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg.

Meidling Stat., Hetzendorf Stat., Bertholdsdorf Stat.

Mödling Stat. A branch Railway to *Laxenburg* from this; trains in 15 minutes.

Mödling, a village of 2700 Inhab., lying at the foot of the hills, at the entrance of the delightful valley of the Brühl, about 9 m. from Vienna. *Inn:* Hirsch; second-rate, but the best.

The *Parish Church* of St. Othmar contains a crypt, or subterranean chapel, built in the 13th centy. This church once belonged to the Knights Templars. At the abolition of the order, 40 of them, according to tradition, were murdered here in one hour.

The valley of the Brühl and the surrounding heights belong to Prince John Liechtenstein; and the pleasure-grounds attached to this château, into which the public are most liberally admitted, form the great attraction of Mödling. Behind the church of Mödling run foot-paths, leading up to an old castle, of which a ruined tower remains. It was the family residence (Stammhaus) of the Babenberg Margraves of Austria. After passing several imita-

tions of old ruins, which seem rather unnecessary in a spot surrounded by so many real remains of feudal antiquity, the path conducts to the *Schloss Liechtenstein*, a modern château, inhabited in summer by the family, and containing nothing worth notice. Close to it, however, is the *Alte Schloss*, one of the most ancient baronial strongholds in Austria, and the cradle of the family of Liechtenstein, destroyed by the Turks in one of their invasions of this country. The present entrance has been broken through a chamber which was formerly a dungeon. Here, as in many other old castles, is shown the chamber of torture, with rings and staples in its walls, and a trap-door in its floor, the instruments and apparatus of tyranny or justice, but more commonly of the former, in days of yore.

In summer-time these old halls are devoted to the service of a tavern-keeper and restaurateur from Vienna, and parties of pleasure are entertained by him. The spot is much frequented, from the beauty of the views it commands, including the ruins of four or five old castles, all devastated by the Turks; and on account of the agreeable walks in all directions round about.

Those who do not like to walk up the hill to this point from Mödling may proceed hither by the level carriage-road, through the village of Vorder Brühl, &c., past the Teufelsmühle, a mill once believed to be haunted. The pleasure-grounds belonging to Prince Liechtenstein extend over the l. side of the valley of the Brühl; and on the summit of one of the hills stands a Doric building, called the Temple of Fame, erected by Prince John Liechtenstein to the memory of five hussars of his regiment, who saved his life, but fell in defending him, at the battle of Aspern: it commands even a more extensive prospect than the heights near Schloss Liechtenstein.

Baden may be reached from Mödling by the Railway, or by the following pleasant road:—A carriage-road up the valley of the Brühl leads by Gaden to *Heiligenkreuz*, the oldest Cistercian abbey in Austria, founded by St. Leopold, 1134, an easy ride of 5 hrs. from Vienna. The Cross Church is in an early transitional style of Gothic. The nave and W. end, the dormitory, the *crypt* (Fürstengruft), containing the tombs of the old Babenberg princes, and among them that of Frederick the Warlike, sadly mutilated by the Turks, and the profusely ornamented cloisters, having a side chapel, rich in painted glass, representing St. Leopold and his family, are for the most part as old as the original foundation, and deserve to be viewed. Indeed some of the sarcophagi seem of a still earlier date than that assigned to the foundation. The side chapel in the cloisters is one of those circular or octagonal baptisteries which so many Austrian monasteries have. The chapterhouse is square, in the side of the cloister, and after the Italian style.

In the *Treasury* is preserved the *Kreuz Partikel*, or fragment of the Holy Cross, brought from Palestine (1182) by Leopold V. of Austria, the foe of Richard Cœur-de-Lion. There is a theological seminary attached to the convent, and the pupils are instructed by the monks.

[An excursion to Heiligenkreuz from Vienna may be made as follows: Proceed by Railway to Baden; breakfast there, and see the Baths, &c. Hire a carriage, of which there are plenty, and drive up the Helenenthal, and on to the Abbey of Heiligenkreuz, which visit, and on leaving it walk over the Calvarienberg, sending the carriage to meet you on the other side. Then drive on to Mödling, from whence return by railroad to Vienna. Starting for this excursion by the 8 o'clock morning train, you may return to Vienna for a 5 o'clock dinner.]

The road continues from Heiligenkreuz, through the pleasant valley of Sattelbach and St. Helen, at the extremity of which lies Baden, passing alternately between hills richly wooded, and rocks starting up into bare, grey, precipices; at one time through narrow contracted passes of the valley, at another across meadows of exquisite verdure, occupying the holm-land on the margin of the rivulet. The vari-

and beauty of the scenery render this a truly agreeable ride.

Those who wish to explore the fine scenery of the Wienerwald may, instead of returning down the valley, by the Krainerhütten to Baden, go straight on by a good road to the village of Aland, where the road divides into two branches. Of these one goes to the northern part of the Wienerwald and the great post-road; the other south, to Altenmarkt (not to be confounded with Altenmarkt on the border of Styria, Rte. 242). The descent of the Hafnerberg is very picturesque, and in general the country abounds in fine points of view. From Altenmarkt a road leads down the Triestingthal to Pottenstein and the Gloggnitz railway. Another very good road leads up the valley, through an agreeable country, by Kaunberg, Hainfeld, Markt St. Veit, to the Maria Zell road, which it joins at Traisen, near Marktel. (Rte. 245.)

Pottenstein is a village where some manufactures have been attempted. It is celebrated for its charming scenery and red grapes (Wälsche Trauben). A beautiful road follows a long valley, lying S.W. of Pottenstein, called the Grabenweg, to the top, where it crosses a ridge called the Hals (neck), which divides it from the next valley, down which the road conducts to Bernitz. The view of the Schneeberg and other Alps, with the intermediate country, from the Hals, is truly magnificent.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the Emp. Francis on the crest of the Hals. There could not be a finer situation.

From Bernitz a road goes down the vale of the Piesting to the Gloggnitz railway. The first part of the scenery is pretty, though it bears the unappropriate name of Oede (desert). The road on the other hand is continued up the Piestingthal to Gutenstein.

Gutenstein, the seat of Count Hoyos, is a modern house, not very well placed, in the midst of meadows, surrounded by mountains, and liable to floods. The grounds are well laid out and nicely kept. The trees of the black fir species are remarkably large: one, called Carolinensbaum, is primus inter pares. The Piesting here divides into three torrents: the left, or Steins Piesting, is boarded over, like a floor, from rock to rock; the right, or Lenga Piesting, affords beautiful rambles and views. The main valley is called Klosterthal.

BADEN.—HELENENTHAL.—THE SCHNEEBERG.

The Gloggnitz railroad (see Rte. 247) conveys passengers to Baden Stat. in 1 hr. from Vienna.

From Mödling Stat. the valley of Brühl, whose rocky scenery is compared with that of Saxon Switzerland, may be visited; the castles of Lichtenstein, and the view from the Huzrar-Temple. Baden may be reached from Vörder Brühl, by Gaden and the Abbey of Heiligenkreutz, and the Vale of St. Helen (see above).

Baden.—Inns: Stadt Wien; Hirsch; Löwe. There is a good *Café* at the Railway Stat.

Baden is famous for good bread, especially for a sort of roll called Kipfel. A large dairy supplies the guests with the most delicious fresh milk for their coffee.

Baden, a town of 4500 Inhab., on the Schwächat, lies in the midst of vineyards, at the foot of the Styrian Alps, about 14 m. from Vienna. It was known to the Romans by the name of Thermæ Cetiæ. Created and supported by the celebrity of its mineral waters, it consists almost entirely of lodging-houses, *pensions*, and baths.

During the life of the Emp. Francis I. the Court constantly resorted hither in summer. It is now comparatively deserted; still on Sundays and holidays from 10,000 to 12,000 strangers sometimes assemble here from Vienna.

The stranger may visit one or other of the public baths (the Sauerhof, for instance) to see the mode of bathing

in company; the château and grounds of Weilburg; explore the ruined castles and winding footpaths in the Valley of Helen, and join the morning and evening promenades; having done this, he will have exhausted the chief sights of Baden, and need not tarry longer. *Fiacres* abound here, and are very useful, since the pretty scenery and the Valley of Helen are a long way from the inns. There is a large *Swimming-bath* adapted for both sexes.

The Emperor, the Archduke Albert, and many of the nobility have palaces here. Public balls are given in the Redoute, in the assembly-room, built in the Turkish style, and Casino; and, during the season, performances take place in the Theatre here.

"The warm springs, loaded with sulphur, and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas, issue from beneath a low eminence of dolomite limestone, which some years ago was only bare rock, but is now clothed with artificial groves, and hewn out into romantic walks. Not a few who, though in perfect health, take a strange pleasure in being in such a crowd, use the bath together, males and females mixed promiscuously, and sit, or move slowly about, for an hour or two, up to the neck in the steaming water. The ladies enter and depart by one side, and the gentlemen by another; but in the bath itself there is no separation: nay, politeness requires that a gentleman, when he sees a lady moving, or attempting to move, alone, shall offer himself as her supporter during the aquatic promenade. There is no silence or dulness; everything is talk and joke. There is a gallery above, for the convenience of those who choose to be only spectators of the motley crowd; but it is impossible to hold out long against the heat."—*Russell.*

The waters of Baden have a temperature of from 27° to 30° Reaumur. They are most efficacious in certain diseases of the skin, and cases of gout and rheumatism. They resemble in their effects those of Aix-la-Chapelle, but are less powerful. The springs are very numerous, and are almost exclusively used for bathing. The Ursprung, or principal spring, issues out of dolomitic limestone at the foot of the Calvarienberg. The best and most elegant *Baths* are those of the Sauerhof, the Frauenbad, and the Carolinenbad. They are for the most part what are called Society Baths (Gesellschafts, or Voll-Bäder), in which ladies and gentlemen bathe together, attired in ample white dressing-gowns: the Herzogsbad is large enough to accommodate 150 persons at once. The balconies around the bath render it accessible for those who do not bathe, and are usually filled with friends of the bathers, with whom an uninterrupted conversation is kept up. The hours for bathing are from 4 to 10 in the morning. Private baths may also be had at all hours of the day.

The principal promenade is the Park, or Theresiengarten. It is the usual place of resort in the forenoon, and affords the attraction of a good band of music. After dinner, about 3 o'clock, everybody, whether sick or sound, repairs to the Helenenthal (Valley of Helen), about a mile out of the town; a charming spot, though its beauties have, perhaps, been a little exaggerated. Its scenery has been compared to that of Matlock.

On entering the valley, on the left is perceived the handsome modern palace of the late Archduke Charles, called Schloss Weilburg, in which the amiable veteran usually passed the summer. It is surrounded by beautiful gardens. Above it, within the grounds, stands the ruined castle of Rauheneck, which has been made accessible by paths and strong ladders; and farther off, another smaller castle, Scharfeneck. The opposite (rt.) side of the valley is similarly guarded by an old ruin, called Rauhenstein, the owners of which were robber-knights, whose boldness rose to such a pitch that they did not scruple to stop and rob, on the high road, the carriage of the Empress of Maximilian I., a piece of audacity which led to the destruction of their stronghold. The bottom of the valley, and the borders of the stream of the Schwechat, which flows through it, are planted with shady avenues, and intersected with walks, along which a motley

crowd, composed of all classes, make their promenade; while the refreshments of coffee and ices are afforded by numerous little cafés. The Schwächat is here traversed by a species of dam (Rechen), by which the timber floated down from the forests which cover the mountains near its sources is collected (§ 111).

The woody sides of the valley are intersected in all directions by paths, so that the pedestrian who seeks retirement may wander pleasantly for hours among the heights, where the hum of the busy crowds below will only reach his ear by fits and starts. The old ruined hill-forts above mentioned are most excellent points of view.

A rock, called the Urtelstein, which formerly barred all progress up the vale of Helen, has been perforated by a tunnel, and a capital smooth macadamised road has been carried through it. It leads to the convent of Heiligenkreuz (p. 237), a distance of 8 m., and thence through the Brühl to Mödling, and to many other pleasing excursions, which visitors to Baden usually explore.

The castle of Merkenstein, the seat of Count Münch Bellinghausen, the former President of the Germanic Diet, forms a pleasant excursion from Baden, from which it is distant about 8 m. Here is a pretty Swiss cottage, on the lawn before which stand two remarkably fine Constantinople nut-trees, which must be of great age, and respecting the planting of which various stories are told. The black firs are also very fine. The road passes Vöslau, Gainfahren, and Hadelhof. The ruins are highly picturesque, and are carefully preserved: the deep dungeon is very remarkable, and the Thiergarten (Park) is worth notice. There is probably a short footway over the hills to Merkenstein.

A longer excursion, but most interesting, may be made to the top of the *Schneeberg*. By taking the railway you are in the midst of scenery not to be surpassed in Britain, in 5 hours from Vienna. (See Rte. 247.)

NUSSDORF. — THE LEOPOLDSBERG AND KAHLENBERG.—KLOSTERNEUBURG.—GREIFENSTEIN.

The wooded heights of the Wienerwald, on the N.W. of Vienna, include some charming scenery, and command most extensive views of the city and the Danube. No one should visit Vienna without exploring these heights and recesses. Two of the most striking situations near Vienna are occupied by the country houses, called after the names of their builders, though now in other hands, Galitzenberg and Kobentzelberg, both on the eastern flank of these hills. The best point of view, upon the whole, is the Leopoldsberg. Those who are pressed for time may content themselves with scaling it, and then return, which will not take up more than 3 or 4 hours. The entire excursion, however, deserves a day to be devoted to it, and it will assuredly be gratifying. The traveller may go by way of *Döbling* (where Mr. Arthaber's villa and collection of modern paintings may be viewed) and return by Kloster-Neuburg and Nussdorf, or *vice versâ*.

Quitting Vienna by the Nussdorf lines, where hackney-coaches and omnibuses (Stellwägen) may always be found, we proceed along a road bordered by shabby houses, to Nussdorf (*Inns:* the Rose; das Kaffeehaus, a tavern at the water-side, much frequented), a small village of 2000 Inhab., at the mouth of the small arm of the Danube which flows past the walls of Vienna. Here is the quay or landing-place of the steamers of the Upper Danube, which start every morning early, and arrive between 3 and 4 P.M. Nussdorf is about 1½ m. from the summit of the Leopoldsberg. Beyond Nussdorf the road approaches the Danube, and continues by the side of it for a considerable distance, passing between it and the base of the Leopoldsberg. They who intend to ascend the hill may stop at the little village of Kahlenberger Dörfl, where they will find a steep and stony foot-path striking directly upwards. Those who are

not good climbers may find a more gradual but circuitous way.

The *Leopoldsberg*, 824 ft. high, is the last eminence of the chain of the Wienerwald (Mons Cetius), which, branching off from the Alps of Styria, and embracing one side of the plain on which Vienna stands, stretches out like a cape or promontory, and descends abruptly towards the Danube. On a projecting ledge, about half-way up the hill, a wooden summer-house, called the Belvedere, has been erected, overhanging the river. It commands a very fine and most extensive view. The towers of Presburg, 40 m. off, are discernible, in clear weather. Vienna is seen to great advantage. The majestic spire of St. Stephen's, rising against the sky, is a beautiful object; but the striking feature of the view is the Danube, the monarch of European rivers, which rolls its rapid stream at your feet, hurrying along vast floats of wood and heavy-laden barges on its broad bosom. A little below Nussdorf it is split into various small streams by a number of wooded islands, and is crossed by the wooden bridges, over which run the rail and high road from Vienna to Prague. Its windings may be traced for a short distance: it is then partly concealed by the dense mass of foliage which covers the islands, and only appears here and there, wherever a bend in its course exposes a reach to view. The battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram, were fought on the l. bank of the Danube, opposite to these islands. Wagram is at some distance from the river. The vast expanse of the river above Nussdorf, and the rapidity with which its current sweeps onward, are very striking; but it is very shallow, and, being spread out over so wide a surface, often leaves bare large unsightly banks of gravel. Looking across the river, the Railways to Brunn and Stockerau appear; while up the stream the town and monastery of Klosterneuburg are seen to advantage; and nearer, on the opposite side of the river, is the Hill of Bisamberg, which produces one of the best Austrian wines. The Leopoldsberg receives its name from the Austrian Margrave who built a castle on its summit, which has now disappeared. A small church and rude tavern occupy its site.

Those who desire a continuation of the same prospect may ascend the loftier top of the adjoining *Kahlenberg*. It was on the slopes of the Kahlenberg that John Sobieski encamped with the army of brave Poles, whom he led to succour Vienna from the Turks. On the morning of the 12th Sept. 1683, the Christian banners were descried from the walls of the straitened city, floating on these heights. That very day the Turks were attacked and routed.

The Viennese visit the Kahlenberg on Sundays, and ascend its heights in order to enjoy the prospect and the fresh air. The building on the summit was originally a convent, founded by Ferdinand II., suppressed by Joseph II., afterwards a summer residence of the Prince de Ligne, who died and is buried here. Mozart composed a part of the Zauberflöte in the inn (Casino). The Leopoldsberg and Kahlenberg now belong to Prince Liechtenstein. A footpath leads along the shoulder of the hill and among the vineyards down to Klosterneuburg. By the high road at the side of the Danube, the distance is about 3 m.

KLOSTERNEUBURG is a quiet little town of 3800 Inhab., about 8 miles from Vienna, and celebrated for the extent and excellence of its vineyards. In consequence of the number of its wine-houses it acquired some years ago the nickname "zum rinnenden zapfen" (the running tap). The wine produced here is both red and white; the latter is considered the best. Its large Augustine *Monastery* is one of the richest and oldest in Austria; the existing edifice was commenced upon a scale of great magnificence in 1730, by the Emp. Charles VI., who intended to occupy a part of it as his own residence, but it includes portions of an earlier date. It has the appearance of being half ruined, though only half finished; but a small portion of the building, including the library

and staircase, has been resumed and completed. The view, from the apartments of the prior, over the Danube is very fine. The Kaiser-saal under the cupola has a very remarkable echo: 37 distinct vibrations may be counted, and a perfect chord may be produced.

Before the church is a beautiful *Gothic cross*, richly decorated in the best taste, called the Everlasting Light, because a lamp was burned before it for many ages: it was erected in 1381, in remembrance of a great plague. The Gothic *Church* is injured internally by being covered with stucco, and is not worth notice in itself. The altar of the Virgin is decorated with a front (*antipendium*) of *Niello* plates, executed by Nicholas of Verdun for Prior Werner, between 1168 and 1186, remarkable as being among the earliest specimens of the art of engraving known, being 150 years before Finiguerra. The metal plates, 51 in number, are etched with bible subjects. The cloisters are older than the ch. (1271) and of good Gothic: contiguous to them lie the polygonal chapel of St. Agnes and the ancient chapterhouse, now the burial chapel of St. Leopold and his descendants, containing his relics in an enamelled shrine, and 3 windows of painted glass of the 13th centy. Leopold was the 6th Babenberg margrave of Austria (1096–1136). He was buried at Mölk; and although the usual number of miracles were said to have been worked at his tomb, it was not until repeated applications had been made to Rome for upwards of two centuries that he was finally canonized by Pope Innocent VIII. in 1485. His body was removed from Mölk and placed here 1506. Among the relics shown are the stump of a tree and a veil which, according to the legend, is the veil of Leopold's wife, the Margravine Agnes, which was carried away by the wind one day as she stood with her husband on the top of the Leopoldsberg, meditating on the site of a monastery which she was bent on founding. The veil long defied all search; until, nine years afterwards, it was discovered by Leopold whilst he was hunting, hanging, uninjured by wind and weather, on an elder-tree, on the spot where Klosterneuburg now stands, which was regarded as being thus miraculously pointed out for the erection of the monastery. In 1616, Maximilian, Grandmaster of the Teutonic Order and son of the Emp. Maximilian II., placed the Archducal coronet of Austria on the shrine of St. Leopold and implored the saint to keep it in his holy custody. Since this the coronet has been kept in the convent: it was removed to Vienna by Joseph II., but restored by his successor, Leopold II., 1790. On the summit of one of the towers is a copy of it, of gigantic dimensions, made of copper. The convent *Library* is very considerable, containing 25,000 vols. and 400 MSS., together with a cabinet of old German paintings, medals, natural history; and in the *Treasury* are preserved the plate and jewels belonging to the monastery, including a cup made out of gold found in the gravel of the Danube. In the extensive cellars belonging to the convent is kept and sold the Prälaten wein, the produce of vineyards belonging to the monastery, which constitute its chief wealth and source of revenue. Klosterneuburg is the station of the corps of pontonniers, whose flotilla for the service of the Danube is kept here.

About 4 m. beyond Klosterneuburg is the picturesque ruined Castle of *Greifenstein*, planted on the summit of a sandstone rock. It is well worth visiting, although the story of its having been the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion is utterly without foundation. Near the door of the Donjon-keep is the mark of a claw imprinted deep in the rock, it is said, by a griffin (whence the name, Griffin-stone). The walls of the tower are 5 ft. thick: in the floor is a trap-door, and beneath it a dismal vault, enclosing a cage of timber, in which prisoners were once confined. The view from this tower of the forest-clad banks of the Danube, and its feudal castles at intervals overlooking it, is striking.

The pedestrian has no occasion to return from the Kahlenberg by Nussdorf; he may vary his route back to

Vienna by proceeding along the ridge of the Kobenzelberg, through the shady wood called Krapfenwäldchen, to the village of Grinzing, whence there is a carriage-road and numerous conveyances to Vienna: or, instead of passing through Grinzing, he may proceed on to Himmel (Heaven), a height laid out in beautiful gardens and pleasure-grounds, which commands one of the finest views near Vienna. He may also cross the Danube in a small steamboat from Greifenstein to a landing-place on the rt. bank, within a few minutes' walk from Spielern, a station on the Stockerau branch of the *Nordbahn*, and may thus reach Vienna in little more than an hour.

DORNBACH.

Another interesting point for ascending the Wienerwald hills is Dornbach, about 3 m. W. of Vienna. A horse railway (Pferdeeisenbahn) has recently been opened between a station on the Schotten-ring, Vienna, and Dornbach; fare 8 kr.: the road thither passes the valley of Hernals. Its church is resorted to as a place of pilgrimage by the Viennese, more especially on the 24th August, that being its anniversary day (Kirchweih). The beautiful park of Dornbach contains the villa of Prince Schwarzenberg. It was originally the property of the Austrian general Lacy. The park, 6 miles in circuit, extends behind the house a distance of 2 or 3 m.: it is liberally thrown open to the public, and is accessible for carriages. It occupies a nook or recess in the midst of the Wienerwald hills, whose slopes are clad with beech-wood, traversed in all directions by shady paths. In one of the groves is the tomb of Lacy and his nephew Brown. In another spot is a small menagerie and aviary, and beyond it, at the very extremity of the grounds, from the top of the hill called the *Aussicht*, a fine view is obtained along the backbone of the Kobenzelberg ridge, of the winding Danube, of part of Vienna, and, on the l., of the vineyards of Weidling. It is, however, secondary in beauty to the prospect from the Leopoldsberg. Refreshments may be had on the top of this hill.

The inhabitants of Vienna pride themselves much on their *rural retreats* in the numerous villages around that city. They are almost invariably built in a row, close to the road or street, without a hedge or garden to shelter them from the intolerable dust or remove them from the noise.

ROUTE 199.

SALZBURG TO BERCHTESGADEN AND THE KÖNIGSSEE.

The distance to Berchtesgaden is 15 m. (charged 1½ post, 3 hrs. drive, 5 hrs. walk), and to the borders of the Königssee, 3 m. further. This agreeable excursion may be compressed into one day by starting early. Omnibus twice a day from the Goldne Schiff, at 6 A.M. and 4 P.M., price 42 kr. Carriage, 1 horse, 6 fl.; 2 horses, 9 fl., to go and return, including trinkgeld. Travellers should stipulate beforehand that the carriage shall take them as far as the lake, and there await their return. Silver money should be taken, or you will lose in exchanging Austrian paper. This strip of territory projects like a peninsula into the Austrian dominions, and was reserved for the King of Bavaria, by the Congress of Vienna, much to the inconvenience of the Emp., chiefly as a hunting-ground for the amusement of the Bavarian princes. The road from Salzburg passes through agreeable scenery. Near Gredig, where are mills for making boys' marbles (schusser), turned by the stream, a canal is crossed, derived from the Königssee; rt. at the hill-side Schloss Glaneck is passed; next the road winds round the base of the Untersberg

a mountain 6200 ft. high, in whose mysterious caverns, according to popular belief, Charlemagne (Karl der Grosse) and the Emp. Charles V. are cast in a magic sleep, from which they will awaken and come forth from their dark abode when Germany, restored to her pristine fame and glory, shall again form a united empire. The vulture (Lämmergeyer) not unfrequently makes its nest on its summit, and the cock of the wood roosts in its forests. Beautiful red and white marble abounding in fossils (New Red Sandstone formation) is obtained from quarries at its base, and has been extensively employed in the new buildings at Munich, and also in the Valhalla.

A narrow and romantic defile, called "The Pass of the Overhanging Rock," through which the small river Albe forces its way, between the base of the Untersberg and the Hohe-Göll, leads into the territory of Berchtesgaden. A rock by the roadside bears the inscription, "Pax intrantibus, et habitantibus."

A little further on is an old watch-tower, serving as the Bavarian Custom-house, and, beyond it, after passing the village Schellenberg, the valley opens out and the gigantic *Watzmann* (8660 Eng. ft.) is seen raising his snow-clad and double-horned head above the village of Berchtesgaden. [One m. short of Berchtesgaden, on the Salzburg road, a path strikes off to Golling (Rte. 200), crossing the mountains by the Königsberg, and descending into the pass of Lueg; 3 or 4 hrs. are required to reach the top.]

1. The entrance of the Salt-mine, a pistol-shot off the road, on the opposite bank of the river, is passed before entering

3 *Berchtesgaden.* — *Inns*, none first rate: Zum Watzmann; Leuthaus; Neuhaus, suited for pedestrians and moderate. Berchtesgaden is a small village on the slope of a mountain, in a situation so charming that the lover of the picturesque may readily be induced to remain here a day or two in order to explore the beauties of the neighbouring lake and mountains. It and the surrounding district (with an area of 179 Eng. square miles and 9000 Inhab.) originally belonged to an ecclesiastical foundation, dating from the 13th centy., and governed by a prior who enjoyed the dignity of a prince of the empire. Only one-sixth part of this territory is fit for agricultural purposes, the rest is rock and forest, and so mountainous that it is said to be as high as it is broad. It now belongs to the King of Bavaria, and the picturesque old *Schloss*, formerly the convent, on the height, is now government offices. The *Ch.* has a Romanesque cloister, carved woodwork, and other antiquities to show. The villa of the late King Max II., outside the town, S., with view of the Watzmann. Immediately below it are the large *Boiling-houses* (Sudhäuser), and the vast store of wood floated down by the river.

The *Salt Mine*, situated about 1 m. below the village, near the high road to Salzburg, on the rt. bank of the Salza, is worth visiting. The deposit of salt is supposed to be a continuation of that of Hallein (Rte. 201). The mine, though not so extensive, is more accessible than it, and is often visited by ladies. The salt is here found in larger masses (in the state of rock salt) than at Hallein; and the blasting of it with gunpowder is one of the exhibitions shown to strangers, who are previously placed so as to abide the explosion in safety. A long gallery lined with masonry, leads into a chamber, or hall, quarried out of the mountain, 50 ft. deep. Once or twice during the residence of the court here the mine is splendidly illuminated, and its excavated chambers are then seen to the greatest advantage. Owing to the scarcity of wood in this neighbourhood, a small part only of the brine is boiled on the spot, the rest is conveyed to Reichenhall (Rte. 229), in pipes, chiefly of iron. The *hydraulic engines* (Soolen Leitungs Maschinen), by which the water is pumped up over the intervening heights, are very curious. They, as well as the mines, can

be seen by a permission from the office of the salt-mines (Salinen Oberamt), which the landlord of the inn will procure for strangers. N.B. The visit to the mine takes up 1 or 1½ hr. Open from 10½ A.M. to noon, and from 4 to 6 P.M. Entrance, 45 kr. per head, and 45 kr. for each guide. The carriage may be ordered to wait for the traveller at the entrance, on the way to Salzburg. The salt-mines form almost the only riches of the district, and afford subsistence to a part of the population.

A number of the peasantry also maintain themselves by a *manufacture of toys*, of wood, bone, and ivory, known as Berchtesgaden ware. Specimens of their handiwork may be seen or purchased at A. Käserer's and Klausner's warehouse (Holzwaaren Niederlage).

The *Wimbach Fall*, about an hour's drive from Berchtesgaden, though but a slight cascade, lies in a fine glen.

** The Lake KÖNIGS- or BARTHOLOMÄUS-SEE, is 3 m. (¾ hr's. drive) beyond Berchtesgaden. The hilly and narrow but picturesque road thither terminates on its margin, close to a small *Inn* (Zum Königssee, clean bedrooms), where carriages may put up, and where boats and canoes, made out of a single tree, and rowed generally by women, may be hired to convey parties to the other end of the lake, 6 m., and back, 2 hrs. The charges are fixed by a printed tariff. The boat 16 kr.; each rower 36 kr.

The scenery of this lake is wonderfully grand and impressive, by reason of the great height of the mountains which wall it in on all sides, rising 5000 ft. perpendicularly from its margin, so as to leave no foreland at their base, and scarcely even a landing-place. The water is of the deepest green, and appears almost black under the shadows of the mountains, clad with dark forests of fir. The distant bells of the cattle feeding on the Alpine meadows are alone heard in this solitude, whose precipices and snow-capped ridges are the peculiar haunt of the eagle and chamois. During the royal hunting-matches, 40 or 50 chamois are often collected together by a circle of peasants, who encompass the woods for this purpose, and drive the animals into the water, where they are shot by the sportsmen from boats. After passing a low wooded island, with a chapel of St. John upon it, the lake opens to sight, backed by the wild masses of the Steinerne Meer, from which rises the Schönfeld Spitze (8695 ft.) and others covered with snow. The Königsbach, falling in a cascade, is passed to the left: a little further on is a fine echo (pistol-shot 8 kr.), and further still is a cavern (Kuchler Loch), through which the waters of the lake are supposed to flow and communicate with the waterfall near Golling (Rte. 200). About half an hour's row up the lake on the left is a waterfall, the *Kesselbach*, which is worth seeing even in dry weather, on account of the rocks surrounding it; and in wet weather the body of water is considerable. St. Bartholomä, 1 to 1½ hour's row up the lake, on a tongue of land on the rt. hand, consists of a Pilgrimage Chapel; the *Jagdschloss*, or hunting-seat of the king; and a small *Inn*, which will furnish travellers with refreshments, including chamois venison occasionally, and the char, Saiblinge (Salmo Alpinus), of the lake. The walls are decorated with portraits of enormous fish, from 20 to 30 lbs. weight, which have been caught here. 3 m. behind this *Inn* is the *Ice-chapel*, or glacier, in reality nothing but a drifted heap of snow, which remains unmelted even in summer, at the bottom of a wild and confined glen in the base of the Watzmann, to be reached only by a long and *fatiguing footpath*. Instead of visiting it, the traveller will be better repaid by rowing to the head of the lake (about 1½ m. beyond St. Bartholomä), where the *Schrambach* falls over the precipice, and crossing the *Salet Alp*, a neck of land (the débris of the mountain, ¾ m.) to the *Obersee*, a miniature lake 2 m. in diameter, enclosed by vertical precipices of bare limestone rock—a savage but magnificent scene. There is a difficult path from the Königssee to Bad

Gastein, by the Steinernemeer, described in Rte. 205.

The view from the top of the *Götzenberg*, a mountain opposite St. Bartholomä, to be reached by a mule-path made for the royal huntings, in 3 hrs., is highly recommended.

From Berchtesgaden very pleasing *Excursions* may be made, by the Ilsangmühle (5 m., where is a hydraulic forcing pump for raising the brine 1218 ft., and sending it through pipes, 18 m. long, to Reichenhall), to *Ramsau* (3 m.), where is a good inn amidst wild and picturesque scenery: still more striking is the gorge called *Seissenberger Klamm* (see Rte. 202).

A footpath leads from Berchtesgaden to Hallein, 6 m., and a post-road to Reichenhall (Rte. 229), by either of which the return to Salzburg may be varied at the expense of a slight détour.

The new road from Berchtesgaden to Reichenhall (3½ stunden, 2½ hrs.' walk) lies through beautiful scenery. The view of the town, as the road winds above it by a steep ascent, is charming; and as it skirts along the base of the Untersberg, new Alpine scenery is disclosed.

Berchtesgaden may be visited *en route* from Salzburg to Munich or Innsbruck; thus, by setting out early, you may reach

Berchtesgaden by . . .	9 A.M.
Königssee	10 —
See the Lake and back to B.	1 P.M.
Dinner, &c.	2 —
See the Mines	4 —
Reach Reichenhall, posting	6 —

ROUTE 200.

SALZBURG TO BAD GASTEIN, BY HALLEIN AND WERFEN.

15½ Aust. m. = 70½ Eng. m.; a journey of about 10 hrs. with post-horses. The only good inn on the way is at Golling.

Eilwagen daily in summer, from 1st June to 30th September, and three times a week during the rest of the year, in about 14 hours: fare, 8½ fl. dep. 6 A.M. A one-horse car in 1½ day: fare, including trinkgeld, 13 fl. The whole road lies amidst scenery of the most romantic character. On leaving Salzburg it ascends the left bank of the Salza, traversing a magnificent avenue composed of gigantic limes, oaks, ashes, and horse-chestnuts of unusual size, and then passing the château of *Hellbrunn* (described Rte. 195), and *Anif*, the modern Gothic villa of Count Arco, of which the external design is inferior to the internal arrangement. The huge building on the rt. is Kaltenhausen, once a nobleman's seat, now a famous brewery.

2¼ *Hallein* (*Inn:* Post, fair, but not for sleeping; Scharzbräu; Sonne), an ancient town of 3600 Inhab., on the left bank of the Salza, quaint, interesting, and even imposing from its ruggedness. The church and churchyard will repay a visit. It lies at the foot of the mountain called Dürrenberg, within which are situated the celebrated *salt-mines*. (§ 94.) The Dürrenberg, a hill 1200 ft. high, is bored through by 8 horizontal levels or galleries, each communicating with those above and below it by shafts cut at a slope of 45 to 60 degrees. On each level a certain number of chambers are excavated in the part of the mountain containing the salt, which is extracted, and dissolved by filling these chambers with fresh water. They have been worked for more than 600 years, and still produce 300,000 zentners (16,540 tons) of salt annually. Permission to enter them is easily obtained from the

manager at his office in the town (Salinen Verwaltung) or at the post. They can be visited without risk even by ladies; are clean and free from moisture. Visitors should avail themselves of the native carriages and strong sturdy horses for carrying them up the narrow steep roads to the mouth of the mine. It takes nearly ¾ hr. to walk up to it, and considerably longer to ride. The entrance to the mine is behind the town, near the top of the Dürrenberg. At the entrance strangers are provided with a suit of miner's clothes to draw over their own dress, including a thick leather apron, fastened on behind, to sit upon, a stiffened cap to resist a blow on the head in the low galleries, and a stout glove for the rt. hand. Even ladies (for the enterprise of travellers of the fair sex frequently induces them to visit these mines) must submit to equip themselves in male attire, with the above-named accessories. Thus prepared, with a miner for a guide, and carrying lights, they enter a long tunnel in the side of the hill, boarded and lined with masonry. At the end of this gallery is the first shaft; a dark pit or well, of which the bottom cannot be discovered. It is not perpendicular, but slanting, and the descent is not by ladders, but by a sort of inclined plane, consisting of two smooth poles placed obliquely, side by side, about a foot apart. The guide seats himself across these, with one leg on each pole, taking in his right hand a rope fastened above, and serving as a balustrade. He maintains himself in his place by grasping firm hold of this, and when all is adjusted he causes himself to descend gradually by slackening his hold, and allowing the rope to slip through his hand. The visitors imitate the proceedings of the guide and follow him in the descent; ladies are recommended to support themselves by resting their hands on the guide's shoulders. When the whole party are properly placed, one behind the other, the leader launches himself, and the train descends: the speed of the descent may be checked by holding back, and increased by leaning forwards. The first of these shafts, 350 ft. deep, is traversed in a minute and a half. After passing 3 or 4 such galleries and sloping descents, a large chamber is reached half filled with water, which is gradually being converted into brine by dissolving the salt distributed in its sides and roof. This is lighted up for visitors, and they are ferried across it in a boat or floating bridge (§ 94). The great convenience in visiting this mine is, that there is no need of ascending to get out of it. Near the bottom is a horizontal passage ½ m. long, hewn in the solid rock, which is traversed by the visitors seated on a wooden horse, drawn and pushed along by the miners at a quick pace. The first appearance of daylight is like a brilliant star at the end of a gallery, and in a few minutes after the traveller finds himself in the open air, at the foot of the mountain, close to the town. 1 hr. is occupied in exploring the mine. The novelty of this expedition renders it very amusing. So great is the extent of the galleries and passages of the mine, that a week, it is said, would be required to traverse them from end to end. They extend some way beyond the Bavarian frontier, the right of working them being guaranteed to Austria by the Treaty of Vienna. A single visitor to the mine pays 2 fls., where there are several 1 fl. each, and a trinkgeld of 50 krs. to the Burschen; this includes dresses, lights, transport of baggage, &c.

The brine is conducted in wooden pipes out of the chambers in the mine to the *evaporating-houses* in the town below. Whole forests are consumed for fuel, being floated down the mountain streams and torrents into the Salza, and collected here by means of a sort of grating or sieve thrown across the river. (§ 111.)

[From *Berchtesgaden* to Hallein there are 2 routes: *a.*—a cross road, 6 m., by Scheffau and Zill, *Douane* at each; *b.* — a perfectly good one by the Dürnberg, 2 hrs. walking from Berchtesgaden, with *fine views*. Pass through the mine to Hallein, sending knapsack round to meet you.]

[*Ascent of the Rossfeld* (4264 ft.), a wooded hill, S. of the Dürnberg, may be made from the vill. Durnberg in 2 hrs. *Fine panorama.*]

At *Hallein* the road crosses the Salzach and ascends the rt. bank, the valley narrowing, with the Hohe Göll (8265 ft.) and its outliers rising on the W., and the wild mass of the Tännengebirge appearing in front; the former best seen at

6 m. *Kuchl* (*Inn:* Beim Auer). Here a path saving 2 m. crosses the river to the *Schwarzbach Waterfall.* See below.

3½ m. *Golling* (*Inn:* Post, fair). Curious old village, with an ancient castle above, and remarkable rock-cut churchyard.

[*The Waterfall of the Schwarzbach*, 270 ft. high, *one of the finest in the German Alps*, supposed to be an outflow from the Königssee, which is more than 100 ft. higher (see Rte. 199), is 2 m. off, across the Salzach, in the vale of St. Nicholas. It issues from a cavern in flanks of Hohe Göll in 2 shoots; a natural bridge to be seen. Visited in 1½ hr., no guide needed. Make for the white chapel of St. Nicholas on the hill.

[From Golling are 2 routes to Berchtesgaden; *a.*—in 7 to 8 hrs. by the Blüntauthal, and over the *Königsberg* by the *Torrener Joch* (5696 ft.) (view very beautiful from summit), descending direct to the N. end of the Königssee. *b.* — By the cascade of *Schwarzbach*, over the N. side of the Göll; guide necessary, 3½ hrs. hard climb to the *Col Salteleck.* Striking view of surrounding mountains. Descent in 2½ hrs. to Berchtesgaden.]

Just beyond Golling the valley of the *Lammer* opens E.

[A char-road ascends the Lammerthal to *Abtenau*, and descends to the lake of Hallstatt and to Ischl, in the Salzkammergut, Rte. 204.]

Near here, rt.,

2 m. *A Finger-post* points to the *Ofen* [a gorge of the Salzach *not to be missed*, where the river-bed has been partly choked by fallen rocks, and the stream boils in tortuous depths under a sort of natural bridge, and drift-wood is seen writhing. The path to this scene of savage grandeur is carried down by flights of steps, and the visit costs only ¼ hr.]. A little beyond the road enters the romantic

½ m. *Pass Lueg*, nearly 5 m. long, a defile between two huge mountain masses—the Tännengebirge E., and the Haagengebirge W. It is grandly wooded, and the precipices scarcely leave room for both river and road. The latter at one place is suspended upon a shelf of planks. The pass is called the *Gate of the Pongau* (or Upper Salzach), was fiercely defended by Haspinger in 1809, and is now strongly fortified.

½ m. At *Aschau* there is a bridge to l. bank, and at the upper end of the defile the Blühnbach is crossed.

[Up the *Blühnbachthal*, narrow at its entrance, is a road on l. bank to an old hunting lodge of the Archbishops, 3 hrs., with whom the valley was a great favourite; it is now appropriated by a company of Austrian sportsmen. Here the valley opens out into a noble amphitheatre, with the wild limestone mass of the Ewige Schneeberg S., and the Steinerne Meer W. Between the two is a pass S.W. over the *Marterl* (7052 ft.), and down the Hinter Urslauthal to Saalfelden in the Mitter Pinzgau; 9 hrs. (Rte. 199 A.) Also to N.W. is a difficult climb through the *Blühnbach Thörl* (6609 ft.), between the Alpriedhorn and the Teufelshörner, to the Obersee (Berchtesgaden) in 9 hrs. Rte. 199.

The *Ewige Schneeberg* is also called the *Uebergossene Alp*, and owns a legend similar to that of the Blümlis Alp, in Switzerland, of a luxuriant Alp, the property of an avaricious couple, overwhelmed in a single night with snow. The mountain is connected with the Steinerne Meer by a narrow isthmus, and rises to its highest point in the Hochkönig (9642 ft.). *Ascent* can be made from the hunting lodge (where out of the hunting season entertainment and a guide can be had), by way of the *Imlau Alp;* and also from

Werfen up the Höllthal, to the *Mitterfeld Alp* (5528 ft.); night quarters in the hut, whence, in 4 hrs., to the edge of the great plateau, a steep climb, and 1½ hr. further over ice to the Hochkönig. *View* of the whole Pinzgau and Noric Alps beyond.]

The Imperial forge of *Blahaus* is passed, and presently the castle of *Hohenwerfen*, l., crowns a wooded hill, 350 ft. high, with a precipice towards the Salzach. This stronghold of the Archbishops, founded 1076, and now barracks, was also their state prison, and was frequently the scene of frightful cruelties upon the Protestants. Some of the dungeons and the torture tower still remain. At its foot is the town of

4 m. *Werfen.* (*Inn:* Post, good.) Ch. has a curious monument.

The *Tännengebirge*, which tower on the E. side of the Lueg Pass, here finely display their wild forms. They stretch far to the E. The highest point, the *Raucheck* (7966 ft.), overlooks Werfen. *Ascent* from this direction is by the Steinerne Stiege; *view* fine.

The valley here widens, and presently

1 m. *Road forks* [That to l. crosses the Salzach, and is the high road by Radstadt into Styria E., or over the *Radstadter Tauern* S. into Carinthia. Rtes. 240 and 243.]

The entrance to the *Fritzthal* E. is passed before reaching

4 m. *Bischofshofen* (*Inn:* Hirsch), vill. once called Pongo, whence the valley-name, *Pongau;* 2 chs. worth seeing. The Tännengebirge behind are well seen, and Hochkönig W. A spur of hill at the entrance of the Fritzthal is a very *fine point of view.*

The road passes the entrance of the *Mühlbachthal* W. (leading to the S. side of the Ewige Schneeberg), crosses the Salzach, and, keeping on the rt. bank, ascends rather steeply to

6 m. *St. Johann.* (*Inns:* Post; Rossian's, where dil. dines.) Vill. burnt in 1852, rebuilt in stone.

[A post-road here turns off E. to Radstadt.] [Another keeps the rt. bank of Salzach a short distance, and ascends the *Gross-Arlthal.* This valley, 18 m. long, and parallel to that of Gastein, is entered by a similar narrow gorge. The principal vill. is *Grossarl*, and 1½ hr. beyond is *Tofern* (whence a path over a shoulder of the Gamskarkogl to Bad Gastein, 6 hrs.). At *Hüttschlag*, ½ hr. further, 5 hrs. from St. Johann, are large copper and sulphur works, and the scenery is very picturesque. There is a *car.-road* to this point. The valley closes among the snowy neighbours of the Ankogel. Rte. 201.] There is a pass by the *Schöderalm* (4977 ft.) to the *Arlthöre* (7498 ft.); and down to the *Samerhütte* in the Maltathal, Carinthia, a fine point of *view.* Rte. 243.

At *St. Johann* the road crosses the Salzach, and presently reaches small vill. of

3 m. *Schwarzach* (*Inn;* good). Here the leaders of the Protestant peasants met in 1729, and bound themselves to abandon their country rather than their faith. To the number of 30,000 they found refuge in Prussia, Würtemberg, and N. America. The *table* in the inn is still shown where they took the oath, and swallowed each a little salt, in token of the covenant, thence called the *Salzbund.*

The road passes entrance of a valley rt., leading to the interesting old castle of *Goldegg*, with a curious painted hall. Its lords were once owners of Gastein and much territory.

The road again crosses the Salzach, and then the Ache from Gastein, before reaching

6½ m. *Lend* (*Inn:* Post, new and good), a vill. gathered round the smelting furnaces, dating from 1538, for the gold and silver from the mines of Gastein and Rauris. At present in little use.

[Road continues hence up the Pinzgau, Rte. 230, and a good horse-track goes by the Diententhal opposite, to Saalfelden. Rte. 202.]

The road now turns S. to ascend the valley of Gastein, which consists of 3 distinct levels or "Boden," separate

by abrupt descents. The road now climbs into the first of these levels, that of Hof Gastein. by the

Klamm (steep, and requiring extra horses). A narrow cleft in schistous limestone, along the precipices of which the road is carried, often supported on arches, amidst scenery somewhat resembling that of the Via Mala in Switzerland. In spring it is subject to avalanches. At the narrowest part is an ancient *Gateway* or watch-house, once closing the pass; and after crossing to the rt. bank, a castle, the Klammstein, is passed, erected in 11th centy; before that date a path over the hill W. was used, which here joins the road. The valley of Gastein now opens to view; and after passing

8 m. *Dorf Gastein* (*Inn*, good) the snow mountains at the head of the valley rise into view. (A bend in the road here can be saved by the *pedestrian*).

6 m. *Hof Gastein* (*Inns:* Moser, good baths; Blaue Traube; prices lower than at Wildbad, but no shady promenades), principal place of the valley, and in 15th and 16th cents. of great importance, when concerned in a great carrying trade with Italy, and the residence of the wealthy miners of the district when it was a European Potosi; many of their houses still remain. Amongst them *obs.* the *Strasserhof*, with an arcade to each story. In the ch. notice the *Strochner Altar*, and in the churchyard monuments of the old mining families.

[The *ascent* of the *Gamskarkogl* (8077 ft.), immediately above Hof, E., is the most important excursion in the neighbourhood. A foot-path, 4 hrs. (or a longer horse-track), a *hut* half-way for refreshments, and *another* on the summit. *Panorama* very fine, including on the W. and S. the Wiesbachhorn, Gross Glockner, and the snowy range stretching E. to the Hafner Spitz, the last glacier peak; and extending N. over the great limestone groups of Salzburg and the Salzkammergut. *Many plants on the mountain.*]

[From Hof a path ascends W. up the Angerthal, over the *Stanz* (6920 ft.), down to Bucheben in the Rauristhal, in 6 hrs., whence to Heiligenblut by Rauriser Tauern: see Rtes. 230 and 244.]

[The *old* road to Wildbad leads S., *without* crossing the Ache, through 3 hamlets to the entrance of the *Kötschachthal.* Into this a path strikes l. over a bridge. The valley contains good scenery and many fine waterfalls at its head; the excursion to which and the return will occupy a day. From the *Prossau* Alp a good mountaineer may climb to the *Kleinelendscharte* (8226 ft.) in 4½ hrs., and thence down into the Maltathal, Carinthia, Rte. 243. A good guide necessary; sometimes deep snow renders it impassable.]

Proceeding by the so-called *new* road or *Fürstenweg*, which soon crosses the Ache, and then the Angerbach, escaping from its valley through a Klamm rt., the route ascends the hill, and passing the English coffee-house, Austrian coffee-house, and Swiss cottage, with pretty views opening out, and part of the Ewige Schneeberg visible N., and turning l. over a spray-sprinkled bridge, reaches

Wildbad-Gastein, or *Bad-Gastein.* (*Inns:* Straubinger's, best: the family have kept the inn here for 3 centuries: there is a table-d'hôte at 1 o'clock for 1 fl., and at 3 o'clock for 2 fl. a head; Graben Wirth; Hirsch. 2nd class—Belle Vne; Ober-Krämer; and Unter-Krämer (the 2nd class are without table-d'hôte): those who prefer it can have their meals sent to their rooms; beds from 7 fl. to 10 fl. a week; but all charges are fixed by tariff. Almost all the buildings are Boarding or Lodging-houses: *La Solitude*, best; the *Schloss*, so called because built by an archbishop of Salzburg: *Schweitzerhaus*, belonging to Straubinger; *Gruber's*, more recently opened, but homely; *Provenchères; Pfarrhaus.* the above have baths attached to each establishment. The following are without baths, viz., *Wahn, Stanz, Schulhaus.*

This village of Wildbath, as it is called, consists of less than 30 houses of wood and 5 or 6 of stone, including a

villa built by the late Archduke John, scattered irregularly and one above the other over a steep slope occupying the centre of the valley, enclosed on both sides by wooded heights. In the midst of the houses the torrent Ache descends, in a succession of leaps, nearly 300 ft., rushing and tumbling, and forming a fine cataract in the very centre of the village. The bridge over the torrent has a footway glazed over, so that invalids may walk and gaze at the waterfall without being wetted by its spray. Gastein lies 3437 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea: it is protected from all winds excepting that from the south. The mean temperature of the year is 41° Fahr.; that of the hot season 55·5° Fahr. The average barometrical pressure is 27·5 inches (mean annual pressure at Greenwich 29·872 inches). The humidity of the air is very great, there being an average of 17 rainy days per month in the summer season, and 9 days in the spring and autumn.

The Church was built 1389; the churchyard commands a fine view. Gastein's situation is highly romantic, but its chief attractions are the almost endless mountain excursions, each possessing some peculiar interest amidst scenery so varied.

The *Mineral Springs* of Gastein were, it is said, known in the 7th cent. Their reputation was revived by the celebrated quack Theophrastus Paracelsus; they have since been visited by the chief sovereigns of southern Europe, and are still frequented by persons of all classes from far and near, including the noblesse of Austria, Hungary, and even Russia, in such numbers, that, during the height of the season (July to August), it is advisable for those who travel in parties to write beforehand to the Bad Director, to secure rooms at Straubinger's or elsewhere, since the whole place does not afford more than about 200 bed-rooms. The 6 hot-springs rise out of granite rocks at the foot of the Graukogel; one of them bursts out in the bed of the Ache, in the middle of the cataract; and they yield in the 24 hrs. 100,000 cubic ft. of water. From these sources the baths are supplied; the principal are those in the Schloss, lined with stone, and those at Straubinger's, including, besides private baths, the Fürstenbad, for persons of the upper classes, and Capucinerbad, for inferior persons—each capable of holding from 15 to 20 bathers at once. Straubinger's baths are not very comfortable, being little better than wooden tubs in wooden sheds; but to such the visitors at Gastein accustom themselves. The weekly charges at the Schloss are, for a private bath, 2 fl. 45 kr., or a kronthaler, and for a public bath 1 fl. At Straubinger's something less.

The waters at the fountain-head have a temperature of 117·5° Fahr. = 38° Réaum.; but are allowed to cool down to 95° F. before being used. Chemists are at a loss to decide whence these waters derive their virtue, since a pint contains but 2 or 3 grains of saline substances, the principal ingredients being Glauber salt and carbonate of lime dissolved in it, and the water is perfectly pure, tasteless, and without smell. It is indeed used for all culinary purposes, and is often drunk in preference to spring water by the people living on the spot.

"Their operation is said to be generally exciting, by their stimulating effects on the vascular system or on the skin, where they not unfrequently cause an eruption. They are chiefly recommended in nervous affections of an atonic character, derangement of the general health, paralysis, gout, rheumatism," &c. &c.—*Lee.* The usual period of the bath cure is 21 days. The hours of bathing are from 5-10 A.M. and 3-6 P.M. A shaft has been sunk through the solid rock above the Spitalquelle, to allow the steam to ascend, which is conducted into a building erected over it, and serves to supply *Vapour Baths*, applicable either to the whole body or to individual parts or members. There are besides douche-baths.

The interval between the morning and evening bath is occupied in walks along the terraces and steep paths cut in the sides of the valley, or

among Prince Schwarzenberg's pleasure-grounds, in dining, and in more distant excursions on foot or horseback. Carriages may be hired at the inns, and a horse costs from 2 to 3 fl. a day. A plan frequently adopted is to employ horses to draw a carriage as far as the carriage-road extends, and then to mount the horses for the bridle-paths. There is a room 440 ft. long close to Straubinger's, in which visitors are allowed to walk, and which is used in rainy weather.

The most pleasing excursion is the ascent of the *Gamskarkogel*, which may be made best from Hof Gastein (where horses can be procured for 6 fl. w. w.), in 3 hrs., descending in less than 4. Ladies may ride to within 1 hr. of the top, which is reached by a fatiguing walk. The pedestrian may take a short cut direct from Bad Gastein, crossing the stream at the mouth of the Kölschach-thal by a bridge, and thence commencing the ascent at once. The view over Salzburg, the Noric and Julian Alps, including the whole mass of the Gross Glockner, Wiesbachhorn, Dachstein, Steinerne Meer, and Tannen Gebirge, is very fine. More than 100 glaciers are said to be visible from the summit. Take provender for the day.

The Flugkopf is sometimes ascended on account of its extensive view.

Short carriage excursions can be made to the valley of Kotschach, frequented by the chamois; to Schloss Weitmoser, now a café, commanding an exceedingly fine view; also to the Schweizerhütte, a café-restaurant and favourite resort of the beau-monde. Pedestrians will find the following pleasure resorts are easy of access:—1. Schreckbrücke; 2. Schillers-höhe (heights of Schiller); 3. Pyrkers-höhe, so called after the poet Pyrker, Archbishop of Erlau (see Rte. 290); 4. Kaiser Friedrichs-Laube; 5. Patscher's Cafehaus; 6. Café-vergiss-meinnicht (forget-me-not); 7. Patriarchen Gloriette (pavilion).

Excursions are sometimes made to the *Gold-Mines*. The way to them lies through the village of Bockstein, an hour's walk, where the ore is washed and purified. The mine of Radhausberg, whence it is obtained, is situated far higher than this village, at an elevation of nearly 6000 ft. above it, and is covered with snow for 10 months of the year: it takes 2 hrs. to walk up to it. A shorter but somewhat perilous mode of reaching it is by means of a car, in which wood and ore are let up and down (*Aufzug*), attached to a rope 750 fathoms long, which is wound up by a windlass moved by a waterwheel above. Those who try this conveyance lay themselves down at the bottom of the car, and are rapidly drawn up to the top. These mines were known to the Romans, and were in later times profitably worked by the Venetians, who constructed paved roads for beasts of burthen across the Alps to them, which still in part exist. At present their produce is reduced to little importance.

Two rather difficult Alpine passes lead from the heads of the valley of Gastein into Carinthia. 1. The *Mölnitzer-Tauern* (Rte. 201), through the picturesque Alpine valley of Nassfeld, goes to Ober-Vellach. Travellers on horseback or on foot, aided by a good guide, may by this pass reach Venice in 3½ or 4 days from Gastein. 2. The *Pass of Rauris*, or Heiligenblut (Rte. 244), leading to the village of Heiligenblut, at the foot of the Gross Glockner, the grandest and most elevated Alp in the chain of Noric Alps. The sublime scenery about Heiligenblut, and the glacier at the foot of the Glockner, render it well worth a visit.

ROUTE 201.

BAD GASTEIN TO OB. VELLACH, BY THE PASS OF MALNITZ.

11½ hrs. walk: a bridle-road, presenting no difficulties to the pedestrian, and a guide need not be taken except to carry the baggage, more especially at the high rate which is the usual demand. Horses to Malnitz, over the Tauern, including guide, 8 fl. each; road bad. It will be prudent to take provisions. As the descent is bad for horses, it is best to walk down to Malnitz, hiring the horse only to the summit. Char-road to

1 hr. *Böckstein*, is taken. (Rte. 200.) *Inn:* good.

[The *Anlaufthal* here opens S.E. between the Radhausberg S. and the Stuhl N., and extending 4 hrs. to the Ankogel, the nominant peak of the district. It offers an alternative route to Malnitz, and is the more ancient of the two. Keep to l. bank of stream. At about 1½ hr. a fine amphitheatre of precipices, the *Hiekahr*, opens out, surrounding a green Alp. From the huts are 2 paths to Malnitz. *a.* ascends the precipices on the rt. to the *Hiekahr Ahn*, and passing 2 tarns reaches the summit, whence the descent leads into the Malnitzer route, about 1 hr. above Malnitz. *b.* is the old Roman and mediæval road, and with much finer views. Keep up the valley 1 hr. to the *Tauern Fall*, then turn rt. by a red cross and through wood; in 1½ hr. fragments of the *old road* are seen. 1 hr. further over loose and steep débris a second portion of road is met with, which is near the *summit* or *Korntauern* (8088 ft.). *View* superb—Ankogel (10,673 ft.) with glaciers to l., and a fine array of snow-peaks, including the Gross Glockner and the Wies or Vischbachhorn, rt. The *descent* is into the *Seethal* (the stream of which it crosses) to *Malnitz*.

The *Ankogel* was ascended by Dr. von Ruthner in 1843.]

From *Böckstein* the track ascends the rt. bank of the Ache, passing the curious *inclined plane* by which wood is drawn up to the Radhausberg gold-mines. The valley becomes a narrow rocky defile, *Wild Graben*, with several waterfalls.

1 hr. The *Kessel* Fall is the first, but the most beautiful is

The *Schleier* Fall, like a veil of gauze, 400 ft., coming from the Pockhart: see above.

The *Scharreck*, a fine snow-peak (10,453 ft.), here comes into view. Then, after crossing

A *Bridge*, and leaving a track leading to the Pockhartthal to rt., the basin of

2 hrs. *Nassfeld* (5304 ft.) is entered, green, treeless, and level. The Ache flows in numerous windings at the bottom, and snow-peaks rise above the verdant walls of the basin. About 20 huts lie scattered about; at 3—Straubinger's, Moser's, and Kramer's—coffee, butter, milk, and cheese may be had. It obtained its name of "wet field" (*Campus humidus*) as early as the 8th centy. Its mines are among the oldest in the Alps, and were worked by the Taurisci; afterwards by the Romans. Many rare plants may be gathered, among others *Sertia* or *Pleurogyne carinthiaca*. The violet-scented moss, *Byssus jolithus*, is abundant, as also in the Anlaufthal.

From the furthest hut the track ascends the S.E. corner of the basin up a breast of the hill between two ravines to the summit of a

1 hr. *Spur*, whence is a fine view, looking backwards, of Nassfald. The path then ascends a slope to

1½ hr. the *Tauern* or Col (8038 ft.), a slight depression in the ridge. In contrast to the other passes over this chain, it offers a wide *view* S. (more extensive by climbing ridge E. of the Col), down the Malnitzthal, with the Terglou and Mangert, the highest peaks of the Julian Alps, in the horizon. Gross Glockner, &c., W. Immediately below Col is

The *Tauernhaus* (refreshments and a hay bed).

Descent, chiefly over fine meadow, to the

Manhart Alp, a collection of swineherds' huts (*interesting plants on the way*); thence a steep descent into the ravine, and path through woods, all the way to

3¼ hr. *Malnitz* (3816 ft.) (*Inn:* small, but comfortable), small vill. at junction of the Seethal with the Malnitz valley. [At this point the old route of the Korn Tauern, still called the *Heiden Weg* (heathen way), comes in. See above.]

The ascent of the Ankogel is made from Malnitz by 2 routes. The longest but easiest is up the Seebach Thal, but turns l. before reaching the Stapitz See; keeps N. up a valley to the Luckethörl (or saddle), 4 hrs.; climbs the steep Trömwand to the foot of the Ankogel Glacier, 1 hr.; crosses this to the summit of the Kleiner Ankogel, 1½ hr.; and then along a narrow ridge to the Ankogel peak, 1 hr.

The Ankogel is the central knot of 4 ridges, and the view comprises a magnificent panorama of the Noric chain, and includes also the Carnic and Julian Alps. View from the Schareck is alone superior to that from the Ankogel. The valley now turns S. by a *very rough* char-road. 1-horse carts can be got at the inn, but it is better to walk.

2 hrs. or 5 m. *Ob. Vellach* (*Inns:* Post, passable; Pacher, dear), a small town in the Möllthal, upon a good road, where a post carriage can be obtained either to *Winklern*, 22 m. (on way to Heiligenblut), or down to *Spital* in the Drave valley, 24 m. Rte. 244.

ROUTE 202.

BAD GASTEIN TO SALZBURG, BY ZELL-AM-SEE AND THE PINZGAU.

About 19 Aust. m. = 88¾ Eng. m.

Between Lend and Lofer it is a cross-road, but very good, and post-horses may be procured.

Hof Gastein } as in Rte. 200.
21 Lend }

The Pongau, or valley of the Salza, above Lend, is a narrow and picturesque defile as far as

5 Taxenbach (*Inn:* Taxwirth, small but good). Here the Pinzgau begins (Rte. 230). About an hour's walk S. from Taxenbach is a curious waterfall, formed by a stream flowing from the Rauris. It is approached by 2 galleries cut through the solid rock. The waterfall is nothing; the situation and the way to it very romantic; and the manner in which the stream has evidently cut down its bed, at least from 3 different points, with very great intervals of height, is most curious. The galleries are low; they were levels made to an old gold-mine of the Weitmosers, long since abandoned. The valley is now termed the Unter Pinzgau.

The road to Salzburg leaves the valley of the Salza a little beyond

6 Hunsdorf, a village at the angle between the Unter and Mitter Pinzgau, just below the morass called Zellermoos, through which the waters of the lake of Zell dribble into the Salza. On a projection between the two valleys rises the castle of Fischhorn; it commands a fine view.

Owing to the height of the bed of the Salza above that of the Zell, the district around their confluence is a great morass, constantly subject to inundation and exhaling destructive miasmata. The marsh begins at the southern extremity of the lake of Zell.

4 Zell (*Inn:* Bräu, clean)—called Zell-am-See, to distinguish it from Zell in the Zillerthal—is beautifully situated on a projecting tongue of land

on the W. shore of the lake, sufficiently removed so as not to be affected by the deadly marshes before mentioned, and in view of the snow-tipped Alps to the S., of which there is a fine view from the hill behind Zell. The castle of *Kaprun*, 3 m. off, is one of the oldest in this country. A *Post-omnibus* daily to Lofer.

9½ Saalfelden (*Inn:* Auerwirth), a village of 1100 Inhab., in the Middle Pinzgau. On the neighbouring heights stand the ruined castles of Rothenberg, Grub, Fornach, Dorfheim, and Lichtenberg, with its chapel and hermitage hewn in the rock. The Gross-Glockner is a grand object in the view to the S. from this neighbourhood.

A romantic and wild glen, 8 m. long, called Pinzgauer-Hohlweg, is traversed by the road between Saalfelden and Weissbach.

9½ Frohnwies, a small hamlet. A very good *Inn*. Farther on is the pretty hamlet and ch. of Weissbach, where a carriage-road to Berchtesgaden (6 Stunden) turns off to the E. It is hardly ¾ hour's walk along it to an extraordinary ravine called the *Seissenberger-Klam*. A finger-post by the roadside, on the l. of the road, points out the way to it with the words "Gehe und Staune." You descend a staircase to a gallery of wood, which has been carried through the windings of the cliff a few feet above the water, until it ends in front of a small waterfall. It is a most curious scene, but one which it is almost impossible to describe. The torrent has worn down its bed to a depth of 50 or 60 ft., but that in the most tortuous and irregular manner—sometimes turning off almost at rt. angles, where it has met with a portion of red Salzburg marble, or other "pièce de résistance," in the midst of the softer limestone, and, in some, hollowing out by its eddies basins so regular and so defined as to resemble a well in miniature. The gallery was made by the managers of the salt-works at Reichenhall, to enable their woodmen to extricate the drift-timber caught in the passage.

[A fine pass leads from this up the Weissbachthal, and over the long and steep mountain ascent called Hirschbühel to Berchtesgaden, commanding from its top a magnificent range of limestone mountains, perfectly barren, and cut into numberless peaks, scarcely second to those of Gosau. At the top of the pass is the Austrian custom-house. The descent on the Bavarian side is by a good road, leading past the small lake called Hintersee. The road from Weissbach to Berchtesgaden, owing to its romantic beauties, offers greater attractions as a route to Salzburg, though longer than that by Lofer.]

The lower portion of the *Hohlweg* is very beautiful; smooth lawns with plum-trees cover the bottom of the valley, and wooded mountains rise on either side.

7 Lofer (*Inns:* Hackel-wirth; Bräu), on the post-road from Innsbruck to Salzburg (Rte. 229).

26¾ SALZBURG (described in Rte. 195).

ROUTE 203.

THE SALZKAMMERGUT—LINZ (OR LAMBACH) TO ISCHL AND AUSSEE, BY THE FALLS OF THE TRAUN, AND THE LAKES OF GMUNDEN, HALLSTADT, AND AUSSEE.

Few of the English travellers who annually visit Salzburg and Linz, or who merely descend rapidly the Danube on their way to Vienna, are aware that they have skirted and turned their backs upon one of the most picturesque districts in Europe. The Salzkammergut, containing the salt-mines, is the country alluded to. Salt is a government monopoly in Austria. The mines are therefore under the administration of the exchequer (Kammer). The annual nett revenue which Austria de-

rives from her salt-mines is estimated at 2,200,000*l.*, being about ¼ of the entire revenue. The Austrian Salzkammergut has an area of 249 Eng. square m., with 17,000 Inhab., 6500 of whom are Protestants. It forms the S.W. angle of the province of Upper Austria, is wedged in between the frontier of Salzburg and Styria, and is traversed through its whole extent by the river Traun. Sir Humphry Davy thus speaks of it:—"If I were disposed to indulge in minute picturesque descriptions, I might occupy hours with details of the various characters of the enchanting scenery in this neighbourhood. The vales have that pastoral beauty and constant verdure which is so familiar to us in England, with similar enclosures and hedge-rows, and fruit and forest trees. Above are noble hills, planted with beeches and oaks; mountains bound the view—here covered with pines and larches, there raising their marble crests, capped with eternal snows, above the clouds." And again: "I know no country more beautiful. The variety of the scenery, the verdure of the meadows and trees, the depths of the valleys, the altitude of the mountains, the clearness and grandeur of the rivers and lakes, give it, I think, a decided superiority over Switzerland, and the people are far more agreeable. * * * They are distinguished by their love of their country, their devotion to the sovereign, the warmth and purity of their faith, their honesty and (with very few exceptions), I may say, their great civility and courtesy to strangers." They are a happy and joyous race, taking great delight in music and dancing, and the men, like all the Austrian mountaineers, are expert marksmen.

The chief picturesque beauty of the Salzkammergut lies in its numerous lakes, forming a chain strung together as it were by the Traun, the main artery of the district, passing through them in succession. They are commonly bordered with lofty mountains, whose precipices, rising abruptly from the very water's edge, without the smallest ledge or foreland, impart an extremely sublime character to these Alp-locked reservoirs. The lakes of Gmunden (or Traunsee) and of Hallstadt, on the whole, display these beauties in their fullest extent. The falls of the Traun are beautiful from their colour and picturesque situation. The district is too elevated and mountainous to grow much corn; its chief produce is wood from its forests, cattle from its fine Alpine pastures, and, above all, *salt*, from which it receives its name. The mines of Ischl, Hallstadt, and Aussee (§ 94), all furnish vast supplies of this valuable mineral. *Ischl*, celebrated for its baths, and much resorted to in consequence in summer by the Austrians, from the Emperor and higher nobles down to the bourgeois of Vienna, is the chief place in the Salzkammergut, and the best head-quarters for those who would tarry or explore the country at their leisure, from its centrical situation and the accommodation it affords. It lies upon the high-road from Salzburg to Gratz or to Vienna, through Styria (Rte. 240).

The Railroad from Munich and Salzburg to Linz and Vienna (Rte. 195) runs but 15 m. N. of the Traun lake, and 7 from the falls of the Traun. The country is seen to greatest advantage by those who approach it from the N., turning aside at Lambach Stat., since they have the Alps constantly before them, and the scenery becomes wilder and grander every step they advance further into their recesses. They need no other guide than the Traun: if they thread the lovely valleys traversed by it, and cross the five lakes, which serve as it passes through them to purify and augment its beryl-coloured waters, they will at length reach, high up among the mountains, the cradle of the infant stream, a contracted basin of black water, owing its hue not to impurity, but depth, fed by snows and glaciers (Rte. 240).

4 or 5 days will suffice for this excursion, but more may be agreeably spent in it. The pedestrian or horseman may enter the Salzkammergut by the mountain road leading from Golling to Hallstadt by Abtenau (Rtes. 200 and 204.)

To sum up in a few words the attractions which the Salzkammergut holds out to various classes of travellers—the *lover of nature* will derive endless gratification from the splendour and variety of its scenery; the *artist* may fill his portfolios; the *invalid* may restore his broken health in the brine-baths (said to be nearly as good as sea-baths) and salt-steam of Ischl; and if he desire society, he will find during the season the best that S. Germany affords. The *sportsman* will not want ample employment for his fishing-rods. The rivers and lakes swarm with trout, &c., and permission to fish in them may be purchased for a few florins. Chamois, though rare, are still to be met with near the glaciers and on the highest mountains. The *epicure* should repair hither, were it only to enjoy the delicate mountain trout in full perfection.

The Railroad from Linz to Lambach (described in Rte. 195) is 31 Eng. m. From Lambach to Ischl is 35¼ Eng. m.; from Ischl to Aussee 16¼ Eng. m.

RAILWAY.—Linz to Gmunden, 49¾ Eng. m. 2 or 3 trains daily, in about 4 hrs. Those who wish to see the falls of the Traun may leave the train a little on the W. side of Roitham. From this point a walk of 20 m. through a wood brings you to the falls. A better way, however, of visiting the falls is to stop at Lambach, and from Lambach to take a carriage to Gmunden, visiting the falls on your way. The journey between Linz and Ischl may easily be performed in a day, thus: leave Linz at 6·30 A.M., reach Lambach at 10·30, take a carriage to the falls, and then proceed to Gmunden, which places may easily be reached by 2 o'clock. The steamer from Gmunden at 2¼ reaches Ebensee in 1 hr. The omnibus which waits the arrival of the steamer performs the journey thence to Ischl in 2 hrs. Leaving Ischl by the omnibus at 10 A.M., you reach Ebensee at 12 and Gmunden at 1, allowing time for dinner so as to start by the rail at 2¾, and reach Linz at 9.

The railroad conveys a great many passengers, but its principal use is in the transport of salt, of which nearly 3000 tons are brought down by it yearly to the Danube.

From Linz to Lambach the railway runs mostly parallel with the post-road, over a large uninteresting plain, with the mountains of the Salzkammergut in sight all the way in front.

31 Lambach Stat. There is a good *Inn* near the railway. (See Rte. 195.)

On leaving Lambach the road crosses the Traun, passes the church of Baura (Rte. 195), and continues along the rt. bank of the river as far as Gmunden. Near the village of Roitham, 1½ m. from the rly. stat., 7 m. from Lambach, are the

Falls of the Traun, formed by a natural dam, or barrier of pudding stone, projecting obliquely nearly across the river, through whose rifts the water forces its way.—"It is a cataract which, when the river is full, may be almost compared to that of Schaffhausen for magnitude, and possesses the same peculiar characters of grandeur in the precipitous rush of its awful and overpowering waters, and of beauty in the tints of its streams and foam, and in the forms of the rocks over which it falls, and the cliffs and woods by which it is overhung. Though not so elevated as the cascade of Terni, nor so large as that of Schaffhausen, yet from its perfect clearness, and the harmony of the surrounding objects, it ranks high as to picturesque effect among the waterfalls of Europe; and the wonderful transparency of its pale green water gives it a peculiar charm in my eyes."—*Davy*.

It should be viewed from the bridge, from the opposite bank, and from the rocks below the bridge. Its height is 42 ft. By the side of it, along the rt. bank, a curious wooden *Canal*, or aqueduct, 1250 ft. long, partly cut in the rock, partly supported by props, has been constructed to allow the salt-barges to ascend and descend the Traun without interruption from the cataract. They descend from Gmunden at a fixed hour in the morning,

usually between 10 and 11, when the sluice-gate at the upper end of the canal is opened to allow a part of the stream to pass through it. The vessels, carried swiftly along by the suction of the falls, are, by skilful steering, swept past them at a distance of only a few feet from the verge of the watery abyss, from which they are separated by the trunk of a tree, supported between 2 rocks to form a balustrade, and they immediately enter the canal. Their descent along this aquatic inclined plane, where the depth of water is only sufficient to prevent the bottom grazing, is made in 1 min. so rapidly that the eye can scarcely follow the boat. The force of the stream and the slope of the aqueduct combine to accelerate its speed. The vessels return empty, and are drawn up the canal by 10 or 12 horses at full gallop. Since the completion of the tramroad the salt is transported almost exclusively by it, and barges are little used *below* Gmunden.

The offer of the miller, at the falls, should be accepted, who, for a fee of 40 kreuzers, will shut off the water from the artificial canal, and send the whole of the water of the river over the rocks; without this, the fall in summer and autumn is poor for want of water.

Sir Humphry Davy, in his pleasant little book, the 'Consolations in Travel,' describes, with all the vividness of reality, his escape from drowning, when carried over the fall by the accidental breaking of a rope to which his boat was attached. The adventure, however, is believed to be purely imaginary, and not founded on any real occurrence.

It is a walk of 9 m. (2¼ hrs.—1¼ in a carriage) from the Falls to Gmunden. The road lies amidst agreeable scenery, passing through fir woods and neat villages, with occasional peeps of the green river on the rt. The tall mountain, Traunstein, is a conspicuous object in front; on its crest a resemblance to the profile of Louis XVI. may be discovered. At length the valley opens out, and the lake and town of Gmunden appear in sight. The Traun is crossed by a bridge a little below its exit from the lake, close to the large sluices erected to confine and husband its waters. These are opened only for a few hours daily, to allow the passage of the salt-barges, which are carried along by the flood over rocky impediments of such a nature that, if the lake was not thus pent up, they would, in dry weather, entirely obstruct the navigation of the Traun. Similar sluices will be found at the outlets of almost all the mountain lakes of the Salzkammergut.

18¾ Gmunden. — *Inns:* *Goldenes Schiff (upon the lake); Hôtel Belle Vue;—Goldner Hirsch;—Sonne: all good and reasonable;—Goldner Brunnen;—Anker;—Goldner Adler.

This little town of 3200 Inhab. occupies a most romantic situation at the N. extremity of the lake called Traunsee, or Gmundnersee. It is the principal depot for the salt made in the district, which is here stored in warehouses belonging to Government. Its neat white houses, with green doors and window-blinds, and the gardens in front of many of them, look quite English. In front the lake, which washes the foundations of the houses, expands its broad green surface. It is enclosed near its lower end with undulating hills, dotted with houses and villages scattered among the trees. Its upper extremity, hemmed in by tall precipices and black fir woods, overtopped in their turn by the serrated ridges and snowy peaks of the Salzburg Alps, is of a more majestic and gloomy character. In the middle distance, but appearing close at hand from his great height, rises the gigantic Traunstein. It has the appearance of a mountain split from top to bottom, and turned with its cleft side towards the lake, so as to present to it a precipitous wall of rock. Its highest point is 5565 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, and 4198 ft. above the lake. There is something so majestic in its high and weather-beaten surface and angular outline, that one is never tired of gazing on it. About a mile to the W.

of Gmunden, perched on a little island about 50 yards from the shore, is the picturesque castle of *Ort*, with which a story exactly similar to that of Hero and Leander is connected. The pedestrian will find a rough but most picturesque track along the l. bank of the Traun, from Gmunden to the Falls—a walk of about 3 hrs.

The *Calvarienberg* behind the town commands an extensive view of the lake. It was here that Pappenheim defeated the peasants in 1626, after a desperate conflict, in which 4000 of them were slain. A green hillock or tumulus at Pinsdorf, near the waterside, still called "The Peasants' Mound," is pointed out as the spot where they are buried.

The Railroad is interrupted by the *Lake of Gmunden*, since the precipices at its upper end have hitherto prevented the construction of a road of any kind. One is, however, begun along the W. shore, though its progress is slow owing to the masses of rock which have to be blasted away.

A *Steamboat*, established by an Englishman, Mr. Andrews, and commanded by an English captain, navigates the lake of Gmunden, from the month of May to October, plying 4 or 5 times a day between Gmunden and Ebensee, where carriages are in waiting to convey passengers on to Ischl. Take ticket at Gmund for both boat and carriage forwards to Ischl, on the arrival of the boat at Ebensee. *Fare on board is sometimes asked for twice over.* The distance across the lake is about 9 m., counted as 1½ water-post, and the passage occupies about an hour. The steamer takes carriages, at charges varying according to the size of the carriage; it will hold 3, and when more offer for transport, they are put into flat-bottomed barges and towed by the steamer.

The scenery of the lake increases in grandeur towards its S. extremity, and the green slopes are soon exchanged for mountains and precipices. The Traunstein seems, from its colossal proportions, impending over the water from the E. On the W. shore are the villages of Altmünster, in the very old church of which are some ancient monuments, and of Traunkirchen, where the Jesuits had at one time established themselves in a nunnery founded by King Ottocar. On the border of the lake, near Altmünster, is the château of Ebenzweier, the favourite residence of the Archduke Maximilian of Este. At a distance Traunkirchen seems to lie at the end of the lake; but it is found, on a nearer approach, to stand on a projecting cape, after doubling which Gmunden is hid from view, and the traveller finds himself, as it were, in a different lake, more wild and grand than that which he has left behind. The rocky barriers enclosing it rise straight from the verge of the water, and where the precipice ends the slopes are covered with forests, which have for centuries furnished fuel to the salt-works. At length the village of

9 Ebensee and Langbath (*Inns*: Post; good and moderate, but homely; —Zur Krone)—for, though double in name, they are but the parts of 1 village on the 2 sides of the Traun—appears in view. It is surrounded by vast stacks of timber, the produce of the neighbouring forest, brought down by the torrents when swollen, and sometimes precipitated from the summits of the surrounding precipices into the lake, and here collected to serve as fuel. Before reaching the landing-place the boat crosses a boom, extended from shore to shore to collect together all the stray logs, and prevent their being lost. Ebensee is the first place within the Salzkammergut properly so called. The principal building in the village is the evaporating house (*K. K. Salzsudwerk*) the largest in the district (§ 95), and therefore worth seeing, though their construction is very clumsy compared with the salt-pans used in England. There are no mines on the spot; the brine is brought from Hallstadt and Ischl, a distance of about 24 m., in wooden pipes, visible by the roadside in many places. To preserve a regular descent, they are carried in niches

along the mountain sides; and wherever a glen or valley intervenes they traverse it on an aqueduct. The Kranabethsattel, a mountain on the W. of Ebensee, commanding, it is said, one of the best views of the district, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from hence. The road passes on the W. side the opening of the Weissenbachthal. (See Rte. 195.)

At the mouth of almost all the tributaries of the Traun wooden gratings (Rechen, § 111) are erected to arrest the floating timber transported by them.

Omnibus—Ebensee to Ischl. A beautiful ride of 2 hrs. (or a walk of 4 hrs.) up the valley of the Traun brings the traveller to

11½ *Ischl* (*Inns:* Kaiserinn Elizabeth, a fine house well situated; — Hôtel Bauer, a first-class hotel, beautifully situated near the Calvarienberg; has good reading-room, salle des dames, &c.; the cuisine is excellent;—Hôtel de la Poste; first-class, enlarged;—*Kreutz; clean, good, and moderate, excellent cuisine. *2nd Class Inns:* Erzherzog Franz Karl; Baierischer Hof; Stern). Almost all the houses in the place are let as lodgings, and the price of a room varies from 1 fl. to 2 fl. per dime.

A few years have converted the pretty but previously undistinguished market-town of Ischl (2000 Inhab.), at the junction of the Ischl with the Traun, into a distinguished and most fashionable watering-place. Its origin does not date farther back than 1822; but the beauties of its situation and environs, combined with the novel nature of its baths, have attracted hosts of visitors from all parts of Europe, especially from Vienna and other parts of Austria, among whom are usually numbered many of the Bohemian, Austrian, and Hungarian noblesse, forming a very agreeable society. In addition to this the Imperial family are now constant visitors during the season, and add of course greatly to the popularity of Ischl. The Empress is especially attached to a place where she was betrothed, 1853; and the Emperor has a permanent residence here. The white houses are spread over a small green plain on both sides of the Traun and Ischl, surrounded by mountains rising in the form of an amphitheatre, and flanking the mouths of 5 or 6 different valleys which radiate as it were from this central point. The lover of seclusion may bury himself in the solitude of mountain paths, amidst dark forests and inky lakes. Those who prefer society will find at Ischl parties of pleasure to fill up every day; and balls, concerts, and even a *Theatre*, to occupy the night. A handsome *Casino* includes ball and billiard rooms, and a *Reading-room*, where English and other newspapers are taken in.

All persons residing here for 8 days are obliged to pay 2 fl. for the band, and 5 fl. 50 kr. for the baths, walks, &c. Members of a family pay 1 fl. per head, and servants 50 kr. Persons staying between 4 and 8 days pay half of the above sums, but nothing to the band.

The *Baths*, and the *Trinkhalle* or Colonnade, form as it were one large building, with a Grecian portico. The Colonnade is frequented by those who drink the *whey* (*molke*) of cows, goats, or ewe milk, here prepared in great perfection, and mineral waters. It is most crowded early in the morning; 7 to 8 a band plays. The Baths are well appointed. One side is appropriated to gentlemen, the other to ladies. Common hot or cold baths may be had if required; but those most in request are supplied with the *Soole* (brine) conducted from the salt-mines before undergoing the process of evaporation in the salt-pans. It is a strong solution of chloride of sodium and some other salts. Immersion in it produces slight purgative effects, and is attended with a tingling and general irritation of the skin. It is usually diluted, according to the tenor of the doctor's prescription, with common water, or is mixed with that of a sulphurous spring rising in the vicinity, as the nature of the patient's complaint may render expedient.

Saline Vapour-baths (Salz-dampf-Bäder) of a peculiar description are prepared here. They consist of wooden closets, the floors of which are perforated, attached to the roof-tree of the evaporating-house, placed immediately over the salt-pan, so as to receive the steam as it ascends from the boiling brine. Those who will not submit to be shut up in one of these closets may take a modified bath in an open gallery overlooking the pans, in which they may walk for an hour or two at a time. It is found of utility to invalids in many complaints, especially in affections of the chest, to inhale the vapours impregnated with the various volatile particles disengaged from the brine while boiling. These baths must not be taken without authority from a physician, and are only to be had at certain hours, when the current of vapour is not disturbed by the removal of the salt from the pan.

Mud-baths (Schlammbäder) are made from the slime (Laist) brought from the chambers or reservoirs in the salt-mine. There is a capital *Swimming-bath* (Schwimm-Anstalt) here.

Physicians.—Dr. Polak speaks English. Dr. Fürstenberg.

Diligence, daily to Salzburg; to Aussee.

Omnibus, to Ebensee and the steamer; to Steg and the *Hallstadt Lake* steamer; to St. Wolfgang.

Guides.—Schütz; Neff Karl; Graf; Hütter Flörl, &c.: are paid 2 fl. a day.

Telegraph stat. here.

There is Protestant service on Sundays at Goisern.

Chairs carried in the manner of sedans by 2 bearers, convey invalids to and from the baths; and ladies often employ them to make excursions among the mountains.

The narrow valley in which Ischl stands, shut in by high mountains, is highly distinguished by its picturesque beauty. The neighbouring woods and the lower slopes have, within a few years, been rendered accessible even for invalids by walks extending in all directions, and converting them as it were into pleasure-grounds. They are provided with commodious seats, temples, and summer-houses, wherever the ground presents a good point of view. They usually bear the Christian name of some lady of rank or beauty who has visited the spot. On the banks of the Ischl, about ¼ m. above the town, a neat stone well-house (Maria-Louisen Quelle) has been built.

The Emperor has built a villa on the site of Schmalnauer's Garden. It is only remarkable for its bad taste. **The Imperial Garden*, at the back of the villa, is one of the most delightful spots in the world, and commands one of the *finest views*, including the Dachstein. Other good views are the view of Ischl from the church on the top of the *Calvarienberg*, and from the Carolinen Panorama, a little behind the bridge leading to Ebensee.

Fine view from the *Kolowrat Thurm*, 1½ hr. up, 1 hr. down.

The *Rettenbach Mill*, 3½ hrs.; and *Wildniss*, ½ hr., up a glen S.E.: a charming walk (which may be prolonged over the ridge to *Aussee*, 5 hrs. from Ischl, to return by the road).

By the *Kesselbach Ravine* to the *Koth Alm*, 3 hrs. View of the Dachstein and 3 lakes. Return over Traxlegg to Rettenbach Mill.

By the *Salzberg*, S., 1 hr., road by way of Berneck; contains the *salt-mines*, similar to those of Hallein. See Rte. 200.

The *Ziemitz* (5071 ft.) a mountain N.W. between the roads to St. Wolfgang and the Attersee, affords a fine *panorama*. Ascend by the Ischl Thal and up the Lagergraben; and descend by the Ziemitz Wildniss: 5 hrs. up and 4 down.

The *Kuter Spitz* (4757 ft.), opposite the Ziemitz, on the S., is another point: go by the *Nussen See*, 1½ hr.; peak is 3 hrs. farther.

Guides may be heard of at Edlinger and Hirsch's Sessel Träger Office, and are paid 2 fl. a day.

Excursions.

Ischl, lying as it does in the centre of the Salzkammergut, is excellent head-quarters for the tourist, and its

neighbourhood furnishes an almost endless variety of excursions. The following is only a brief enumeration of some of them.*

a. The *Lake of Hallstadt, one day*, proceeding in a carriage to Steg or Gosaumill (2 hrs.), from Steg in a steam or row-boat to Hallstadt (1 hr.). On foot to the Salt-Mine—visit the waterfall, cross the lake to the Hirschbrunnen, the Kessel, and Obertraun—return by Steg to Ischl.

b. The *beautiful Gosau Lakes* (Rte. 204), 1 day, provided you start at 5 or 6, by Steg, Gosauzwang—to the Vorder-See in a carriage (with 2 horses, 8½ fl.), to the Smiths *Inn*, 4 hrs.; walk to the Vorder-See and back, 2 hrs. To the Hinter-See, a laborious walk of 4 hrs. The scenery of these 2 lakes is superb. Take provisions.

c. The *Wolfgang Lake* on the road to Salzburg (Rte. 240), *one day*, stopping on the way to see Wirers waterfall, the Schwartze See, and Wirers-Strub, a digression which takes up 3 hrs. To St. Wolfgang (2 hrs.' drive from Ischl), cross the lake to the echo point—return to Ischl.

d. *Ascent of the Schafberg*, 3 hrs.' walk from St. Wolfgang. Those who can should pass a night on this mountain to see the sun rise. The hotel on the top makes up 52 beds, and also provides common comforts. Those who decline to pass a night upon the summit should however *on no account omit* the ascent, as the summit commands a most remarkable and extensive view, including 8 lakes, &c. (see p. 371).

e. *Aussee*, in Styria, 16½ Eng. m. = 4½ hrs. in carriage (with 2 horses 7½ fl.; Vorspann extra), on the road to Gratz, and the lakes of Grundl and of Aussee. Sleep at Alt Aussee, good Inn; next day visit the Teplitzersee and Kammersee. (See Rte. 240.) Third day return to Ischl.

N.B. A pleasant way from Ischl to Vienna is the road by Aussee and Rottenman (good sleeping-quarters), 2 days' journey, to the railway at Brück on the Mur (Rte. 240); thence by rail to Vienna, 1 day. The quickest way is by rail to Linz, and thence down the Danube, 2 days' journey.

f. To the *Gmunden See* and *Falls of the Traun* (*see* above), by carriage and steamboat. Dine at Gmunden.

The postmaster of Ischl charges 7 fl. for a light carriage to go to Ebensee, and wait there to bring back; but far better carriages may be got in the town for 5 fl. The Falls of the Traun may be visited in 1 day, or in 10 or 11 hrs. going and returning, thus—

	G. Mls.	H. M.
Ischl to Ebensee	2	1 40
Steamboat to Gmunden .	2	1 0
To the Falls and back . .	3	4 0
Dinner at Gmunden . .	0	1 30
Steamboat back to Ebensee	2	1 0
Ischl	2	1 40

From Ischl to Linz on the Danube is a short day's journey. (See p. 257.)

g. The *Salt-Mine* lies about 3 m. S.E. of Ischl. Notice of an intended visit must previously be given at the Salinen-Verwesampt (office for managing the mines) in Ischl. During the season the mine is often illuminated for the gratification of the guests, who form parties to explore it on these occasions. An illumination costs about 10 gn. Münz, and a fee to the attendants. The road to it lies across the Traun, through the village of Perneck, where the carriage-road ceases, and the rest of the ascent must be made on foot. At the Berghaus miners' dresses are provided for the visitors of both sexes; for ladies often take part in these expeditions. The mine consists of 12 stories or galleries driven horizontally into the bowels of the mountain, one above the other. The entrance is by the middle gallery, named after the Empress Maria Louisa. Ladies can be wheeled along it in cars, but must descend when they come to the end of it by a slide (Rutsch) formed of 2 poles, as at Hallein (Rte. 200, § 94). The salt is

* Tourists will find a useful guide to other excursions in Dr. Polak's little work, 'Ischl sous le Rapport medical, topographique, et pittoresque.'

here distributed through the rock in veins and small lumps mixed with clay and earth, exhibiting neither the white crystalline surface nor the glittering appearance which most persons are led to expect. The curious process by which it is extracted is explained, § 94 and Rte. 200. The mine is not shown Saturday or Sunday.

h. The large dam of masonry, and sluice-gates, called *Chorinsky's Klause*, erected across the Weissenbach torrent, to float down timber into the Traun, is about 7 m. off. The best time for visiting it is when the sluice is burst open (wird gesprengt), which usually happens once a week, and is announced beforehand at Ischl. The use of the dam is explained § 111.) The road to it runs along the rt. bank of the Traun as far as Lauffen, where it crosses the river, and ascends the valley of the Weissenbach.

Ischl to Hallstadt.

Good carriage-road from Ischl to the borders of the lake of Hallstadt. About 10 m. to Steg, at its N. extremity (omnibus in summer). A very small steamer plies on the lake. The road ascends the beautiful valley of the Traun on its rt. bank through Lauffen (*Ger.*: the Brewhouse), a village of 400 inhab., with an ancient Gothic church. The river here makes a smaller leap of 18 ft., which, like the greater fall below Gmunden, is avoided by a canal constructed on one side, so as to allow the salt-barges to pass up and down. The road up the valley of the Weissenbach to the Chorinsky-Klause turns off here, crossing the Traun by a bridge. The mouth of the Weissenbach is closed by a large grating (Rechen) to collect the wood floated down it.

7 m. Goisern, another village on the road, is inhabited by Protestants, who are very numerous hereabouts, amounting to 6500 in the Salzkammergut. Beyond Goisern the road divides: the l. branch is the post-road to Aussee and Gratz (Rte. 240); the rt. branch, a cross-road, leads, in about 3 m., to Steg, a group of houses with an inn, close to the outlet of the Traun from the Lake of Hallstadt, which is confined by sluice-gates similar to those at Gmunden. Thirteen streams running into this lake are provided with similar sluices at their mouths, opened only once a day in the dry season, to allow the salt-boats to start, and to furnish them with enough water to carry them along to the end of their day's voyage, over the rocks and shallows of the Traun. Any one can take a passage in these boats to Ischl or Ebensee. They go down at the rate of about 10 m. an hr.; and the rapid voyage is not disagreeable. Boats are provided at Steg and at the Gosau saw-mill (an *Inn*, where the carriage puts up), about 1½ m. further, to convey passengers to the village of Hallstadt, about 1 hr.'s voyage. A boat with two rowers costs 1 fl.

The *Lake of Hallstadt* is 5 miles long and 1½ mile broad, and in many places 100 fathoms deep. The scenery is of a more wild and gloomy character than that of the Traunsee, and less enlivened by human habitations. It reaches the height of sublimity at its upper or S. end, where the mountains rise so precipitously from the water's edge as not to leave room for any road. The valley of Gosau, opening out on the W., is crossed at its entrance by an aqueduct called *Gosauzwang*, which conveys the brine from the salt-mine of Hallstadt to the boiling-houses at Ischl and Ebensee. The central piers are 130 ft. high, and the pipes form part of an uninterrupted conduit nearly 24 m. long, which has already been mentioned, near Ebensee, and may be traced along the face of the precipices, by the side of the lake, nearly as far as Hallstadt. The scenery of the higher part of the valley of Gosau (about 14 m. from this aqueduct), in the vicinity of its two beautiful small lakes, at the foot of the glacier of the Dachstein, is truly magnificent. A description will be found of it in Rte. 204.

Hallstadt.—*Inns:* Post, a tolerable country inn; Seeauer's, also fair

both on the lake;—Grüner Baum. Delicious fish may be had here, especially the *Saibling* (Salmo alpinus). The situation of this little village (1800 Inhab., 900 of whom are Protestants) is very singular. At a distance its houses appear fastened on to the side of the mountain, like swallows' nests against a wall. The mountain descends rapidly to the edge of the lake, and the houses rise one above another on its side, so that the communication between them is kept up by steps, instead of streets and lanes. A small rivulet descends in a fall from the heights above into the midst of the village. There is no room for a carriage-road, and the communication with the rest of the world is kept up by boats, excepting one or two difficult mountain-paths leading into adjoining valleys. There is a regular foot-path along the shoulder of the hills, above the lake from Hallstadt to the Gosauzwang. The *church* is remarkable for its antiquity, having been consecrated 1320; for having a double nave and two high altars; for its Gothic portal; and for a singular altarpiece of wood richly carved.

Rudolph's Tower, a conspicuous object in approaching Hallstadt, perched on a projecting spur of the Blasenstein, 1150 feet above the town, was erected by the Emp. Albert in 1299, to defend the salt-mine against the troops of the Archbishop of Salzburg, who laid claim to it. On one occasion a considerable force, despatched by the prelate over the mountains to attack it, were defeated on this spot with great slaughter. The tower is now the residence of the manager of the mines. It contains an interesting geological collection, fossils, &c.; also Celtic antiquities, chiefly bronze, found in 600 graves, probably of Celtic miners, who wrought out the salt here in the 3rd or 4th centy. The ascent to the tower is a continuous stair, and takes up ¼ an hr.: 500 ft. higher is the entrance to the salt-mine. A description of it would only be a repetition of what has been said of the Ischl mine (and § 94). The Alpine limestone, in which the deposit of salt is situated, contains fossils highly interesting to the geologist. The highest level of this mine is 4000 ft. above the sea. A charming walk of an hour to the Gosau Mill from Rudolph's Tower.

Several of the mountains which shut in the southern end of the lake rise above the ordinary level of perpetual snow. From the 17th of Nov. to 2nd of Feb. the inhabitants of Hallstadt never see the sun above their tops.

About 3 m. from Hallstadt is the *Waldbach-Strub*, the chief waterfall in the Salzkammergut. The road to it leads through a most beautiful valley, along the l. bank of a foaming mountain torrent. A minor fall, or cataract, is passed before reaching it. The Strub itself is about 300 ft. high, and consists of two distinct streams. The first of these falls over the face of the rock, while the other, or chief stream, gushes forth out of a dark cleft and then pours boiling and foaming into the valley below. To the rt. of the spectator rises a huge mass of rock, surmounted with verdure, while on his l. is a noble bank of trees, which hang one knows not how. Several stands have been erected in order to afford good views of the fall. The icy coldness of the air in the immediate vicinity of the spray is very remarkable. The Strub should, if possible, be visited after a fall of rain, as it is then seen in full perfection.

About 1½ m. hence, near the S. extremity of the Hallstädter-See, are the *Hirschbrunn* and *Kessel*, 2 singular intermittent springs not far from the salt-works. The first consists of scattered blocks of worn stone, below which is a very deep hole; the latter is a kind of basin in the rock, filled with water and said to be unfathomable. At certain seasons, and especially after great rains, the water rises suddenly and with great noise in both.

Hallstadt is an admirable starting-point for the neighbouring mountains. *Good guides*, J. Wallner, Loydl, Stocker. Zauner. They are paid 2 fl. a day and

their meals. The first 2 are acquainted with the *Dachstein*, the ascent of which may be made by mountaineers (provide ropes, &c.) accustomed to the Alps. (N.B.—2 guides are required, and they receive extra pay; at least 5 fl.) *Chaises à porteurs* (Trag-sessel) for ladies.

The *Plassenstein*, 7400 Eng. ft. above the sea, affords one of the grandest views in the district. It takes about 4 hrs. to reach the summit, the road leading past the Rudolphs-thurm and the salt-mine. The view embraces the Lake of Hallstadt, the valleys of Obertraun, Gosau, and Ischl, the Traunstein, Untersberg, and Schafberg, the glaciers of the Dachstein and Thorstein, and the mountains of Berchtesgaden, Styria, and the Tyrol.

To ascend the *Sarstein* (6558 ft.), cross the lake to *Kalkofen* and climb by the Schanze to the *Sarstein Alp*, where you can sleep. *Panorama* from the summit is admirable.

The *Dachstein Glaciers* offer the grandest excursion from Hallstatt. The *Dachstein* is a general term applied to a vast limestone plateau, one of a series of isolated groups stretching from the Vorarlberg on the W., along the S. side of the valley of Inn, through Salzburg, and eastward almost to Vienna. The mountains of Berchtesgaden and the Tännengebirge in Salzburg belong to this series, and are the immediate neighbours of the Dachstein on the W. The Todtegebirge form the next group on the E. The *Dachstein plateau* rises to a precipice on its S. edge, with an average height of 8000 ft.: towards the N. it sinks to about 5500 ft. The 3 highest points are the *Dachstein* proper, the corner-stone of Styria, Salzburg, and Austria; the *Klein Dachstein*, and the *Thorstein*, all at S.W. corner of the mass; but there are many others, mostly very difficult of access. There are 2 *glaciers* streaming N. and N.W. from the Hohe Dachstein. The first, called *Karls Eisfeld*, in honour of a visit from the Archduke Charles in 1812, is the one usually visited.

Upon the Plateau are upwards of 50 chalets, which are more substantial than those of the W. Alps, and usually very clean. The sparse pasture is exceedingly nourishing, and the *butter* of the Dachstein is celebrated.

From *Hallstatt to the Dachstein*, go by the *Walbach Strub* or by the Salzberg, and, passing through a rocky wilderness called the *Thierygarten*, make for the *Ochsenwies Alp* (6023 ft.), 5 hrs., where Seeauer of Hallstatt has built a hut which supplies night-quarters, &c. (Beyond is the ascent to the *Ochsenwies Höhe*, a ridge which offers the first near view of the Dachstein; in 1 hr. from the hut the *Tauben Kahr* is reached, and 1 hr. further brings to the *Klinger's Höhe*, which overlooks the glacier, and is a fine *point of view.*) From Ochsenwies hut it is 1½ hr. to the edge of the *glacier*, at the upper end of which is the peak of the *Dachstein*. The *ascent* of this is now made comparatively easy by a ladder left at the Bergschrund at its foot, and by iron rings and ropes up the peak itself (helps provided by Prof. Simony, the chief explorer of the Dachstein): the summit (9841 ft.) is reached from the Bergschrund in ½ hr. The expedition is frequently made, and a mule-track is making to the Ochsenwies Alp.

Another route to the Dachstein is from *Ober Traun*, by Winkl, to *Ober Schafeck Alp*, 2½ hrs.; thence to the *Krippen brunn* (whence is a track l. by the *Lower Gjaidstein* and *Koffeneck* to Ramsau and Schladming in the Ennsthal). The track then leads rt., in 3 hrs., to the huts of the desolate *Gjaid Alp* (5392 ft.). 2 hrs. further is the Taubenkahr, mentioned above.

From the Gjaid Alp the *Krippenstein* (6960 ft.) may be ascended in 3 hrs: central point for *View* over the whole Dachstein Plateau.

In 1866 Mr. Tuckett, after ascending the Dachstein from the Ochsenwies Alp, made a *descent* to Ramsau and Schladming in the Ennsthal, by crossing a depression in the ridge above the S.E. angle of the Karls-Eisfeld glacier (Hohe Gjaidstein Joch, 8500 to 9000 ft.). Time: Col to end of glacier ½ hr.; thence to brow overlooking Ramsau 1½ hr.; to Ramsau ch. 1½ hr.; and 1 hr. to Schladming.

The following is the direct way from Hallstadt to Aussee, a distance of about 9 m. The lake must be crossed in a boat to Obertraun, a village of 400 Inhab., where a rude char-à-banc may be hired to Aussee, up the ravine of the Traun, by a good road between the Sarstein l. and the Koppenstein rt. In the latter is a remarkable cavern, the Koppenbrüller, occasionally illuminated, and visited from Hallstatt (there and back in 4 hrs.). The village of Aussee is situated just within the frontier of Styria, and is therefore more properly described in Rte. 240. Those who travel with their own carriage in going from Aussee to Hallstadt may send it round to Steg to wait for them.

There is a way over the mountain from Hallstadt to the Hinter-See (see Rte. 204), a laborious walk of 10 hrs. (5 to the summit of the pass), one of the grandest and wildest in these Alps. Near the top you behold all the glories of the *Dachstein*. Part of the ascent is as rough as the upper part of Ben Nevis, and snow lies throughout the year in patches. You look down upon the Hinter-See as upon a turquoise. Strawberries abound on the banks near it. The pass lies over the "Verfallenes Alp," and is probably 7000 ft. above the sea. There is a lower pass and easier path, which requires about 7 hrs.

ROUTE 204.

THE LAKE OF HALLSTADT TO GOLLING AND SALZBURG, BY GOSAU AND ABTENAU.

The distance direct from the Gosauzwang to Golling is about 28 Eng. m.; but it is at least 12 m. additional to make the détour to the upper end of the valley of Gosau and back. The road is good and passable for carriages, but is liable to be washed away in places by storms. Much corn is conveyed by it into the Salzkammergut, which, from its great elevation and rocky surface, produces little itself. The road quits the lake of Hallstadt at the Gosauzwang, and ascends by the side of a rapid torrent, through a narrow and picturesque glen, whose sides offer sections of great interest to the geologist. This, at length, opens out, and discloses on the l. the verdant valley and village of Gosau, backed by the pinnacles of the Donnerkogel and the Zornigkogel, which are the western ridges of the Thorstein or Dachstein, the boundary-stone, as it were, between Styria, Salzburg, and Austria; "a gorgeous serrated barrier of Alpine limestone, the highest pinnacles of which reach the elevation of more than 10,000 ft. above the sea."—*Murchison*. The whole mountain seems an assemblage of sharp aiguilles bedded in snow and ice. The road to Abtenau only crosses the mouth of the valley, leaving the village at some distance on the l.; but the beauties of the Gosauthal render it deserving of being explored to its upper extremity.

It takes about 2½ hrs. walking from the Gosauzwang to reach *the village of Gosau*, or the part of it near the church, for its habitations are widely scattered up and down the valley over a space nearly 3 m. in length. *Inns*, not good: the best is the blacksmith's (beim Schmied) in Unter Gosau, who is at least moderate and civil: complaints of the Brandwirth. The smith and his brother are good *guides*. Travellers usually proceed 2½ m. further, to the Smiths *Inn* (6 beds and a shakedown), where they leave their carriages, whence it is a walk of 1 hr. to the Vorder-See. The population of the valley amounts to 1500, of whom 1300 are Protestants, who have preserved their faith and their own pastors for ages, surrounded by Catholics, and in spite of persecution and the efforts of the Jesuits, from which neither their remote situation nor their poverty and insignificance protected them. They are now

tolerated by the Austrian government, and possess a place of worship near the church. They are a contented though poor community, little favoured by nature, since their valley, which is 2368 feet above the level of the sea, is buried by snow four or five months of the year, but at other times yields good pasture for cattle. A quarry of whetstones affords a small fund of gain to some; the rest are woodcutters, or boatmen navigating the salt-barges on the Traun.

After a walk of about 4 m. up the valley, from the church, the latter half of the distance through a fir-wood, the traveller finds himself on the borders of a beautiful lake called the *Vorder-See*, surrounded by a foreground of dark firs, and closed up by the Thorstein (9657 ft.), rising in all its majesty to the S.E., surrounded by minor peaks, and with glaciers hanging from its sides. The walk hither will certainly not be regretted. The enthusiast in grand scenery will mount still higher to a second lake, the *Hinter-See*, 4077 ft. above the sea-level—a rough walk of 4 hrs. from Gosau Inn. The water is of a peculiar pale clouded green colour, and appears to have no outlet until it has risen to a considerable height. Some persons sleep in the hut above this lake, and ascend the glacier in the morning to see the sun rise, being provided with fuel and other comforts by the smith who acts as guide, and sends them forward some hours before to await the traveller's arrival.

The view from the *Zwieselberg*, a wooded height 600 or 800 ft. above the valley, is very fine, and the ascent is easy. If the sky be clear, the panorama includes the Gosau valley and the Dachstein and Salzburg glaciers, with the pinnacles of the Donnerhagel above the Vorder-See. The walk thither from Gosau church occupies about 2½ hrs., and thence to Abtenau 3 hrs. A guide should be taken, as the direct path may easily be missed. To ascend the Dachstein, the traveller should start at 4 in the morning from the hut above the Hinter-See: to reach the Gosau glacier takes 2 hrs.; and thence to the highest peak of the Dachstein 5 hrs.; and he may be back at Gosau by 6 or 8 o'clock in the evening.

The distance from Gosau to Abtenau is about 11 m. The first part of the road after quitting the vale of Gosau ascends the gorge called pass Geschütt, the sides of which towards its lower extremity are covered with dense pine-forests. The summit of the pass is not very high (3246 ft.). Inn on the summit, which is the frontier of Salzburg. Passing through the village of *Russbach*, where the celebrated Gassau fossils may be obtained, the road descends into the Lammerthal, crosses its stream, and reaches

Abtenau, a prosperous little hamlet (*Inns:* Post; Zum Ochse—both good). This quiet pastoral valley occupies an elevation at the foot of the Tännengebirge (which can be ascended at this point). High up in the face of the Tännengebirge is seen its largest cave, the Frauenloch. The valley is carpeted with verdant meadows, and the hills around are thickly clothed with fir-woods, which furnish the greater part of the fuel required for the salt-works at Hallein. Roads lead hence in 8 hrs. to Radstadt, in 6 to Hüttau, and to Golling in 3½, down the picturesque valley of the Lammer.

By taking a foot-path a little longer than the road, the Bichelfall, a cascade formed by a small tributary of the Lammer, may be visited. It is 1½ hrs. walk from Abtenau, and 3 from Golling. Like all the other torrents of this forest-clad district, it is used to float down the timber cut on the mountains through which it passes. The wood that adheres to the rock, and sticks by the way in passing the fall, is set at liberty by a woodman, armed with an axe, suspended by a rope from the height above—a perilous trade. (§ 111.) The path also passes some curious cavities formed by the fall of masses of rock, similar and perhaps equal to the Oefen (Rte. 200).

The valley of the Lammer is picturesque and very solitary; few houses are passed between Abtenau and Gol-

ling, between which place and the Oefen, on the road from Salzburg to Gastein (Rte. 200), our path falls into the valley of the Salza.

The pedestrian may cross the mountains to Berchtesgaden, either from Werfen in 7 hrs., or from Golling in 5.

ROUTE 205.

BERCHTESGADEN TO BAD GASTEIN, BY THE STEINERNE-MEER AND SAALFELDEN.

Berchtesgaden and Königssee are described in Rte. 199.

"The walk to Saalfelden, which should be attempted only by those accustomed to mountains, can be accomplished in 10 hrs. by a stout walker, exclusive of stops and of 1½ hrs. row on the Königssee; consequently there is no necessity for passing a very uncomfortable night at Sanct Bartolomä, as the guides may probably urge him to do. [It will, however, prove a *very* hard day's work to most pedestrians.]

"Berchtesgaden to the lower end of the Königssee, a full hr.'s walk: 1 hr.'s row to Sanct Bartolomä, where there is a *Wallfahrtscapelle*, to which pilgrimages are made, and where fires are lighted on St. Bartholomew's night; and a hunting-seat of the King of Bavaria (mentioned in Rte. 199). Hence ½ hr.'s row to the opening of a valley on the rt., where, after landing, a steep path leads through highly picturesque scenery to *Fundensee*, 3½ hrs. smart walking: this is a poor mountain tarn already very elevated, with some huts, inhabited in summer, on its margin. As far as this is a path by which the cattle are driven up in summer and back again in autumn, but farther there is scarcely a track; and unless the guide from Berchtesgaden be perfectly acquainted with the country, and unless there be no chance of a fog, it would be indispensable to obtain the guidance of a shepherd from Fundensee, the passage of the Steinerne-Meer (or *stony ocean*) being one of the most desolate in the Alps. The guide whom I procured was no other than a sturdy shepherdess from the Sennhütten of Fundensee, who, with an iron-shod pole and perfectly naked feet, managed to advance with wonderful rapidity across the cutting limestone rocks, which constitute for many miles the native furniture of this wild spot, upon which, however, a considerable number of sheep graze in summer, although to all appearance it scarcely produces a single blade of grass. After 2½ hrs. of laborious walking from Fundensee, the summit of the ridge called Weissbachscharte is attained, and a view, surpassed in desolate grandeur by very few which I am acquainted with, is presented on looking *back* across the whole extent of the stony sea, unbroken by a single tree or trace of verdure, bounded by rocky summits in all directions equally barren, and having for a background the noble peak of the Watzmann. The view *forwards* is hardly less striking by contrast: the vale of Saalfelden and of the Weissbach lie stretched below the spectator, who has immediately before him an exceedingly steep descent partly clothed with wood; in the distance appears the whole range of Alps beyond the Pinzgau. After an exceedingly rugged descent of an hour, the first châlet is reached, near which is a fine spring, which is mentioned, because in crossing the *Steinerne-Meer* not a drop of water occurs. From this point a somewhat better path leads to Saalfelden in 2½ hrs. (See Rte. 202.)

"From Saalfelden to Lend the road by Zell-am-See (see Rte. 202) may be taken; but a much shorter and probably more interesting one ascends by the Urselauerbach and descends the Diententhal. This is not a carriage-road, but the way may be still farther shortened by foot-travellers, by quitting the road about 1 hr.'s walk above the village of Alm, and crossing the ridge directly into the Diententhal, a narrow valley, which however opens considerably as it approaches the Pinzgau, and affords some good views. From Saalfelden to Lend is 6 hrs. walk; to Hof Gastein 3 hrs.; hence to Bad Gastein 1½ hr. fully."—*Pr. F.*

SECTION XII.

TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

Preliminary Information.

§ 100. *Money.*—§ 101. *Posting; Einspann; Stellwagen.*—§ 102. *Inns; Guides; Hints on Pedestrianism.*—§ 103. *A Tour of Tyrol; Dolomite Mountains; Maps; Skeleton Routes.*—§ 104. *Alpine Vocabulary.*—§ 105. *Sketch of Tyrol and its Inhabitants.*—§ 106. *Rifle-Shooting; Athletic Exercises.*—§ 107. *Music and Dancing.*—§ 108. *Husbandry; Alpine Pastures; Cattle.*

ROUTES.

ROUTE		PAGE
211.	Feldkirch to Coire, by the Luziensteig	282
212.	*Bregenz*, on the Lake of Constance, to *Innsbruck*, by the *Pass of the Arlberg*	282
213.	Innsbruck to *Landeck*, *Meran*, and Botzen, by the *Finstermünz Pass*	294
214.	The *Pass of the Stelvio* (Stilfser-Joch), from Milan to Innsbruck	300
214A.	Bormio to Male in Val di Sole	311
215.	Innsbruck to the *Oetzthal*, *Pitzthal*, and *Kaunsthal*; to Meran by the *Timbler Joch*; or by the Fenderthal and *Hoch Joch*, or *Nieder Joch*	313
215A.	The *Stubay Thal*, and Innsbruck to the Oetzthal	320
216.	Meran, through the *Passeyrthal*, by the *Jaufen*, to Sterzing	324
216A.	Botzen to Sterzing, or to St. Leonhard in the Passeyrthal, by the *Sarnthal*	326
217.	Innsbruck to Verona, by the *Brenner Pass*, *Botzen*, and Trent—Rail	327
218.	Roveredo to *Riva* and Peschiera, by the *Lago di Garda*	338
219.	Trent to *Riva* on the Lago di Garda	341
220.	*Valleys of Non and Sole.* Trent to Edolo. Pass of Monte Tonale	342
220A.	Meran or Botzen to Brescia, by *Val Rendena* and the *Giudicaria*	346
221.	Trent to *Caprile* and Cortina d'Ampezzo, through the *Fleimserthal* and *Fassathal*, the *Fedaja Pass*, *Sottoguda Gorge*, and Gusella Pass	350
222.	Trent to Venice, by the *Val Sugana*	355
222A.	Primolano in Val Sugana to Cortina d'Ampezzo, by *Primiero*, *Agordo*, Alleghe, and Caprile	360
223.	Brixen to Villach, by the *Pusterthal*	363
223A.	The Gailthal, from Sillian in Pusterthal to Villach; Pass of Monte Croce; Hermagor	366
224.	Brunecken to Heiligenblut, by Antholz, *Valley of Tefereggen*, and *Kalserthal*	368
224 A.	Windisch-Matrei to Brunecken, by Pregraten and St. Jacob	370
224 B.	St. Jacob to Heiligengeist, by the *Ochsenleute-Tauern*	371
225.	Brunecken to Zell in Zillerthal, by the *Valley of Taufers* and the *Krimler-Tauern*	

ROUTE PAGE
226. Lienz in the Pusterthal to Mittersill in Pinzgau, by the Iselthal and *Windisch-Matrei* - - - - 374
227. Brunecken to Cortina d'Ampezzo and Botzen, by the *Valleys of Gader* (Enneberg) and *Gröden* (Grödnerthal) - 375
228. Innsbruck to Venice, by Brunecken, and over the Pass of *Ampezzo* - - - - 379
228A. Innichen in Pusterthal to Pieve di Cadore, by the Sextenthal - - - 384
229. Salzburg to Innsbruck - - 385
229A. Munich to Innsbruck (Rail), by Rosenheim, *Kuffstein*, *Schwaz*, and *Hall* - - 387
230. Innsbruck to Gastein or Salzburg, by the *Zillerthal*, the *Gerlos Pass*, and the Pinzgau 390
231. Sondrio, in the Valteline, to *Brescia*, by the Pass of Aprica, *Val Camonica* and *Lago Iseo* - - - - 396
231A. Brescia to Riva, by *Lago d'Idro* - - - - 397
232. Roveredo to Vicenza, by the *Valle dei Signori* and *Schio*.—Excursions to the *Sette Comuni* and to the Baths of *Recoaro* - - 399
233. Schio to Belluno, by *Bassano*, the *Valley of the Brenta*, and *Feltre* - - - 403
234. Wörgl in Innthal to Mittersill in Pinzgau, and to Gastein, by *Kitzbühl* - - 405

§ 100. MONEY.

The Austrian paper florin of 100 krs. (see § 88, Sect. XI.) is the ordinary money in Tyrol. The Bavarian kr. also passes for 1½ Austrian kr.

§ 101. POSTING — EINSPANN — STELLWAGEN.

The posting tariff in Tyrol is 1 fl. 52 kr. for each horse per post; and 70 kr. per post to the *Postilion*.

Travelling in the Tyrol, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the pedestrian will frequently be disposed to pass through the less interesting scenery more expeditiously by hiring the carriages of the country. Posting is throughout cheap, and it is important to know that the single traveller can in many places procure, at the regular post stations, *one-horse vehicles* (*Einspänniger Wagen*), supplied with equal promptitude as in ordinary posting. The expense of such travelling for one post (or 9½ Eng. m.) is nearly the following:—1 horse 1 fl.; open carriage 15 kr.; postilion, say 25 kr.: total 1 fl. 40 kr. per post. This is equal to 2*s*. 10*d*. (at par, but less as the rate of exchange usually stands), or about 3½*d*. a mile. In many places, however, this accommodation is not to be obtained, even where it is legally exigible, everything depending on the goodwill of the postmaster; and indeed it is often matter of the greatest difficulty to obtain horses at all on the more unfrequented roads.

It is generally practicable, however, to obtain a private Einspännig at the posting rates, though, of course, with the uncertainty of obtaining relays. The carriages used for this purpose are generally long wooden carts, with the single seat suspended by straps across the centre; or, in the south, this is replaced by a sort of temporary straw mattress, raised behind, upon which the traveller and his conductor lie stretched side by side, whilst the carriage is jolted at a pretty rapid trot by a tolerable horse, generally attached to one side of the pole. It is well to be aware, however, that in the remote countries of which we now speak it is all but impossible, at the season of agricultural activity, to obtain either horses, guides, or any assistance whatever, in travelling. Post-Einspännigs may be had in a great part of S. Tyrol, and especially in the road from Brixen towards Villach. Also in the Innthal, Wipfthal, Pusterthal, and Vintschgau, but it entirely depends on the option of the postmaster to allow it.

Besides Eilwagen (§ 89), on all the great roads a sort of omnibus called *Stellwagen* runs between all the principal towns of Tyrol; though very slow, it is very convenient for getting over a dull and dusty high-road, and it is very cheap. The posting distances in Tyrol, according to the postmasters' reckoning, very often exceed greatly the real measured distances; and the posts of the post-book in many cases do not amount (as in the rest of Germany) to 2 Germ. m.

Horses and Mules.—There is no regular provision of these in the Tyrol, as in Switzerland, and still less of side-saddles. Ladies, therefore, cannot so readily explore the country as in Switzerland.

§ 102. INNS — GUIDES — HINTS ON PEDESTRIANISM.

Tyrol is behind Switzerland in accommodation for travellers, although there are capital *Inns* in the great towns, and even in some out of the way places. The English traveller will often be required to rough it. He is recommended to take a supply of tea and coffee with him, especially if there be ladies in the party. Potted meats would be useful.

"In the Eastern Alps it is often almost impossible to procure either a guide or porter in the agriculturally busy season; and in the Southern and Western Alps, if more numerous, they are proportionally inferior in character. The traveller who is content to ride on a mule may often be less embarrassed than he who prefers the far more independent mode of travelling on foot. There are few if any *regular* guides acquainted with a large tract of country, and willing to remain with the traveller for several days together. The best men to employ for the purpose are chamois-hunters; on the Italian frontier many men who have been engaged in smuggling are well acquainted with the mountain-passes, and, if Germans, are generally trustworthy. The most useful guide is one who, to a *general* knowledge of a country, and especially its local dialects, adds great personal activity and good-humour. No one who has not fairly tried it can be fully aware of the great additional fatigue occasioned by carrying even a small package; and whilst on this account we dissuade him from habitually carrying his own knapsack, the fact points out at the same time the reason why few men are inclined to follow an active pedestrian for several days with a burden of even the most moderate description. Where 2 or 3 pedestrians join, it will be far best to take a sumpter mule. The solitary traveller will find a weight of even 20 lbs. impatiently borne for 2 or 3 days. The knapsack should therefore be restricted to the dimensions of 14—12—4 inches, which, with a small mackintosh cloak or a Scotch plaid (by far the most convenient Alpine companion, acting on occasion as great-coat or blanket), will attain when packed nearly the weight stated. It is a mistaken idea that the greatest independence is secured by having no guide. A pedestrian loaded with 20 lbs. finds that it requires a very strong stimulus to turn him ½ a mile out of his road—whilst he makes light of climbing an eminence, whether to sketch or to geologize, if he can send his guide before him, and rejoin his portmanteau without returning to the spot he quitted.

"In addition to what has been said on the habits of the pedestrian, it is advised that the traveller *in all cases* eat before starting, however early (and the earlier the better); that about 12 o'clock he stop and dine, which is the hour at which in remote places something can generally be procured; and after a stop of 2 hours at least that he proceed to the second division of his day's work, which ought to be the shortest. An evening meal, more or less solid, according to his habits, concludes the day."—*Pr. F.*

§ 103. A TOUR OF TYROL—DOLOMITE MOUNTAINS—MAPS—SKELETON ROUTES.

The following objects are the most deserving a traveller's attention in Tyrol. The upper valley of the Inn (Oberinnthal) from Finstermünz to Innsbruck; the vale of the Etsch at Meran; the valley of the Oetz and the glaciers at its upper extremity; the *Pass of the Stelvio*; the Pass of Ampezzo; the valley of the Adige above Trent; the N. extremity of the Lago di Garda; the valleys of Fassa, Gröden, Gader, to Campidell; the Val Fedaia; the Gorge of Sottoguda, Caprile, and Cortina, in which are situated those highly picturesque extraordinary *Dolomite mountains*; the vale of Heiligenblut, within the verge of Carinthia, at the S. base of the Gross-Glockner.

The Dolomite mountains form a striking contrast to all others—in their dazzling whiteness, in their barren sterility, in their steepness, in the innumerable cracks and clefts which traverse their gigantic walls, all running in a vertical direction, and, above all, in their sharp peaks and tooth-like ridges, rising many thousand feet into the air, which present the most picturesque outline. Some of these mountains (the Rosengarten) are conspicuous from Botzen. In shape the Lang-Kofel (Rte. 227) is perhaps the most striking of all. Sometimes they take the appearance of towers and obelisks, divided from one another by cracks some thousand feet deep; at others the points are so numerous and slender, that they put one in mind of a bundle of bayonets or sword-blades. Altogether they impart an air of novelty and sublime grandeur to the scene, which can only be appreciated by those who have viewed it. The dolomite extends far beyond the Fassathal into the valleys of Gröden and Gader, and thence between the Pusterthal and Italy. They are unlike any other mountains, and are to be seen nowhere else among the Alps. They arrest the attention by the singularity and picturesqueness of their forms, by their sharp peaks or horns, sometimes rising up in pinnacles and obelisks, at others extending in serrated ridges, teethed like the jaw of an alligator; now fencing in the valley with an escarped precipice many thousand feet high, and often cleft with numerous fissures all running nearly vertically. They are perfectly barren, destitute of vegetation of any sort, and usually of a light yellow or whitish colour. Von Buch, who first visited and described these valleys, considers these rocks to have been originally compact stratified limestone, thrown up into a vertical position by the eruption of igneous rocks of porphyry from below, and that its structure was altered by the vapour of magnesia evolved by the porphyry at the time of eruption, which penetrated the mass of the limestone, giving it the present crystalliue structure of dolomite. The rock, when fresh fractured, has much the appearance of loaf-sugar.

The position of the Dolomite district is within a square formed by the valley of the Adige on the W., the Pass of Ampezzo on the E., Brunecken on the N., and Feltre and Belluno on the S. It is accessible from Botzen, Brunecken, Cortina, or those Italian towns. The true lion of the district is the grand mountain Marmolatta, 11,055 ft. above the sea-level.

To explore all the beauties of Tyrol is only practicable for the pedestrian, since many of the most interesting scenes are only accessible on foot.

The dolomite mountains, whose wonders and beauties have been extolled from the first (1836) in the Handbooks, have been further illustrated and celebrated in the volume of *Messrs. Gilbert and Churchill* (Longman, 1864), one of the most charming books of Alpine travel which has appeared for many years. All visitors to Tyrol ought to read it, at least; but they will do better to carry it with them.

Maps of Tyrol.—The Maps of Mayr, a Tyrolese 'Tyrol,' or if more detail be required, 'Die Alpenländer,' from the trigonometrical survey of the Austrian government, are good. For the Oetzthal take C. Sonclar's map.

Pedestrian Tour for Six Weeks or Two Months.

*** The figures are the numbers of the Routes in which each place is described.
* Carriage-roads. † Paths difficult or dangerous.

FROM INNSBRUCK.

Excursion to Schönberg and Ambras (217).
Zirl and the Martinswand (212).
* Umhausen (215).
Oetzthal and excursion to the Glaciers.
† Timbler-Joch.
Hofer's House (216).
Meran (213).
* (Visit to the Finstermünz and back to Prad).
* Pass of Stelvio (214).
* Bormio.
* Pass of the Tonal (220).
Cles in the Val di Sole.
* Val di Non.
* Trent (217).
* Riva on the Lago di Garda (218).
* Roveredo (217).
* Trent again, and
* Botzen.
Castelruth (227).
Grödnerthal.
Gaderthal.
Brunecken in the Pusterthal (223).
Antholz (224).
Tefereggenthal.
Windisch-Matrey.
† Pass of St. Ruprecht.
† Heiligenblut (244).
Rauriser-Tauern.
Bad Gastein in Salzburg (200).
Werfen and Pass Lueg.
Abtenau and Gosau (204).
Lake of Hallstadt (203).
Aussee and its Lakes (240).
Ischl (203).
* Gmunden and Lake.
* Falls of the Traun.
* Salzburg (195).

2nd Pedestrian Tour, from Salzburg to Botzen.

Salzburg.
Gastein.
Heiligenblut.
Winklern in the Möllthal.
Iselsberg.
Lienz.
Windisch-Matrey.
Virgen.
Tefereggen.
Griessthal.
Brunecken.
Taufers.
Zillerthal.
Dux.
Werberg.
Innsbruck.
Selrain.
Kühethay.
Oetzthal.
Passeyr.
Meran.
Ulten.
Judicaria.
Condino.
Val di Ledro.
Riva—Lago di Garda.
Torbole—Nago.
Monte Baldo.
Avio.
Ala.
Vallarsa.
Terragnolo.
Lavarone.
Sette Communi.
Val di Sella.
Borgo di Val Sugana.
Fleimsertha — Fassa and Seisser Alps.
Castelruth—Botzen.

3rd Pedestrian Tour, of Seventeen Days, in Western Tyrol, taking the Stellwagen on the great road.

1. Innsbruck to Pfaffenhofen, Silz, Oetz.
2. Umhausen, Lengenfeld, Sölden.
3. Fend, over the Glacier to Unser Frau.
4. Karthaus, Latsch, St. Martell.
5. Sulden Glacier, Sulden.
6. Trafoi, the Stelvio, Bormio.
7. Sta. Caterina—Corno dei Tre Signori, Pejo.
8. Pellizano, Val di Sole, Cles—
9. Mezzo Lombardo, Lavis, Trent.
10. At Trent.
11. Roveredo (by Stellwagen) to Riva (on foot, 5 hrs.).
12. Desenzano and back, by steamer.
13. Riva to Trent.
14. Botzen (by Rail).
15. Meran (by Stellwagen), St. Leonhard's (on foot).
16. Over the Jaufen to Sterzing.
17. Trent (by Stellwagen), or back to Innsbruck.—*E. B.*

4th Pedestrian Tour.

Innsbruck.
Steinach, 5 hrs.
Hinter Dux, 6¾ hrs.
Lauersbach, 1½ hr.
Meyerhofen, 3 hrs.
Zell, 1½ hr.
Gerlos, 4 hrs.
Krimml, 4 hrs.
Summit of Pass, 7 hrs.
Heiligengeist, 3 hrs.
Winkel, 4 hrs.
Brunecken, 3 hrs.
Picoleis, 4½ hrs.
Abtei, 2¾ hrs.
Colfosco, 1¾ hr.
Summit of Pass, 2½ hrs.
Plann, 1 hr.
St. Ulrich, 2 hrs.
Ratzes Bad, 4½ hrs.
Botzen, 2 hrs.
Meran, 5 hrs.
Latsch, 5½ hrs.
Schlanders, 1½ hr.
Laas, 1½ hr.
Prad, 3 hrs.
Stelvio top, 6 hrs.
Bormio Baths, 3 hrs.
Prad, 4½ hrs.
Mals, 2 hrs.
Heide, 2 hrs.
Nauters, 3½ hrs.
Pfunds, 2½ hrs.
Ried, 2½ hrs.
Landeck, 2¾ hrs.
Innsbruck.

5th. Tour of the Dolomite District, on foot.

Botzen.
Vigo.
Campedello.
Seisser Alp.
Castelruth,
Grödnerthal.
St. Leonards.
Crespena Joch.
Fedaja Pass.
Sottoguda.
Caprile.
Cortina d'Ampezzo.
Cadore.
Agordo.
Primiero.
Belluno, or
Predazzo in Val Fassa.

Carriage Route through Tyrol.

From Munich by
Tegernsee
Kreuth
Achensee
Schwatz
Innsbruck
} A very interesting journey of 2 days. (Rte. 188.)

Or if the traveller wishes to include Salzburg, by the longer Route (185) of
Rosenheim.
Traunstein.
Berchtesgaden (199).
Salzburg (195).
Ischl and Hallstadt (240, 243).
Aussee.
Lietzen.
Radstadt (243).
Bad Gastein (200).
Werfen.
Salzburg.
Reichenhall (229).
Pass Strub.
Schwatz.
Innsbruck (212).
Brenner (217).
Excursion on foot up the Grödenthal and through Castelruth (227) to Botzen (217).
South of Botzen the valley of the Adige presents some fine scenery. Trent is an interesting old town, and the beauties of the N. end of the Lago di Garda may be partly explored in a carriage; but in this case the traveller must retrace his steps back to Botzen. From Botzen to
Meran (213).
Prad (214).
Excursion over the Stelvio, as far as Bormio and back, *on no account to be omitted.* To vary the route on the return, mules may be taken from Santa Maria down the Münsterthal.
Pass of Finstermünz (213).
Landeck (212).
Imst.
Excursion on foot up the Oetzthal and back (215).
The Tour may be terminated either from
1. Landeck over the Arlberg to the Lake of Constance (212);
2. From Imst through Füssen to Augsburg (177); or
3. From Zirl by Mittenwald to Munich (186).

Second Carriage Tour in Tyrol.

From Munich,
Rosenheim,
Kuffstein,
Schwatz,
Innsbruck, } Rail.
Landeck.
Finstermünz.
Stelvio and back.
Meran.
Botzen.
Trent.
Lago di Garda and back.
Val Sugana.
Bassano.
Belluno.
Pass of Ampezzo.
Brixen,
Brenner,
Innsbruck, } or Liens,
Spital,
Radstadter-Tauern,
Salzburg.

§ 104. ALPINE VOCABULARY.

Ach, brook or torrent.

Alp, or *Alm*, rarely if ever means the mountain itself, but the pastures upon its sides, covered by the snow for a greater part of the year, and gradually laid bare as far as the extreme verge of vegetation as the season advances.

Bach, brook (the *beck* of the north of England).

Berg, mountain.

Burg, castle.

Bückel, or *Bühel*, knoll or swelling, rise.

Ferner, glacier (Swiss, Gletscher; Styrian, Kees).

Horn, the sharp peak of a mountain, so called from its resemblance to the horn of an animal.

Joch (French, Col; in Styria and Carinthia, Tauern), a depression in a mountain-ridge affording a convenient passage for a path or road.

Kessel (kettle), a deep circular valley, shut in by hills.

Klamm, a cleft in the mountains; a ravine through which a river drains off.

Klause, a defile, a narrow pass, a gorge.

Kogel, *Kofel*, *Kopf*, the cone-like or sugar-loaf summit of a mountain.

Loch, hole, or cavern, or gorge in the mountain.

Rücken, a ridge, a range of hills.

Scharte, a line of precipices (the *scar* of the north of England).

Schrofen, precipices.

See, lake.

Spitze, aiguille, point, mountain peak. (Spitz, masc., sometimes used.)

Stock, a vast mountain mass.

Tauern, mountain-ridges; hill-roads or paths, in opposition to valley-roads. It signifies in Tyrol and Salzburg the neck or saddle-shaped depression over which a road passes.

Thal, valley.

Thor, the highest part of a high pass.

Thörl, the highest part of a lower pass.

Tobel, a ravine.

Vrh, pronounced somewhat like Werch, Slovenic for Berg.

Wald, forest.

Wand, wall, precipice.

§ 105. SKETCH OF TYROL AND ITS INHABITANTS.

The main chain of the Alps, the great granitic back-bone or frame-work of Europe, runs entirely through Tyrol from W. to E. It is flanked both on its N. and S. slopes with a zone of slate rocks, which are in turn overlapped by a calcareous zone; but as a general rule the central granite overtops the flanking ridges. It forms several knots or groups of mountains, and sends off several secondary chains N. and S. within the boundaries of the land, which hence is composed of little else but mountains. Thus the nature of its surface renders Tyrol a great natural rock fortress, approached only by narrow defiles or passes, easily commanded and held by a handful of men against an army; hence the country has bid defiance equally to foreign invasion and modern innovation To this cause its inhabitants owe their primitive manners and their free

for, though long subject to the Austrian crown, it is by inheritance, not by conquest.

It is traversed by two principal valleys; that of the Inn in the N. of the central chain, that of the Adige to the S. of it: to which may be added the long trough between the mountains, formed by the union of the Pusterthal and Eisack valley. To them is confined almost exclusively all the really fertile land capable of producing corn and wine; but the total produce of the former falls far beneath the wants of the inhabitants.

The arable land makes up only one-sixth of the whole country; the rest is either pasturage or absolutely sterile—barren rocks, snow, and ice.

On entering Tyrol from Switzerland, it is probable that the first sight of its scenery may disappoint the traveller, but in its inhabitants he cannot fail to perceive a change for the better. Self-interest, obsequiousness, and the desire for gain, no longer prominently distinguish the people in their intercourse with strangers. The more noble character of the Tyrolese is as marked as his open countenance and upright carriage. It is not, however, on high-roads or beaten paths that he is seen to greatest advantage; let the traveller penetrate into remote valleys of the German Tyrol, and ascend to the high pastures, he will there find poverty free from selfishness, and laborious perseverance without discontent.

The strong religious feeling of the people is very remarkable; but who can live among the high Alps and not be impressed more than elsewhere with the dependence of man upon the Ruler of the elements? The pine riven by the lightning, the cottage burned by it, the winter's avalanche remaining through the heat of the summer unmelted in the depths of the valley, the line of desolation it has caused in its course, marked by the prostrate forest with the stumps only standing like straw in a stubble-field, the hamlet buried by the landslip or swept away by the mountain torrent, are objects of every-day occurrence. The mountaineer, like the sailor and miner, is constantly exposed to risk; but in full confidence of protection he lies down to sleep by the side of the stream which ere morning may sweep away all traces of his dwelling, and sets out to cross the mountain-pass where a breath may bring down an avalanche. As soon as the vesper-bell has tolled in the evening, every household collects together for the performance of family prayer. The stranger who happens to pass through a village at that hour will perceive from every casement the low murmur of many voices, led by the deeper tones of the house-father, and followed by the responses of the rest. To this devotional feeling may be attributed the constant occurrence of the crucifix on the road-side in every part of the Tyrol, and it is never passed without a reverential bow. The uncertainty of life among the mountains is marked by the almost innumerable memorials of peril (Märtyrle) planted by the side of the road in all parts of the country. They consist, of little boards bearing a cross, or perhaps the figure of the Virgin or of a saint, and record some fatal accident from causes similar to those above enumerated, together with the name of the sufferer, and an entreaty to all who pass to recite a "paternoster" for the good of his soul.

With the fear of God the Tyrolese unites attachment to his sovereign. They have been exempted from some of the taxes and heavy imposts which have been borne by the rest of the Austrian provinces, and they are to a certain extent exempt from the conscription, being only required to furnish recruits to one regiment—the 1st Regiment of Kaiser Jägers—which is generally stationed (in time of peace) within the confines of the Tyrol. The defence of the country is intrusted to its inhabitants, who, however, are not pestered with drilling like the regular militia, but are required to meet at stated times to practise target-firing. After the revolt of Milan, 27th March, 1848, and again in 1859, the Tyrolese were called out against the Italians, and at once re-
nded to the call with the same loyalty as heretofore. Every valley sent

forth its contingent of sturdy riflemen. They marshalled themselves in the cause of the Emperor, and they chose their own officers. It is, however, remarkable that, notwithstanding the eagerness with which the Tyrolese peasant has taken up arms to defend his own fatherland, the life of a soldier is in the highest degree distasteful to him. The assembly of the Estates, or Parliament of Tyrol, is the only one of the kind in the Austrian dominions in which deputies from the peasants are admitted along with the nobles, clergy, and burghers of the towns. These convocations can be traced back to very ancient times. In 1323 they were assembled at Botzen.

§ 106. RIFLE-SHOOTING.—ATHLETIC EXERCISES.

Rifle-shooting is a favourite pastime in all parts of Austria, but nowhere to the same extent as in Tyrol. Bred to the use of the weapon from their boyhood, and priding themselves above measure in the skilful exercise of it, and in accuracy of aim, they furnish an admirable corps of sharpshooters. The Tyrolese rifle (Büchse or Büchsel) is a heavy, clumsy instrument, but is nevertheless prized by its owner (who has probably inherited it from his ancestors). The trigger is so delicate as almost to be set off by a gust of wind. There is scarcely a village in Tyrol, Styria, or Bohemia, without its shooting-ground (Schiess-Stätte), where the peasants meet to practise on Sundays and holidays. At stated times every year matches are made, and the marksmen of one village, parish, or valley, meet to contend for a prize with another. Such trials of skill are worth the traveller's attention; the common distance is from 250 to 300 paces, and a good shot will hit the bull's-eye three times out of five. The victor is carried home in triumph, with flags, music, and garlands, by his own people, and receives as a trophy the target, which is hung up in front of his house, where five or six similar memorials of skill are often seen suspended at once.

To this expertness in the use of the rifle, in conjunction with the hardy habits of the people and the mountainous nature of the country, is due the success of the Tyrolese in their memorable struggles for independence, in the face of overwhelming numbers, disciplined troops, and skilful generals. They needed little tactics or drilling for the warfare they waged—by day, sawdust thrown into the head-waters of the rivers conveyed the signal of the intended rising in a few hours to all quarters of the compass; and by night the beacon-fires from a hundred mountain-tops sent forth the inhabitants of as many different valleys to the place of rendezvous. The rising was universal: none but infants, aged, and infirm stayed at home; even females in some instances hurried to take part in the contest, and to aid their husbands and brothers. The bands thus suddenly summoned together dispersed, when an emergency required, with all the rapidity of a summer shower; and, from their knowledge of every path and mountain, pursuit was hopeless. Again, when a stand was to be made, they had the choice of their own ground, and a whole division of disciplined troops was often kept at bay by half-a-dozen ambushed foes. The same men often fought two bodies of French, in two different valleys, in the course of one day. It was their ambuscades which, more than any other manœuvre, foiled and daunted their assailants. Obtaining from their spies intelligence of the time and direction in which the army of French and Bavarians were about to pass, they occupied the sides of some defile where the beetling mountains seemed to overhang the road. Here collecting a vast mass of large stones and rocks, they bound them fast on the verge of the precipice, and waited until the serried ranks of the enemy were entangled in the depths below. Upon a given signal the ropes were cut, and the loosened mass, bursting with a crash down the precipice, increasing in velocity at every bound, overwhelmed and beat down hundreds of terrified enemies, burying them beneath a cataract of rocks. Upon such occasions, when dismay was at its height among the ranks of the invaders, the riflemen, perched unseen among rock

trees, and far out of reach of harm, took deadly aim, and committed fearful havoc, especially among the officers. Even within the walls of a fortified town,* the French officers were not safe from these unerring marksmen. It is a well-authenticated fact that many men were picked off in the streets of Botzen by peasants concealed among the vineyards on the hills above the town, at a distance from which it would be deemed hardly possible to take aim. After one of those bloody contests which took place near Innsbruck, a body of Bavarians, several thousand strong, laid down their arms to a very inferior force of Tyrolese, perfectly inadequate to escort them to a place of safety. As there was no prison near at hand large enough to hold them, the mode resorted to to prevent their escape was, to place them in a hollow among the mountains, and to post sentries on the heights around with loaded rifles and open cartouche-boxes, and under orders to bring down the first who attempted to stir. The terror of the rifle alone kept the prisoners together until reinforcements arrived.*

The dangers and excitement of the chace of the chamois have a peculiar charm for the Tyrolese, and afford him abundant opportunity for the exercise of his skill as a marksman. The game, however, is become so scarce, even on the highest mountains, as hardly to afford exclusive occupation and maintenance to an individual.

They also take particular delight in gymnastic exercises of all kinds. A Sunday afternoon, or a fête-day, usually terminates in a wrestling-match: the athlete who is successful transfers the cock's feather from his opponent's hat to his own; three feathers mark the champion of a valley or parish, and it not unfrequently happens that the champions of two neighbouring valleys are pitted together. The old men are umpires, and take a pleasure in stimulating the combatants.

---

* As allusions will repeatedly occur, in the following Routes through the Tyrol, to the glorious struggle of its inhabitants, who five times in the course of one year cleared the country from one end to the other of its invaders, the following dates may be useful for reference:—

1805. Dec. Tyrol yielded up by the Treaty of Pressburg to the hated rule of Bavaria.
1808. An insurrection organised towards the latter end of the year.
1809. April. Austria declares war against France. Tyrolese rise in the Pusterthal, and drive the Bavarians out of that valley. 2000 French made prisoners at Botzen.
April 10. Spechbacher drives the Bavarians out of Hall. 11. Innsbruck taken by the Tyrolese.
12. French and Bavarians under Wrede descend from the Brenner to Innsbruck, are defeated and surrender to General Chastelar.
22. Surrender of Trent, and expulsion of the French from every place in Tyrol but Kuffstein.
May 13. Chastelar, the Austrian general, defeated at Wörgl.
19. Bavarians re-enter Innsbruck; burn Schwatz; Austrians retire.
20 to 25. Second rising of the Tyrolese.
29. Victory of Berg Isel gained by the Tyrolese under Hofer, Spechbacher, Haspinger, and Teimer.
31. Second entry of the Tyrolese into Innsbruck.
July. In consequence of the armistice of Znaym, the Austrian troops withdraw from Tyrol. Tyrolese, left to themselves, appoint Hofer leader.
31. Duke of Dantig enters Innsbruck at the head of a French army.
Aug. 4—11. Desperate contests along the Brenner; battle of the Sterningermoos.
10. Duke of Dantig defeated in attempting to cross the Brenner.
13. Great battle of the Isel Berg; the Duke of Dantig at the head of 25,000 men defeated, and driven out of Innsbruck, by 18,900 Tyrolese; followed by the evacuation of Tyrol by the French.
15. Hofer's triumphal entry into Innsbruck.
Sept. Money sent to the Tyrolese, and a golden chain to Hofer, by the Emperor.
Oct. 16. Spechbacher worsted at Malek.
25. French again in possession of Innsbruck.
Nov. Peace of Schönbrunn. Tyrolese ordered to lay down their arms; they disobey, believing the document to be a forgery. Hostilities continue to the end of December. Tyrolese finally put down; their leaders dispersed, and forced to conceal themselves.
1810. Jan. 20. Hofer made prisoner in a châlet on the mountains.
Feb. 10. Hofer shot at Mantua.

§ 107. MUSIC AND DANCING.

The darling passion of the Austrian mountaineers is for music and the dance. They appear born with a taste for music; and a violin or a guitar is a part of the furniture of every cottage. Each valley has its own peculiar airs, full of sweetness and melody, similar to those which the Tyrolese minstrels made so popular in England a few years ago, and which were nothing more than the ordinary songs (Jodeln) of the shepherds and dairymaids on the mountains, which they carol forth with a peculiar intonation of the voice within the throat, making the echoes ring with their wild notes.

The talent of *improvising* is not uncommon among the peasants of Tyrol and Styria: their verses, it may be supposed, have little claim to polish or harmony; they generally assume the form of a dialogue, the verses of one being taken up and answered by another. They are mostly satirical, and the chief merit of the composer seems to consist in a quickness in repartee, one party striving by jests to render the other ridiculous. Sometimes the verses assume the more tender shape of a lover's address to his mistress, and his eloquence and skill are exerted in attempting to soften her heart, her wit being directed to repel his ardour and laugh at his passion.

In some parts of Tyrol the peasants compose entire plays (Bauern Komödien), of which they themselves are the actors. The theatre is a space fenced with planks adjoining the inn; the stage a raised platform in the open air within it. The subjects are usually taken from the well-known legend of a saint, or from some incident in Holy Writ, and, in this respect, they are not unlike the ancient "Mysteries and Moralities," the first theatrical performances known in England. Their pretensions to plot and elegant versification are very humble. The performers, in some instances, are girls, who represent both the male and female characters. It is in the villages around Innsbruck that these plays are most in fashion,—the traveller will be amused by such a homely effort of the tragic muse.

No fête-day, holiday, or marriage passes off without a *rustic ball:* such entertainments afford the traveller insight into the manners and customs of the people, and an opportunity of observing the varieties of costume, &c. Those, however, who have formed their notions of a Tyrolese dance from a ballet at the Opera will be much disappointed. They will find the dancers assembled in the close low room of an inn, or in a hay-barn, crammed so full that it would appear impossible to stir, much less dance, among the throng; yet nor sooner does the music strike up than the whole is in a whirl,—no jostling no confusion occur, and the time of the waltz is kept with most unerring precision. The lasses are decked out in pointed hats, or round fur or woollen caps, or in handkerchiefs tied under their chin, and with waists reaching up nearly to their necks. The men often wear Hessian boots, which they strike together with great clatter by way of beating time, every now and then uttering a shrill cry, and leaping round in the air in the manner of the Highland fling.

The enthusiasm, almost approaching to frenzy, with which the dance is kept up, in spite of the heat and crowd, from noon till night, is truly surprising. The partners often seize each other by the shoulders, in an attitude not unlike hugging;—they do not always follow the same monotonous revolution, but at one time the man steps round his partner; at another, lifting her arm high in the air, he twirls her round on her heel with a rapidity that makes her appear to spin; and then, quickly re-uniting, they resume their circular evolutions with an agility and perseverance truly marvellous.

§ 108. HUSBANDRY — ALPINE PASTURES — CATTLE.

Tyrol, from the elevation of a great part of its surface above the level at which corn grows, is necessarily a pastoral country: the wealth of its inhabitants lies in cattle, which furnish milk and cheese, their principal food. Scanty crops of buckwheat, rye, and oats are cultivated as high as the climate will allow in the secondary valleys; but in consequence of the vicissitudes of temperature, the crop, when cut, is not allowed to remain on the ground, but is either conveyed at once under roof, or, if made into sheaves, is stuck upon light wooden staves, with branching arms, the uppermost sheaf being spread as a roof over those below. A line of these stakes looks at a distance like an army of giants.

The natural meadows which clothe the mountain-sides furnish even up to the verge of perpetual snows, a short thin herbage of the most nutritious kind, very palatable to the cattle. In the early spring, when the cows are first driven out of the stalls in which they have passed the winter, they are confined to the lower part of the valley: but as fast as the lower meadows are exhausted, and the snow disappears under the influence of the summer sun from the higher pastures, they are driven upwards. The very highest Alps or pastures remain buried under the snow the whole year round, excepting eight or ten weeks; and by the end of September, at which time the cattle have exhausted them and are driven home, in most years they have resumed their wintry clothing. The hay-crop, when cut, is hung up to dry on racks consisting of horizontal poles, supported between two upright posts, and covered with a narrow roof to turn aside the rain. It is then stored in isolated barns or châlets, and is dealt out as wanted with the strictest economy. In order to save it as much as possible, the cattle are sometimes fed on stalks of maize sprinkled with salt, or upon the leaves of the ash, which are stripped from the tree for this purpose.

The real life of the cowherd of the Alps differs widely from the beau-idéal of poetry and romance; for six or eight months he is banished from the haunts of men, above the clouds, occupying a wretched châlet, perhaps half buried in the ground to prevent its being carried away by avalanches. He must be constantly on the alert to prevent his charge from straggling or falling over the precipice, and must be prepared to protect them now and then from the bear and wolf.

After such arduous labours and anxious care it can easily be understood that the day on which the cattle return home from the Alps is one of rejoicing both to the master and cowherd, provided the supply of butter and cheese be large, the herd healthy, and no casualties have diminished its numbers. Their return usually takes place about Michaelmas, on St. Matthew's day. Wreaths of flowers, ribands, and bells are sent up the mountains beforehand to decorate the animals, which make their entry marshalled in regular procession. At their head marches the pride of the herd (the most distinguished for size and beauty), who has invariably proved her right to the precedence by combats with the rest; which the herdsman rather promotes than checks, knowing that they will conduce to future tranquillity as soon as the matter is once settled. The victor is entitled to wear the largest wreath, and to bear the most sonorous bell attached to her neck by an ornamented belt; and she shows by her stately gait that she is fully aware of the dignity. From time to time she gazes round to observe that none break the rank; and should some heedless bull-calf venture to press forward out of his place, he is speedily reminded of his proper position by a poke in the side from the horns of the indignant leader. The rest of the herd are provided according to their pretensions with trappings and bells; and the din and uproar which prevails in a town, caused by the clatter of metal, intermingled with the shouts of herdsmen and the lowing of cattle,

when the herds of different proprietors enter at the same time, is not unlike one of those unmusical concerts which the French call a Charivari :—such tinklings are anything but drowsy. Behind the cattle walks the herdsman or Senner, in all the pride of a dirty shirt which he has not changed during the period of his mountain sojourn, but in other respects decked out in his best, with a bunch of gay flowers and a sprig of rosemary in his hat. He drags after him a thick thong of leather 15 or 20 ft. long, which ever and anon, by a violent exertion of muscular force, he wields above his head, and cracks like a whip, but with a report as loud as a pistol, much to the edification of the spectators, and to the horror of all stragglers and loiterers in the herd. The farmer or proprietor brings up the rear, riding in a neat small cart laden with rich butter and cheese.

ROUTES THROUGH TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

ROUTE 211.

FELDKIRCH, TO COIRE, BY THE LUZIENSTEIG.

6¾ Aust. m. = 31 Eng. m.

Since the opening of the Railway from Rorschach to Coire, travellers commonly drive across the Rhine to Oberreid Stat, or to Haag Stat.

A post-road, along the rt. bank of the Rhine, traversed daily by a diligence. It passes through the principality of Liechtenstein, the smallest state in Europe—2½ Germ. square m. in extent, with a population of 5500. The annual revenue of Prince Liechtenstein amounts to 1½ million fl. The contingent which he furnishes to the German Bund is 55 men. The principal place is Vaduz, with an old *castle* of the Prince and 1800 Inhab., through which the road passes rather more than halfway to

Balzers (*Inn:* Post, comfortable), a miserable village. Here is the Austrian Custom-house. Here also is a *Ferry* over the Rhine at Hubbach, leading to Ragatz, Pfeffers Baths, and Wallenstadt. (*See Swiss Handbook.*) A little beyond this is the frontier of the Grisons: a stone by the road-side, near a well, bears the arms of Liechtenstein, and on its S. face those of the Grisons, with the words "Alt frey Rhætien." The road begins to ascend between the Falkniss and the Fläscherberg to a height of 2238 ft. The narrow pass is defended by fortifications, strengthened in 1830 and 1852. At Luziensteig, to the E. of the road, a little to the S. of the frontier, a handful of Tyrolese, in 1799, kept 6000 of Masséna's troops at bay. Ancient Ch. of St. Lucius. Beautiful descent to Maienfeld (*Inn:* Alte Post). Thence by rail or road to

COIRE, or CHUR. (*Inns:* Lukmanier's, near Stat., good; and several others.) (See *Handbook for Switzerland*, Routes 67 and 87.)

ROUTE 212.

BREGENZ, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, TO INNSBRUCK, BY THE PASS OF THE ARLBERG.

28¾ Aust. m.=135¼ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily, in 25 hrs. communicating at Landeck with a branch coach to Botzen (Rtes. 213, 217.) With post-horses it is 1 or 1½ day's journey to Landeck, and 1 day more to Innsbruck. The distance from Feldkirch to Innsbruck may be performed, with post-horses (laufzettel), in 12 hrs.

The Pass of the Arlberg (Adler Berg) is interesting, but is not one of the most striking entrances into Tyrol: it is free from snow, except during severe seasons, at the end of May, for 5 months in the year. There is much traffic over it of heavy waggons, carrying merchandise between Venice and Trieste on the one side, and Switzerland on the other.

Bregenz. — Inns: Goldner Adler (Post), good; Oesterreichischer Hof, good, near the steamer; Schwarzer Adler. Bregenz, the chief town of the Vorarlberg, or country in front (*i. e.* to the W.) of the Arlberg (Pop. 2300), is prettily situated on the slope of a hill at the E. extremity of the Lake of Constance. As a frontier town of Austria (§ 87), placed between the territories of Bavaria and Switzerland, it is a place of considerable traffic. It exports a great number of ready-made wooden houses, constructed and fitted by the industrious Tyrolese in the remote valleys and forests, and brought hither in pieces. It also supplies the vineyards on the shores of the lake with vine-poles.

Bregenz is believed to be the Brigantium of Strabo and Ptolemy. The old or *Upper Town* retains the square plan of the Roman Castrum. The S. gateway remains and is approached from the Aurach-gasse. Near this Tibe-

rius and Drusus Nero fought the Vindelici, having previously carried a Roman army across the Lake from Gaul, in a fleet constructed on its shores, probably the first that ever navigated its waters.

The **Gebhardsberg*, the hill behind the town, surmounted by ruins of a castle of the Counts of Montfort (¾ hr.'s ascent), and by a church containing an image of Grace (Gnadenbild), commands the most beautiful view of any spot on the shores of the Lake of Constance: it embraces the snow-capped peaks of the Arlberg on the E.; the glaciers of Appenzell, and the peak of the Sentis, on the S.; and the whole expanse of the lake to Constance.

The ascent of the Pfändler (3264 ft.), N.E. of Bregenz, can be made in 2½ hrs., and will well repay the climb. The way is difficult to find.

Another fine view, and much more accessible, is from the *Bregenzer Klause*, ¼ hr.'s walk. A thorough panorama of the neighbouring Alpine chain may be had from the *Pfändler*, a mountain 3264 ft. high, N.E. of Bregenz, whose top can be reached in 2½ hrs.

Angelica Kauffmann, the well-known artist who settled in England, was born near this, at a village called Schwarzenberg, not far from Dornbirn, through which our road passes.

Steamboats navigate the Lake of Constance, daily, between Bregenz and Lindau, Friedrichshafen, Rorschach, and Constance. Fare to Constance, 1st class, 2 fl. 12 kr.; time required, 4 hrs.

In going by land from Bregenz to Lindau (1½ Germ. m.), the Austrian custom-house is reached at the Bregenzerklause, where there was once a fort, which commanded the pass out of Swabia into Tyrol.

The road to Feldkirch is on a dead level, and passes through orchards nearly the whole way. Dornbirn, though only a village of widely-scattered houses, has 7000 Inhab.,—more than either of the three towns of the Vorarlberg. The women find employment in embroidering muslin; the men are carpenters, who make the wooden houses before alluded to; some cotton is also spun here.

12 Hohenembs (*Inn:* Post, fair), a town of 3000 Inhab. The *Schloss* (b. 1564) belongs to the Prince of Waldburg Zeil. Above the town rise two ruined castles, Alt- and Neu- Hohenems. It is the only place in the Tyrol where the Jews are to be found in considerable numbers. Here are 92 families.

Near Götzis are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family, who anciently held vast possessions in this country. During the French war the pass of Feldkirch, though strongly defended by the Austrians, was carried twice; by Masséna in 1799, and by Molitor in 1800.

9½ Feldkirch. (*Inn:* Post, Engel Gabriel), a small but active manufacturing town of 1600 Inhab., on a stream called the Ill, which sets in motion the machinery of three cotton-mills, numerous oil-mills, smithies, &c., altogether not less than 40 water-wheels.

The *Old Castle*, called Schattenburg, was built by the counts of Montfort, and by collecting settlers around it gave rise to the town; it is now a barrack. The oldest street is the Neustadt. One of the oldest buildings is the Hospital, called *Pfrundnerhaus*, 1218. The *Parish Ch.* is Gothic, and was built 1478: the pulpit is of iron. At the bridge Massena was repulsed, and the neighbouring pass was twice strongly contested with the French, 1799 and 1800. Fine view from the hill called *Margarethen-Kopf*, ¼ hr.'s walk W. of Feldkirch.

Eilwagen cross the Rhine daily to Haag Stat. to meet the train on the railway from Rorschach to Coire and Wallenstadt. (See *Swiss Handbook.*)

The road to Innsbruck, which has hitherto run nearly N. and S., parallel with the Rhine, now makes a sudden turn directly E., up the valley of the Ill, here called Wallgau (the Wälsch or foreign district; it was once Romansch). A road turns off L., ascends the rt. bank, and leads into the Gross Walserthal (see below).

½ m. *Frastens.* [Here the Saminathal S. would lead the *pedestrian* pleasantly into Liechtenstein, and on to Mayenfeld.] At

4½ m. *Nenzing* the *Gamperthonthal* opens S. to the Rhætikon range, an outlier from which, the *Fundelhorn*, commands the valley on the E. [A path from head of valley into the Prätigau.] The Gross Walserthal is seen opening N.E.

5 m. *Bridge.* Road crosses to rt. bank, and the road to the *Gross Walserthal* turns off.

[This fine valley, watered by the Lutzbach, offers 2 interesting paths to the Bregenzer Wald. *Thüringen* is the first village, with a curious old ch., and the ruins of 2 castles near. At *St. Gerold*, further on, is the parish ch. and convent. At *Sonntag*, where the valley forks, is the most picturesque scenery. In l. branch are the *Baths of Fontanella*, and a path over a ridge to Damils, whence *ascent* of the *Mittagsspitze* is made; *wonderful view.* By the rt. branch is a path to Im Schröcken in the Bregenzer Wald.]

4 Bludenz (*Inns:* *Post, very good and moderate; Schwarzer Adler, good), a town of 2000 Inhab., with a castle on a hill, in a fine position. Here are 2 cotton-mills.

[*Ascent* of the *Soesa Plana*, or Wetterspitz (10,370 ft.), highest of the Rhætikon Alps, is made from the Brandnerthal S.; 3 hours to highest village, then past the *Lüner See*, strikingly situated, rocks and crevassed glacier near summit. *View wonderful.* Time, 10 hrs. from Bludenz to summit.]

A little beyond this, opposite the Nunnery of St. Peter, the *Valley of Montafun* opens out on the rt. (S.E.). It is literally dotted over with human habitations, and contains 2088 families, in 2028 houses. It is remarkable for its bright verdure, and for the immense number of cherry-trees, from whose fruit the natives extract Kirschwasser, a large quantity of which is annually exported. Its inhabitants, being too numerous to find subsistence on the spot, migrate annually to neighbouring countries in search of employment; but, like affectionate children, always return to end their days in the spot that gave them birth. The young women quit their homes at the beginning of winter, with a spinning-wheel on their backs, and repair to Appenzell and St. Gall, to help the Swiss to spin their flax. The principal place of the valley is Schruns, 12 m. from Bludenz (*Inns:* Graube; Löwe.) [Beyond this the Selvretta glaciers begin to be seen at the head of the valley, of which the last village is *Pattenen.* From this there are 2 *ways* into the *Paznaunthal* by which the *pedestrian* can regain our route near Landeck, *and achieve a very interesting circuit.*

Over the *Zeyneser Joch* l. (5998 ft.) is the direct course to the Paznaunthal. It is however steep, stony, and boggy. The greater interest is by the *Fermunthal*, at the head of which is a noble amphitheatre of snowy mountains. Crossing the Bielerjoch l., the traveller descends at *Wirl* into Paznaunthal, and joins the route from the Zeyneser Joch. The stream of this valley is the Trisanna: the principal village *Ischgl* (whence a char-road to Landeck). The highest peak of the district is the Albuinkopf (10,608 ft.), at head of a lateral valley S. of Wirl.]

Our *road* l. leaves the Ill to ascend the narrow valley of Alfenz, or the *Kloster Thal.*

9½ Dalaas.—*Inn:* Post; good country inn. The Arlberg, or Adlersberg (Eagle's Mount), now comes in view. This stage is a continued but gradual ascent towards its base. The village Klösterle is passed, whence the valley is called Klosterthal.

9½ Stuben (*Inn:* Post, indifferent), a poor village at the foot of the Arlberg, composed almost entirely of low inns, frequented by carters. It is protected from avalanches by walls of masonry. Two additional post-horses must be taken for this stage, to surmount the ascent, which usually occupies 2½ hrs. The corkscrew road over the mountain, first made by the Emperor Joseph II., has been greatly improved since 1835; but after heavy rains it is not always

safe, as masses of stone and earth glide down the mountain-sides upon it. The hospice on the summit (5902 ft.) was rebuilt in 1836, to shelter travellers from the Alpine snows. Its original founder was a poor foundling, who, having been adopted by a neighbouring farmer, served him as cowherd, and on Sundays followed him to ch. bearing his sword. The sight of many dead persons who had perished in the snow of the Arlberg, whose eyes and bodies the birds had eaten, affected the lad so deeply, that he "began, with the help of God and of St. Christopher," as he has himself recorded, "and with no other pecuniary means than 15 gulden, the earnings of 10 years' service, to devote himself exclusively to the preservation of wayfarers; and saved, the very first winter, 7 men's lives, with these blessed alms. Henry Findelkind, for so was he called, appears henceforth to have devoted himself to this charitable object, and to have spent his life, and all the money he earned, upon it. Before his death he had saved no less than 50 lives. He traversed Europe to obtain alms to carry on this good work; and enrolled among the brotherhood of the hospice of St. Christopher the names of many princes and nobles. About 100 yards from the summit of the road, and close to the 14 mile-stone from Innsbruck, is the boundary between Vorarlberg and Tyrol, marked by two pillars. The highest point of the road is 5524 Eng. ft. above the sea. The snow lies here in winter 20 ft. deep, and sometimes until the beginning of July, and often returns before the end of September. The E. side of the Arlberg is more steep than the W. The mountains are thickly clad with fir, which gives them a somewhat melancholy aspect, and is characteristic of the scenery of Tyrol. It is an hour's easy walk from the village of Stuben to the hospice, and an hour more down to the village of

9½ St. Anton,—a post-house on the slope, where the traveller meets with civility, but the accommodation is not very good. The valley leading from the Arlberg to Landeck is called Stanserthal, and is watered by the Rosanna; it is highly romantic and wild, clothed with forests of dark fir, and varied with villages and old castles towards its lower end.

9½ Flirsch.—*Inn:* Post, clean, and civil people. The scenery here and in the lower part of the valley is even finer than the upper. Cheap violins are manufactured in the cottages. The picturesque castle of Wisberg, approached by a covered bridge, guards the mouth of the side valley through which the Trisanna flows from the S.W. A little further on a charming prospect expands to view, over the romantic Ober-Innthal, into which our road descends at

9½ *Landeck* (*Inns:* Post;—Schwarzer Adler, good;—Goldner Adler, fair). This is a village of 1000 Inhab., prettily situated on the rt. bank of the Inn, with the *Castle* of Landeck, now a barrack, towering above it on the E., and that of Schrofenstein on the N. Three roads meet here—from Milan, by the romantic pass of Finstermünz (Rte. 213), and the wonderful road over the Stelvio (Rte. 214); from Innsbruck and from Bregenz.

Eilwagen daily to Bregenz and Innsbruck; and 4 times a week to Botzen. Stellwagen to Innsbruck (2 fl.)

A little above the town, on the battle-field of Flies, many brave Tyrolese fell in defending their country from the Bavarians in 1703.

The Inn is crossed close to the nunnery of Zams, founded in 1826, where twelve Sisters of Charity, the first of the order established in Austria, devote themselves to attend to an hospital.

The Castle of Kronburg, rising on the top of a conical rock, on the opposite side of the Inn, is a conspicuous and picturesque object, resembling the Drachenfels in its position. Near

8½ Mils the road mounts up the face of a steep precipice washed by the Inn at its base. This was the scene of one of the ambuscades of the Tyrolese during the late war; who, awaiting the enemy from above, as soon as they reached this dangerous spot, ov-

whelmed them by rolling from above trunks of trees and vast masses of rock, which, when once set in motion down this inclined plane, swept everything before them.

5½ Imst (*Inn:* *Post, good), a town of 3000 Inhab., about 3 m. from the river Inn; rebuilt since 1822, when it was destroyed by fire, except 14 houses. The conflagration broke out in the middle of the day, but a violent sciroccо, blowing at the time, rendered ineffectual all efforts to protect the wooden houses from the flames.

The *Calvarienberg* is very well worth ascending from the picturesqueness of the views obtained from the different stations. The summit is crowned by the Heilige-Grab Kapelle (Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre).

Canary-birds were at one time bred here in great numbers, and exported on the backs of men to the remotest corners of Europe, into England and Russia, and even to Turkey and Egypt. The agents intrusted by the breeders with the sale of the birds returned after 6 or 8 months, sometimes with 20,000 or 30,000 florins to be divided among the associates. This branch of industry is now very much fallen off.

[The *Pitz Thal* opens S. nearly opposite to Imst, leading to the great snowy Oetzthal group, but the finest *Excursion* is up the noble *Oetzthal* opening lower down. (The *pedestrian* from Landeck can avoid Imst by a path at Karren.) *See* Rte. 215.]

[From Imst there is an *upper hilly road to Innsbruck*, with fine *views*. It ascends the Gurglthal to *Nassereit* 9 m. (*Inn*, Post) (here an interesting road goes N. into Bavaria, *see* Rte. 177). Then turning E. it makes a steep ascent (extra posthorse) by a wooded pass to an extensive undulating plateau, whence the Oetzthal glaciers are finely seen. *Ober Miemingen*, 9½ m. (*Inn:* Post), is under the lofty Mieminger Berg N. Descent continues to *Telfs*, 7 m., in valley of the Inn, whence Innsbruck as below.]

The lower road from Imst is that of the Eilwagen. It crosses the Pigerbach; leaves to rt. the road which leads into the Pitzthal, Rte. 215; keeps the l. bank of river, rounding the base of the Tschürgant L., and passing opening of Oetzthal opposite to *Mayerbach*, whence it crosses the river to

10 m. *Haiming* [char-road to the Oetzthal, Rte. 215].

1 m. from Silz is the feudal *Castle of Petersberg*, perched on a wooded rock commanding the road. It was the birthplace of Margaret Maultasch, the princess who brought Tyrol as a dowry to the house of Austria. Her cradle, long preserved here, has disappeared. The building is deserted and given over to the bats, and evidently regarded as an incumbrance by its owner. It is an interesting old fortress even in its decay, with donjon-keep, dungeons, and oubliettes. At a short distance from the main building stands a single tower, with no entrance except near the summit. This is called the tower of refuge, in which the owner of the castle found a final retreat for himself and his treasures, when unable any longer to hold out the castle against his enemies. It must have been approached either by ladders or by a slight wooden bridge extending from the castle walls to it.

Near Bernbüchel, a roadside chapel marks the spot where the late K. of Saxony was killed by being thrown out of his carriage.

1½ Silz (*Inn:* Post, good), a large village with a handsome new Church.

3 m. Stams. On the rt. is the *Cistercian Convent*, founded 1271, by the mother of the ill-starred Conradin, the last scion of the house of Hohenstaufen, with the money which she had collected for his ransom. There is a tradition, which wants foundation, that she even succeeded in obtaining his body from Naples, and that it was interred here. The *Church*, rebuilt in 1615, contains an altar of carved wood, representing the genealogical tree of our Saviour, of the time of Charles IV., and the altarpiece, representing the Coronation of the Virgin, on a gold ground, executed by Abbot Grusit between 1369 and 1389. In the subterranean sepulchral chapel are the tombs of 12 Counts of Görz and Tyrol.

of Frederic of the Empty Purse and his son, and of Bianca Maria Sforza, Maximilian's second wife. Here is shown a fine bas-relief, by *Colin*, the artist of Maximilian's tomb at Innsbruck. That Emperor received here, in 1497, the Turkish ambassador of the Sultan Bajaset, who sent to demand the hand of Maximilian's sister Kunigunde in marriage, promising to become a convert to Christianity.

The road crosses the Inn close to

5½ Telfs.—(*Inn*, Post). The fresco paintings in *St. Peter's Church* are by Zoller, a Tyrolese artist, born at Telfs (1740). Large stacks of wood, intended for fuel in the salt-works of Hall, are piled up by the water-side. [The upper road, which that from Bavaria has joined at Nassereit, here falls in.]

9½ Zirl (*Inn:* Löwe), a small village picturesquely situated under the Castle of Fragenstein, and the precipice called Martinswand, at the point where the post-road from Munich by Seefeld (Rtes. 186, 187) enters the Vale of the Inn. The Solstein, the highest summit in the neighbourhood of Innsbruck, 9652 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, is often ascended on account of the view which extends into the valleys of the Inn and Isar far over the Bavarian plain. Zirl is the best *starting*-place for this excursion.

¼ The *Martinswand* is a gigantic buttress of the Solstein, descending in an abrupt precipice, 1835 Eng. ft. high, to the margin of the Inn. This jutting promontory, distant about ½ m. from Zirl, divides the Upper from the Lower Innthal. The Tyrolese found it well calculated for a military post during the late war, and fortified it stroagly, keeping possession of the heights, and undermining the road. In a previous war (1703), Count Arco, the Bavarian General, was shot at the foot of the Martinswand by a Tyrolese rifleman, who had placed himself in ambush to kill the Elector of Bavaria. The Count, observing armed men lurking about, pushed his horse to the right of the Elector, and by thus holding the post of honour drew upon himself the bullet intended for his master; a noble act of self-devotion. The *Martinswand*, however, owes its chief celebrity to an adventure of the Emperor Maximilian. That enthusiastic sportsman, led away on one occasion in pursuit of a chamois among the rocks above, by ill-luck missed his footing, and, rolling headlong to the verge of the precipice, was just able to arrest himself, when on the brink of destruction, by clinging, with his head downwards, to a ledge of rock, in a spot where he could neither move up nor down, and where to all appearance no one could approach him. He was perceived from below in this perilous position, and as his death was deemed inevitable, prayers were offered up at the foot of the rock by the Abbot of Wilten, as though for a person *in articulo mortis*. The Emperor, finding his strength failing him, had given himself up for lost, and recommended his soul to Heaven, when a loud *halloo* near at hand arrested his attention. A bold and intrepid hunter, named Zips, who had been driven to the mountains to avoid imprisonment for poaching, had, without knowing what had happened, also been drawn to the spot in clambering after a chamois. Surprised to find a human being thus suspended between earth and sky, he uttered the cry which attracted Maximilian's attention. Finding the perilous nature of the case, he was in a few minutes at the Emperor's side, and, binding on his feet his own crampons, and extending to him his sinewy arm, he succeeded with difficulty in guiding him up the face of the precipice along ledges where to appearance even the chamois could not have found footing, and thus rescued him from a situation of such hopeless peril that the common people even now attribute his escape to the miraculous interposition of an angel. The spot where this occurred, now hollowed out into a cave in the face of the rock, is marked by a crucifix, which, though 18 ft. high, is so far above the post-road that it is barely visible from thence. It is now rendered accessible by a steep and rather difficult path, and may be reached in about ½ hr's. walk from Zirl. The cave is 707 ft. above the river, and the precipice is nearly ver-

tical above the high road below. It is traditionally stated that Maximilian rewarded the huntsman with the title of Count Hollauer von Hohenfelsen, in token of his gratitude, and in reference to the exclamation uttered by him which had sounded so welcome to the Emperor's ears, by announcing that relief was at hand. From the Emperor's pension-list, still in existence, it appears that a sum of 16 florins was annually paid to one Zips of Zirl.

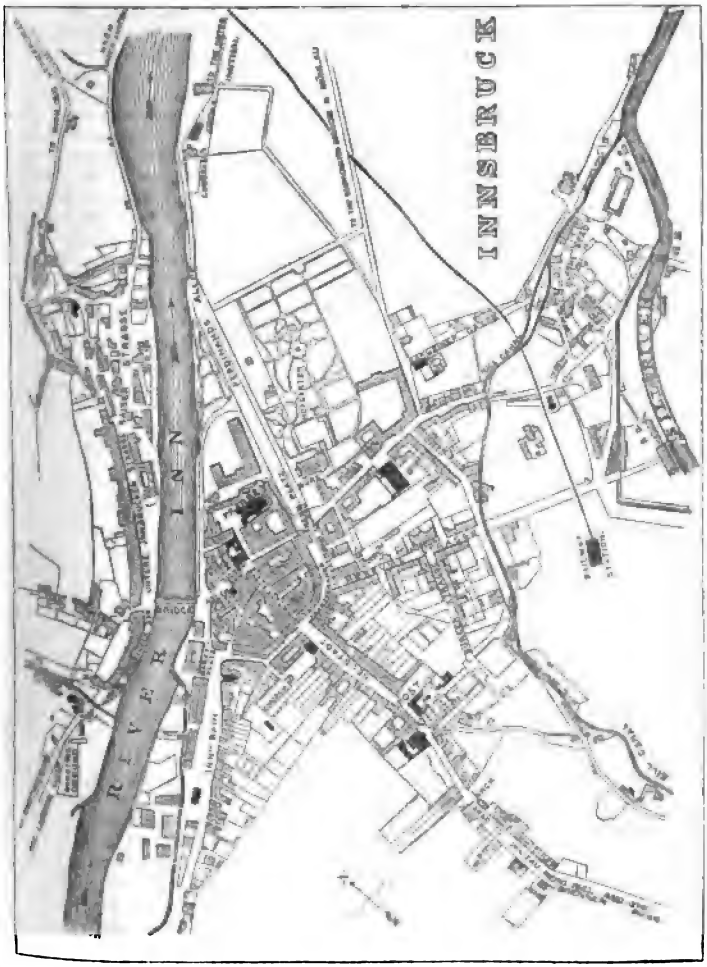
It is about 7 m. from the foot of the Martinswand to

8 INNSBRUCK. — *Inns:* Österreichischer Hof, capital;—Goldene Sonne, comfortable; room 1 fl., dinner 1 fl. 36 kr., breakfast 36 kr.; both houses in the street called Neustadt, near the Post Office;—Goldener Adler, an old house in which Hofer lived. — *2nd Class Inns:* Stern, on l. bank of the Inn; Hirsch.

Innsbruck (Œni Pons), the capital of Tyrol, and place of assemblage for the Tyrolese Estates, has 14,000 Inhab. It lies on the banks of the Inn, near its junction with the Sill, at an elevation of 1884 Eng. ft. above the sea, and in a situation of beauty such as few cities in Europe can boast of. It is placed in the middle of a valley, whose sides are formed by mountains from 6000 to 8000 ft. high; so lofty that, though they are several miles distant, their tops seem to overhang the town, whence it has been said that "the wolves, prowling about the mountain-tops, look down into the streets." When the ex-Emp. Ferdinand visited Innsbruck, in 1838, the people wrote his name in bonfires upon the sides of the mountains—a novel illumination, extending over a space of 4 or 5 m.

The Inn is here crossed by a wooden *bridge*, which gave rise to the name of *Innsbruck*, and by a modern chain-bridge, below the town, opposite the village of Muhlau. The view from the old bridge is glorious; and on and about it took place one of the severest actions of the War of Independence, in which the Tyrolese peasants under Hofer succeeded in completely repulsing the French. Many of the houses are built in the Italian fashion, upon massive arcades, as at Botzen and Meran, beneath which is the public thoroughfare, in front of the shops.

Among the public buildings, that which possesses most interest is the *Franciscan* or *Court Church* (Hof Kirche), built 1553–63, containing the Tomb of the Emp. Maximilian I., one of the most splendid monuments in Europe, and unique of its kind. The Emperor, in his last will, had ordered the construction of a church and sepulchre in which he was to be buried. The architecture is bad: unnaturally tall and slender Corinthian columns supporting a flattish coved roof covered with vicious stucco ornaments. The Emperor's monument is the most conspicuous object on entering. It is singular that he for whom it was intended is not interred within it after all, but lies at Wiener-Neustadt, in Austria. It was erected by his grandson, Ferdinand I. A high marble sarcophagus in the centre of the church supports a bronze effigy of Maximilian by Ludovico del Duca, in a kneeling posture, with his face towards the altar, while on each side of the aisle stands a row of tall bronze figures, 28 in number, representing some of the "worthies" of Europe, but principally the most distinguished personages, male and female, of the House of Austria. There is something imposing in the first sight of these metal effigies of the great of former days; they are of colossal size, skilfully executed, and the elaborate workmanship of the armour and dresses gives them an additional interest, as careful types of the costume of the 16th centy. They were modelled and cast between the years 1510 and 1561. The principal artists employed were Gregory Löffler and the brothers Godl. The statues are placed in the following order, beginning on the right hand as you enter the church:—1. Clovis King of France; 2. Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; 3. Rudolph of Habsburg, founder of the Austrian dynasty; 4. Albert the Wise. Duke of Austria, the Emperor's great-grandfather; 5. Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; 6. Ernest the Iron-hearted. Archduke of Austria, the Emperor's


INNSBRUCK
RIVER INN

grandfather; 7. Theobert, Duke of Burgundy; 8. Arthur, King of England; 9. Sigismund, Count of Tyrol; 10. Bianca Maria Sforza, second wife of Maximilian; 11. Margaret, his daughter; 12. Cymburgis, wife of No. 6; 13. Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; 14. His father, Philip the Good. Continuing on the opposite side of the ch. are—15. Joanna, wife of Philip I., mother of Charles V.; 16. Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Aragon, her father; 17. Kunigunde, sister of Maximilian; 18. Eleonora of Portugal, mother of Maximilian; 19. Mary of Burgundy, his first wife; 20. Elizabeth, wife of the Emp. Albert II.; 21. Godfrey of Bouillon; 22. Albert I., Duke of Austria; 23. Frederic with the Empty Purse, who gilt the golden roof; 24. Leopold the Pious, who fell at Sempach; 25. Rudolph IV., Count of Habsburg; 26. St. Leopold; 27. The Emp. Frederic III., Maximilian's father; 28. The Emp. Albert II. The sarcophagus itself is enclosed with an iron railing; its sides are ornamented with 24 bas-reliefs, or rather *pictures in relief*, carved in Carrara marble with a beauty and minuteness of workmanship not surpassed by that of an ancient cameo. They are probably unique of their kind. They are protected by screens, but the guardian of the ch. will remove these for a fee of 35 kr.; and no one should omit to see these peculiar specimens of sculpture. They are, with the exception of four, the work of a very eminent artist, *Alexander Colin of Mechlin*, and represent the principal public and domestic events of the life of Maximilian, his successful battles and sieges, his marriages, treaties, interviews with sovereigns, &c. Each subject is numbered; 9, 10, 11, and 12 are certainly the artist's most successful efforts, while those numbered from 21 to 24 are by different and far inferior hands, being the joint production of Bernard and Arnold Abel, of Cologne. Colin's bas-reliefs certainly exhibit a skill in composition and in grouping of figures worthy of a first-rate painter, and are distinguished by the most minute and elaborate finish. Many of the heads are portraits; the likeness of Maximilian is preserved wherever it occurs and however distant. The rules of perspective are carefully observed, and even the characters of the different nations are most cleverly maintained. As nearly contemporary representations of the splendour of the Imperial court, of the warlike array of the troops of those times, and as faithful delineations of costume, they possess a high historical value. The following is a list of the subjects:—1. Maximilian's marriage with Mary of Burgundy (in this subject even the pictures on the walls of the ch. are most elaborately made out); 2. Battle of Guinegate—Maximilian in person is storming a French battery; 3. Capture of Arras,—the female sutler in the foreground is an admirable figure; 4. Coronation as king of the Romans at Aix-la-Chapelle; 5. Battle with the Venetians at Calliano, 1487; 6. Entry into Vienna; 7. Capture of Stuhlweissenburg in 1490; 8. Return of his daughter Margaret from France; 9. Victory over the Turks in Croatia; 10. Alliance between Maximilian, Pope Alexander VI., the Republic of Venice, and Duke of Milan, against Charles VIII. of France; 11. Louis Sforza invested with the duchy of Milan; 12. Marriage of Maximilian's son Philip with Joanna of Aragon; 13. Defeat of the Bohemians, 1504, near Ratisbon; 14. Siege of Kuffstein—the Emperor himself points a cannon against the walls; 15. Submission of Duke Charles of Gueldres, 1505; 16. The League of Cambray; 17. Siege of Padua by the Imperialists; 18. Re-establishment of Maximilian Sforza as Duke of Milan; 19. Second battle of Guinegate (here Henry VIII. is introduced leading on the English men-at-arms); 20. Meeting of Henry and Maximilian at the siege of Terouenne, on which occasion Maximilian served as a private in the ranks under the English King; 21. Battle of Vicenza; 22. Attack on the Venetian camp at Merano; 23. Treaty of marriage of Maximilian's grandson Ferdinand; 24. Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians. In some instances the artist has

used a licence in introducing Maximilian upon occasions when he was not present.

An ascent of a few steps on the rt. as you enter the ch. leads to the *Silver Chapel*, so called from the image of the Virgin, and an altarpiece in bas-relief —both of solid silver—which it contains. It was built by Ferdinand II., Archduke of Austria and Count of Tyrol, as a mausoleum for himself and his wife, the famed Philippina Welser, the most beautiful woman of her time, with whom he lived happily for 30 years. Philippina was the daughter of Franz Welser, one of the wealthy Augsburg Patricians. She was born in 1530; Ferdinand first saw her at the Diet held at Augsburg in 1547, and the following year made her his wife. The alliance was regarded by the Emp. Ferdinand, the archduke's father, as degrading, and it was not until 12 years after her marriage that she succeeded in procuring access to her father-in-law; when, throwing herself on her knees, she so moved him by her tears and beauty, that he acknowledged her as his daughter, and made her 2 sons Margraves. The armour of the Archduke is placed aloft on a bracket, while his effigy, in white marble, reclines upon the tomb; at the back of which are 4 marble bas-reliefs by the same *Colin*, and equally masterly productions of art. They represent remarkable events in which Ferdinand was present:—1. The Capture of the Elector of Saxony by Charles V. at the battle of Mühlberg; 2. Ferdinand appointed Stadtholder of Bohemia; 3. Besieging Szigeth, 1556; 4. Leading the cavalry against the Turkish forces of the Sultan Soliman. Philippina, who died in 1580, has a separate monument, an altar-tomb bearing a recumbent figure in marble, and decorated with allegorical bas-reliefs, said to be by *Colin*, but probably the work of his son or one of his scholars, representing works of charity and mercy, with Innsbruck in the background. In a recess against the wall between these two tombs are arranged 23 small bronze statues of saints, all of royal or noble lineage, chiefly allied to the Habsburg family. These statues properly belong to the tomb of Maximilian; they were executed by Elias and Hans Löffler, and are fine works of art. Under the steps leading to the chapel is the tomb of Philippina's aunt Katharina von Loxan, who is said to have been almost as beautiful as Philippina herself. It is an altar-tomb with a recumbent figure, much the same as that of Philippina, and by the same artist, Alexander Colin, of Mechlin. The tombstone of Ferdinand's chaplain, Johannes Nasius, which was brought from the Jesuits' Church and placed here in 1842, near the pulpit, is also the work of *Colin*. The scissors carved on the tomb are said to represent the bishop's occupation of a tailor when he was a lay-brother. His humility and eloquence are highly commended.

On the l. hand on entering the ch., between the monuments of Spechbacher and Haspinger, is the *grave of Hofer!* whose body was brought hither in 1823 from Mantua, where he was shot in 1810. A statue of him by Professor Schaller, a Tyrolese artist, and formed of Tyrolese white marble from Schlanders near Meran, was erected to his memory in 1834 by the Emp. Francis. He is properly represented in his native costume, with his rifle slung over his shoulder, and an unfurled banner in one hand. Opposite the tomb of Hofer is a monument to the Tyrolese who fell in defence of their fatherland.

In this ch. Christina Qu. of Sweden went through the ceremonial of admission into the Roman Catholic faith in 1655.

Close to the ch. is the *Palace* (Burg or Neuer Hof), a very extensive edifice erected by Maria Theresa, on the site of the older residence of the Counts of Tyrol, and of several German Emperors. In it Charles V. was residing 1532, sick at heart and suffering from gout, when Maurice of Saxony, with a body of troops, burst so unexpectedly into Tyrol, that he had nearly taken the Emp. in his bed. Charles was compelled

to escape on a litter over the mountains to Villach, in the darkness of night, and in the face of the tempest, along with his prisoner the Elector of Saxony. The present edifice contains nothing worth notice. It was the place of refuge of the Emp. Ferdinand during the mad revolt of Vienna 1849, when his faithful Tyrolese set watch and ward on all the mountains around to protect him. On the *Rennplatz* (Tilt-yard) in front is a small equestrian bronze statue of the Archduke Leopold V.

The *Gardens* attached to the Palace running along the side of the Inn are an agreeable promenade; the capital band of the Tyrolese Jägers plays here in the summer evenings.

The *Golden Roof* (*das goldene Dachl*) is a sort of oriel window covered with a roof of gilt copper, which projects in front of the Fürstenburg, built 1425 by Frederick Count of Tyrol, called in ridicule "Empty Purse," who, as the tradition runs, in order to show how ill-founded was the nickname, spent 30,000 ducats in this piece of extravagance, which probably rendered the sobriquet even more appropriate than before. Near the Golden Roof may be seen the gigantic mural statue in the Hof Gasse.

The *University*, founded by the Emp. Ferdinand I., and located in a building originally a Jesuits' college, was re-established here in 1826. Instruction is entirely gratuitous, and there are exhibitions for students to the amount of 12,000 fl. yearly.

The *Museum*, called *Ferdinandeum*, in an edifice erected for the purpose 1845; it is worth visiting, because strictly national, and devoted to the productions of Tyrol, in art, literature, and natural history. The Picture Gallery contains a few good pictures by old masters—Rembrandt (a portrait), G. Dow, Rubens, P. Potter—also some works which deserve notice as the productions of Tyrolese artists, as those of *Weiss* and *Feistenburg*. In one of the rooms are preserved some interesting relics of Hofer, which he carried at the time of his death: his sword, and a small amulet he wore in his hat, being a plate of tin, on which is painted the Virgin and St. Andrew, his braces, and a medal of St. Michael (perhaps the decoration of some religious fraternity), which he carried round his neck, and the last letter which he wrote. Here are also his bust and portrait, and specimens of the money (zwanzigers) coined by him during the time he held the government of Tyrol. Here are the belts of Hofer and Spechbacher, and some needlework of Philippina Welser. Of more recent date are certain flags and guns taken from the Lombards and Piedmontese 1849 by the loyal volunteer students of Tyrol.

On the ground floor are displayed the natural productions of Tyrol. The minerals and fossils are interesting to the scientific. Here are fine specimens of gold from the Zillerthal; a suite of quicksilver ores from Idria; fossils from the Seefeld slate, malachite from Schwatz, apatite (Spargelstein) from the Zillerthal, Fassaite, and many other minerals, from the Val Fassa. The Herbarium devoted to the rich Flora of Tyrol is very complete.

Specimens of the produce and manufactures of Tyrol are placed in other apartments. Among them are samples of the salt and models of salt-mines of Hall, and of silk from Roveredo. The carved wood-work from the Grödnerthal, whose inhabitants are almost entirely employed in this rude branch of art, exhibits much skill. Iron-ware, cutlery, tools, and implements of steel are derived from the Stubey Thal, whose inhabitants are almost all smiths. In the *Library* is preserved the letter written by Lord Bathurst to Hofer and the Tyrolese, which accompanied a gift of 30,000*l.* from the English government, to assist these bold defenders of their country in their memorable struggle against Buonaparte. Unluckily it was not sent until the contest was ended in 1810.

In the *Capuchin Convent* is the cell of the Archduke Maximilian, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, who died

in 1618. In this cell he spent a fortnight of every year in penitential exercises, following the rule of the order.

In the *Pfarrkirche* is a small picture of the Madonna and Child by *Lucas Cranach*, presented by the Elector of Saxony, John George, to one of the Dukes of Tyrol. It is inserted in a larger picture, and is supposed by the common people to work miracles.

The Neustadt is a very handsome street, in which are situated the *Post-office*, and the *Landhaus*, where the Estates or Parliament of Tyrol meet. At the extremity is a *Triumphal Arch*, built by Maria Theresa; a heavy and ungainly structure, serving as entrance to the town on the side of Italy.

In the *public Cemetery* (Gottesacker) behind the Spital Church is the tomb of *Colin* the sculptor, ornamented with a fine bas-relief by his son *Adam Colin*, representing the raising of Lazarus. The grave of Baron Hormayer, the German patriot and author, is in this place.

Travellers will have an opportunity of ascertaining the skill of the Tyrolese with the rifle, at the *Schiess-stätte* (shooting-grounds) of the Tyrolese Jäger-regiment, on the slope of the *Berg Isel*, having a garden in a lovely situation, and affording a beautiful view, or at that on the l. bank of the river. Innsbruck was stormed from this point, 12th April, 1809, and here Hofer fought two victorious actions with the French on the 29th May and 13th Aug. of the same year. At the entrance of the rifle-practice ground two pillars have been erected with inscriptions expressive of the devotion of the Tyrolese to Austria. On certain days the good marksmen repair hither and hold shooting-matches, in which much skill is shown (§ 106).

A market-day at Innsbruck (Tuesday and Saturday) is always worth seeing, on account of the variety of picturesque costumes displayed by the natives of the different valleys who then repair hither.

Bookseller: Franz Unterberger, from whom photographs, engravings, and statuettes in wood, can be bought.

Old books: Carl Pfaundler, who is an intelligent man.

Physician: Dr. Berreiter is skilful and attentive, and speaks English.

English service on Sunday at the Oesterreichischer Hof.

Travellers proceeding S. should get rid of all Austrian paper-money here, or at Botzen.

Railway to Munich, and Salzburg. Trains twice a day to Botzen and Brixen, over the Brenner Pass. *Eilwagen* daily to Landeck, Bregenz, Füssen, Mittenwald, and Kreuth Baths.

Stellwagen—a sort of omnibus—go daily to Landeck, Meran, and Botzen.

The most pleasing *excursions round Innsbruck* are by *Wilten* and *Berg Isel* to *Schönberg*, the first post-station in Rte. 217 (which see), most romantically situated, with a view scarcely to be surpassed for beauty; it should be visited from Innsbruck by persons who do not intend to traverse the whole pass; they may take the road on the l. side of the Sill in going, and that on the rt. by Patsch in returning, or *vice versâ*. A carriage to go and return costs 5 fl.

Schloss Ambras, about an hour's walk below Innsbruck, on the rt. side of the Inn, is described in Rte. 229. Two roads lead to it from Innsbruck, the upper passing the fall of the Sill, and the lower nearer the Inn, which may be followed in returning. A little to the rt. of the path before reaching the castle is the Tummelplatz, where jousts and tilting-matches were held by the knights in former times.

The Schloss (or castle) of Roman origin is noted in the old chronicles; the present building was Philippina Welser's favourite residence, a gift from her husband the Archduke 1564. The wonderful collection of armour now at Vienna in the Ambras Gallery of the Lower Belvedere was formed by him.

The *Martinswand*, on the road to Landek (see Rte. 212).

The Castle of *Weiherburg*, on a moderate height on the l. bank of the Inn, about ½ an hour's walk from Innsbruck.

was a hunting-seat and the favourite residence of the Emp. Maximilian, where he received an embassy of the proud senators of Venice in a very disrespectful attitude. The speech which he made is still preserved in the castle.

The heights round the town furnish delightful prospects over the valley of the Inn, and may be ascended with much gratification.

But by far the finest view near Innsbruck is that from the *Patscherkofel* (7350 ft.), about 12 m. distant. A walk of 3 hrs. conducts to a beautiful spring called Heiligenwasser, two-thirds of the way to the top, where there is a Pilgrimage Ch. and a small *Inn*. There is also a carriage-road thus far, by Vil, Igels, and Patsch. The view from this part of the mountain is fine. 3 hours' more walking is required to arrive on the summit, which commands a perfect panorama of the valleys of Oetz and Stubey, whose grandest features are their magnificent glaciers. Those who have time for only one excursion from Innsbruck should choose that to Heiligenwasser in preference to any other, except perhaps that to Schönberg. It is, however, waste of time to go to Schönberg after ascending the Patscherkofel. The *Lanzerköpfl*, a rocky height (3030 ft.) rising above Schloss Ambras and the village of Lans, is ascended in less time (1½ or 2 hrs. on foot), and commands nearly as fine a view as the Patscherkofel.

Bauern Comödien (peasants' comedies—see § 107), a curious species of dramatic performance, may be witnessed in the villages around Innsbruck and in this part of Tyrol. They resemble the ancient mysteries which formed the earliest and most primitive theatrical performances in England. The subjects are usually from Sacred Writ or Sacred Legends, such as St. Geneviève, a true picture of Resignation; and the Virtue of Joseph in Egypt: the actors as well as the writers are the peasants themselves. As compositions, it may be supposed their productions are not very distinguished; there is no limit to the length of their lines, provided they rhyme at the end. They are sometimes indeed extempore effusions. The players of the villages of Pradl and Büchsenhausen are the most skilful, and all the parts are there filled by girls. The performances usually commence in the afternoon at 2 (§ 107), and usually on Sunday.

ROUTE 213.

INNSBRUCK TO LANDECK, MERAN, AND BOTZEN, BY THE FINSTERMÜNZ PASS.

33 Aust. m. = 155½ Eng. m. Excellent post-road. Eilwagen or Stellwagen daily. (*Inns:* several: they are all inferior, but improving.) The scenery is splendid, and the Finstermünz is one of the grandest defiles in Tyrol: the Ortler Spitze, the loftiest snow-peak of the country, is excellently seen after crossing the Reschen Scheideck pass; and the wonderful road of the Stelvio diverges further on. Meran is rich and charming, the approach to Botzen superb.

From Innsbruck to

53 m. Landeck (Rte. 212) the upper valley of the Inn is contracted to a space little more than merely sufficient for the bed of the river; the rocks rise steeply on both sides, and were excavated to give passage to the road as long ago as the reign of Maria Theresa. The Inn is first crossed to its l. bank, about 4½ miles above Landeck, by the *Pontlatzer Brücke*, a wooden bridge of 3 arches, at a gorge of the valley, which above this swells to a considerable breadth. One of the most memorable exploits of the Tyrolese during the campaign of 1809 took place near the second bridge; on the height above

which the government have recently erected a fortification to command the road.

"The fate of a division of 1500 men belonging to the French and Bavarian army, which entered the Upper Innthal, will explain in part the means by which the victories of the Tyrolese were obtained. The invading troops advanced in a long column up a road bordered on the one side by the river Inn, then a deep and rapid torrent, where cliffs of immense height overhang both road and river. The vanguard was permitted to advance unopposed as far as Prutz, the object of their expedition. The rest of the army were therefore induced to trust themselves still deeper in this tremendous pass, where the precipices, becoming more and more narrow as they advanced, seemed about to close above their heads. No sound but of the screaming of the eagles disturbed from their eyries, and the roar of the river, reached the ears of the soldier, and on the precipices, partly enveloped in a hazy mist, no human forms showed themselves. At length the voice of a man was heard calling across the ravine, 'Shall we begin?' 'No!' was returned in an authoritative tone of voice, by one who, like the first speaker, seemed the inhabitant of some upper region. The Bavarian detachment halted, and sent to the general for orders, when presently was heard the terrible signal, 'In the name of the Holy Trinity cut all loose!' Huge rocks and trunks of trees, long prepared and laid in heaps for the purpose, began now to descend rapidly in every direction, while the deadly fire of the Tyrolese, who never throw away a shot, opened from every bush, crag, or corner of rock, which could afford the shooter cover. As this dreadful attack was made on the whole line at once, two-thirds of the enemy were instantly destroyed; while the Tyrolese, rushing from their shelter, with swords, spears, axes, scythes, clubs, and all other rustic instruments which could be converted into weapons, beat down and routed the shattered remainder. As the vanguard, which had reached Prutz, was obliged to surrender, very few of the 10,000 invaders extricated themselves from the fatal pass."—*W. Scott.*

We recross to the rt. bank of the Inn at the village of Prutz, situated on a low marshy plain, at the entrance of the Kaunserthal, which terminates at a distance of 20 or 30 m. from its mouth in the vast glacier of Gebatsch, whose extent has been estimated at 60 m. long and 30 broad. A good view of the valley of the Inn is presented at the spot where the river makes a sharp bend, and the road approaching close to it is protected by a statue of St. John Nepomuk.

Near Prutz are the ruined Castle of Landeck, and the medicinal baths of Ladis, 1 hr. from Prutz; and ½ hr. further, at Ob Ladis, are large, well-managed baths, which are reached only by a bridle-track.

9½ Ried, a small town, with no tolerable inn.

9½ Pfunds (*Inns:* Traube; — the Negro, at Stuben) consists of 2 groups of houses, separated by the Inn; that on the l. bank, traversed by the road, is called Stuben; its *Ch.* is very ancient, and contains an altarpiece of carved wood, with various subjects from the New Testament. The summits of the snowy Oetzthal mountains are seen in the distance E. The Inn is crossed by a handsome wooden bridge, 1½ m. above Pfunds, and the magnificient new road made 1854–55 immediately begins gradually to ascend the face of the precipitous cliffs lining the rt. bank of the river, which have been blasted for the space of 3 or 4 m. to form a terrace, It is carried through 3 or 4 galleries pierced through the rock. The valley now begins to contract, and the mountains to close into a grand defile, while the smaller streams pour into the Inn through similar rents or gorges in miniature. Here begins the *Pass of Finstermünz*, a cleft in the mountains, 3278 Eng. ft. above the sea, through which the Inn forces its way out of the Engadine (belonging to Switzerland) into Tyrol. The old road runs up the l. bank nearly on a level with the river; consequently the depth and grandeur of the gorge were more fully appreciated

from it than from the new. The grandest scene is the spot where the old road crosses the Inn by a narrow bridge close to a group of antiquated dilapidated buildings, consisting of a tower and gateway, under which the old road passes, a hostelry of very humble pretensions, and a chapel. The slate rocks are worn away and scooped out, evidently by the force of water, but at a height far above the present level of the river. Indeed, on viewing this wild gorge, it is difficult to form any other opinion of its origin than that of supposing the waters of the upper valley of the Engadine to have forced a passage for themselves through the opposing mountains. The Finstermünz "yields in grandeur to the Via Mala alone" of all the defiles in the Alps.

In the midst of the pass, half way between Pfunds and Nauters, where the new road has attained a height of 500 or 600 ft. above the river, occurs a small platform, upon which has been constructed a picturesque *Inn*, Zum Hoch Finstermünz (good accomodation), so placed as to rake the valley upwards and command a lovely view. (In travelling by voiturier, bait here rather than at Nauters, 2½ m. off or Pfunds). Far below is seen the bridge and gatehouse described already, and the old road winding past them. A little beyond Hochfinstermünz you turn a corner into a side valley, and, being joined by the old road winding upwards from below, but now broken up, lose sight of the Inn, entering within the jaws of a rocky pass, which has long since been fortified by a wall, bored with loopholes for musketry, extending down to the road. The Austrian government, regarding this as one of the portals into Tyrol, has formed a fort, partly excavated in the rock, which sweeps the road with its guns, and entirely commands the pass. N. B. No sketching allowed near the fort, nor in the pass. [There is a small and difficult footway along the l. bank of the Inn, from the old bridge of Finstermünz to Schleins in the Engadine. Those who travel in vehicles of any sort must go round by Nauters, in order to pass from Tyrol into Switzerland, or *vice versâ*. (See *Swiss Handbook.*)] *A* continued ascent, partly in zigzags, which a pedestrian may cut across, leads out of the pass to

9½ Nauders (*Inns:* Post, clean and moderate;—Mondschein, an old-fashioned house; dinner, wine, bed, and breakfast cost 1 fl. 24 kr.), a small village of 1400 Inhab., with a castle, *Naudersberg*, distant about 3 m. from the pass of Finstermünz, and 3 from the Swiss frontier. The low wooded ridge, ½ an hour's walk W. from Nauders, which separates Tyrol from Switzerland still bears the remains of a fort thrown up during the war, and commands *a beautiful view* of the Engadine, or higher valley of the Inn, and of the town and bridge of Martinsbruck.

The pass from Nauders to Mals, called the Reschen-Scheideck, is one of the lowest roads over the main Alps, being only 4595 Eng. ft. above the sea-level.

About ¼ m. beyond Nauders the road passes the castle of Naudersburg, and about 2 m. further on reaches the summit level of the plain, dividing the waters which fall into the Inn from the tributaries of the Adriatic.

9¾ St. Valentin. Near Reschen a small streamlet, descending from a valley on the l. (E.), crosses the road; this is regarded by some as the infant *Adige* or *Etsch*, which accompanies our road from hence to Botzen: while others deem the Raienbach, which issues from a glen on the W., to be more fully entitled to the appellation. Both streams flow into a small lake called the Reschersee. The road runs along, in succession, the E. banks of this lake and of 2 other small lakes, the Mittersee and Heidersee, which are also reservoirs contributing to swell the current of the puny river.

The Ortler-Spitze, the giant of the Rhætian Alps, the highest mountain in Austria, now appears in view for some distance. From no other point can the grandeur of his height and outline be better appreciated. Near the village of Burgeis, marked by its tall slender red spire, are seen the Benedictine Monasteries of Marienberg, and the Castle of Fürstenberg, built by the Bishops of Coire.

The heath of Mals, a green sloping common, was visited in the winter 1854–5 by inundations which have swept away the high road and reduced it to a mere cart-track.

The heath of Mals (Malser-Heide), extending from the High Bridge over the Adige to the gates of Mals, was the scene of a victory gained by 8000 Swise, from the Grisons, over double the number of troops of the Emp. Maximilian, in 1499. This was the last effort of the House of Austria to regain its Swiss possessions lost after the battles of Morgarten and Sempach.

7 Mals (3263 ft.) *Inns:* Post, comfortable; Hirsch. A Roman station: observe the round Roman tower; also a curious campanile.

[A road strikes off from this to the W., by Glurns,* ¼ m. curious old walled town (*Inn:* Sonne), to Taufers (the frontier town of Austria, where luggage is examined), on the frontier of the Grisons, up the Swiss valley of Sta. Maria (Münsterthal), where the Romansch language is spoken, to the village of Santa Maria, 3½ hrs. walk from Mals, situated at the foot of the pass of the same name, leading to Bormio. Before the Stelvio road was constructed it was the direct line of communication between Tyrol and the Valteline, and is still practicable for mules, at times when the Stelvio is impassable. At Sta. Maria, 3 hrs. walk from the summit of the Pass of Sta. Maria, there is but an humble inn. The Inhab., nearly divided between the Protestant and Catholic faith, frequent the same ch. at different hours. (See Rte. 214.)]

A pedestrian may employ 2 days well in crossing this pass (The Wurmser Joch) to Sta. Maria on the Stelvio, exploring the galleries near Bormio, and returning next day into Tyrol over the Stilfser-Joch.

The snow mountains are well seen from the road between Mals and Tartsch—the Ortler glorious! surpassing everything; rt. is the opening of the Münsterthal, and below you the villages Latsch and Glurns appear as on a map, and beyond the Adige the stately ruined castle Lichtenberg. On the l. of the road above Schluderns rises the handsome inhabited castle of Churburg.

7 At Spondinig (*Inn.* Zum Hirschen, good) the road to the *Stelvio* (Rte. 214) branches off from that to Botzen, crossing the Adige by a long narrow bridge, and proceeds to Prad. Travellers who do not intend to pass into Italy by the Stelvio will be well rewarded for ascending to the summit of this extraordinary pass. The road between Prad and Mals is good: the Adige is here a small stream with a wide bed, and runs through a country much more resembling the Valteline than Switzerland; but the villages are well built, neat, and white, and they have projecting roofs like those in Switzerland. Like that country, also, the flat plain is always either meadow or quite neglected, while the sides of the hill are carefully cultivated. There is the same abundance of churches as in the Valteline, besides 3 or 4 castles, the chief of which is Lichtenberg. The mountains are very lofty and covered with snow. The whole view is not surpassed by anything in Switzerland. There is an almost uninterrupted descent from 4 m. beyond Nauders to Meran.

2½ Eyers.—*Inn:* Post.

7 Schlanders. — *Inn:* Post, very good. Here vines first make their appearance; and on the opposite side of the Adige are quarries of a pure white marble, employed by the sculptors of Munich.

The building now converted into the *Landgericht* at Schlanders was originally a Convent of the Teutonic Knights.

The upper part of the vale of the Adige, from its source to Botzen, is called the *Vintschgau*, from its ancient inhabitants the Vennonetes. The Adige itself, for a considerable distance, descends a succession of rapids almost deserving the name of a cataract. A fine road crosses the Adige to reach

* Below Glurns a channel of masonry has been formed to serve as a bed to the Adige.

4 Latsch.—Post, Weisses Ross; Hirsch—both tolerable. In the Spitalkirche are curious old fresco-paintings, unfortunately retouched. The peasants of Latsch are famed as composers and actors of dramatic pieces, Bauern Komödien; one Peter Raas is a voluminous author in this line (§ 107).

[The *Martell Thal* offers a fine opportunity for exploring the scenery of the Ortler group on this side. 1½ hr. from Latsch is *Sals*, a small bathing-place, clean but rough quarters; the valley populous and picturesque. 1½ hr. further is *Gond*, highest hamlet of the valley, with a small *Inn*. 3 hrs. hence is *Kaserboden*, an Alpine pasture at the head of the valley, frequented by herdsmen in summer. The scenery here, including several glaciers and snowy peaks, is very fine. A path beyond this leads in 7 hrs. over the Zufall glacier to a pass on N. side of *Mte. Cevedale* (or Zufall Spitze), and descends Val Forno to the Baths of Sta. Catarina, 3 hrs. from Bormio, in midst of magnificent scenery. See Rte. 214 A. The grandest view, however, is obtained by taking the pass into the *Sulden Thal*, which ascends W.N.W. from Kaserboden, by the bank of a torrent, to the *Sulden Glacier* and summit of the pass, whence is a *superb View* of the Ortler Spitze. The head of the Suldenthal, encircled by glaciers, is termed the *End of the World*. At *Sulden* (St. Gertrud), 3 hrs. below, the *Curé's house* will supply a bed and supper. The whole valley is extremely striking. 2 hrs. lower it opens upon the Stelvio road, between Prad and Trafoi.]

Below Latsch the mountains on l. are barren and desolate. Near *Staaben* is the entrance to the

7 m. *Schnalser Thal*, by a grand and gloomy gorge, which it is worth while to penetrate for a short distance on foot. [From head of this valley are paths over the Hochjoch and Niederjoch into the Oetzthal, Rte. 215.]

1½ m. *Naturns* (*Inn*, Post). A few miles further a ridge or barrier called *die Toll*, stretching across the valley, ·urmounted; here the Vintschgau ceases, and an *exquisite View* opens over the valley of Meran.

[½ hr. l. off the road, near Partschins, is a very fine *waterfall*, visible from a distance.]

Above Meran, to the N. of the road, among other castellated strongholds, rises the Schloss Tyrol (Teriolis), which gives its name to the country, and was the earliest residence of its princes, down to 1363, when Tyrol was united to Austria. The prisoners taken by Hofer were confined here. It is partly in ruins, but, as it belongs to the Emperor, will probably be preserved from further decay.

The *Portals* of the Chapel and the Vorhall of marble are decorated with singular sculptures of the 12th centy., animals and monsters, with foliage, and other ornaments. In the tympanum of the inner porch are a Descent from the Cross, and the Fall of Adam. Baron von Hammer fancied some of the carvings to be Gnostic symbols. A brief description may be purchased on the spot. The greatest inducement for visiting Schloss Tyrol is the exquisite view which it commands. The vale of the Adige makes a remarkable bend near Meran, turning from its previous direction of W. and E. almost due S. The castle stands nearly in the angle, so that you see from it up the valley to the Ortler Spitze, downwards in the direction of Botzen, and behind over the Passeyrthal. From Meran to Dorf Forst by the Schloss Tyrol takes 2 hrs. At Forst you are on the high road to Mals. At its foot lies

9½ *Meran.—Inns:* Post (Erzherzog Johann), *Graf von Meran, both good; Goldner Adler; Weisses Kreuz. There are also boarding-houses and private lodgings for the numerous invalids who repair to Meran for the Grape-cure. A tolerable red-wine is made at Meran. In Sept. the *Inns* are very full.

This ancient town, of 2800 Inhab., stands on the Passeyrbach, which descends from the Passeyrthal, about ¼ m. above the junction of that torrent with the Adige. It is thus placed at the junction of 3 valleys, in one of the most beautiful spots in all Tyrol.

It was the ancient capital of the country before Innsbruck, when its Counts possessed little more than the valley of the Vintschgau from Botzen to the Inn, and a part of the Engadine. Their territory fell to the House of Austria, through Margaret Maultasch (Pocket-mouthed or Pouting Meg), "who, in consequence of the imbecility of her elder sister, became the heiress and successor of the last count. By her second husband, Louis of Brandenburg, a Bavarian prince, whom she married in 1342, and whom she survived, she had one son, Meinhardt, who married the sister of Rudolph of Austria, and died s. p. in 1363. On 1st October, 1363, Margaret completed the transference of her dominions (the Estates consenting) to her cousin and nearest relative, Rudolph IV., Duke of Austria, the brother of Meinhardt's wife. Margaret survived until 1369. The chroniclers are unanimous in their descriptions of her ugliness and profligacy."

Meran nearly occupies the site of a Roman station called Maja, whose name is preserved in that of the neighbouring village Ober-Mais. It was destroyed about A.D. 800, by the fall of a mountain (the Naiferberg), and by an irruption of the Passer. This stony avalanche is still perceptible—it appears to have pushed the stream of the Passer out of its original course. Remains of buildings, coins from the time of Drusus, 9 B.C., to Justinian, A.D. 526, and bones, are constantly turned up in the fields and vineyards.

The *Parish Church*, built 1335, bears on its outer walls several curious monuments; its tower is the highest in Tyrol.

The *Kelleramt* or *Rentampt*, a very ancient edifice in the Laubengasse, was the residence of the Counts of Tyrol when they visited Meran. It is very small and homely, and only curious as showing in how mean a tenement the original rulers of the land were content to put up. In the Old Chapel at the back of it the Tyrolese heiress, Margaret Maultasch, was married to her second husband, Louis of Brandenburg. The number of the house (now private property) is 58. Visitors are permitted to go over the house.

Meran, a walled town with gate-towers, consists of two principal streets; the longest is called Laubengasse, from the *Arcades* running under the houses on both sides. The town is very hot in summer, when many of its inhabitants fly away up the mountains to their villas and castles. It has suffered severely from the ungovernable irruptions of the Passeyrbach, which have nearly destroyed it seven times within the records of history. A dyke of massive masonry, *Die Wassermauer*, has been constructed by the side of the stream, to protect the town from further injury. This wall, planted with poplars, serves as a terrace, and is a favourite promenade.

From the bridge over the Passeyer nearly 20 different castles may be counted. The most interesting are *Schloss Tyrol*, described above, about 4 m. off, 1½ hr.'s walk; and near it *Zenoberg*, whose chapel portals are curiously ornamented; the keys are kept in Meran. *Lebenberg*, 1½ hr.'s walk S. of Meran, on the rt. bank of the Adige, is one of the largest, containing 60 chambers, some of them with wall-paintings, and surrounded by terraces and sloping vineyards. *Schönna*, at the entrance of the Passeyrthal, which is approached through clusters of noble Spanish chesnuts, has more the character of a feudal stronghold, and is better preserved. It still retains its gates and drawbridge, its armoury and dungeons, and is now in possession of the Count of Meran, son of the late Archduke John. The most elevated castle in the valley is *Fragsburg* (Trifagium), which looks proudly down from its rocky perch upon two other castles—*Katzenstein* and *Neuberg*—and upon the village of Freiberg at their feet; it is also perfect, just as it was in the middle ages, and inhabited. The approach to it is long and steep. There is a pleasant walk of about 3 hrs., through beautiful scenery, from Meran to Briesenz; the village is situated on the heights on the rt. bank of the Adige. Count Brandeis, formerly

Governor of the Tyrol, has a castle in it, where he spends the summer: and other old feudal strongholds occupy almost every remarkable position upon which the eye rests.

Mitterbad, 15 m. distance up the picturesque Ultenthal, is a bathing establishment much frequented by the Tyrolese.

Hofer's house, in the Passeyr valley, is about 12 m. from Meran. (Rte. 216.)

Eil and *Stellwagen* to Botzen twice a day. 48 kr., tolerably comfortable in coupé.

The wealth of the inhabitants of the Etschthal lies in their orchards and vineyards, which cover the lower part of the valley all the way to Botzen with the richest drapery of verdure. The vines are in this country trained upon trellis-work, and sometimes overshadow the road with their elegant festoons.

On the way to Botzen a part of the low ground is occupied by marsh; the Adige hardly visible; the scenery, however, is still most beautiful, enlivened with castles too numerous to mention in detail, excepting those of Lebenberg and Brandeis, near Vilpian; Maultasch, the favourite residence of Margaret, mentioned above; Greifenstein, stuck like an eagle's nest on an almost inaccessible point of rock; Hoch-Eppan; and Sigmundskrone, within a short distance of Botzen. The best vineyards in Tyrol occupy the slopes on the l. hand in going from Terlan to Botzen. At Terlan (1¾ hrs. walk from Botzen) is a leaning tower, which is not the only one in this district. It has sunk 4 ft. on one side and 7 ft. on the other.

9½ Vilpian. The jagged outline and peculiar forms of the dolomite mountains rising E. and N. of Botzen (visible from that town also) now appear in sight, and add considerably to the interest of the landscape.

9 BOTZEN.—*Inn*, Kaiserkrone. (See Rte. 217.)

ROUTE 214.

THE PASS OF THE STELVIO (STILFSERJOCH), FROM MILAN TO INNSBRUCK.

About 261½ Eng. m.

Railway serves as far as Monza, and thence the post-road goes by Lecco and along the E. shore of Lake of Como. Most people, however, will prefer to avail themselves of the trains (3 daily in 1 hr. 20 min.) to Como, and the *steamer* on the Lake to Colico (in 3½ hrs.). With 3 posthorses, and by aid of Laufzettel, the journey can then be performed in 48 hrs., *exclusive* of stoppages: to Colico by rail and steamer, 5 hrs; Bormio, 12 hrs.; Mals, 10 hrs.; Landeck, 10 hrs.; Innsbruck, 10 hrs. Vorspänner (leaders) from Bormio or Mals to summit on either side. Lights should be provided in case of passing through the *galleries* after dark,—it is better not to do so. *Best sleeping-places* are Varenna, Sondrio, Bormio, Trafoi or Mals, Nauders or Finstermünz, Imst. A voiturier will usually make it 6 days from Colico, sleeping at Sondrio the first night.

Diligence from Lecco to Colico 2 or 3 times a-week, and from Colico to Sondrio and Bormio daily. They have ceased to pass the Stelvio. Post-houses on the pass not well supplied with horses. Inquire condition of the road, which is falling into ruin. The great feature of this route is the wonderful pass of the Stelvio.

This very remarkable road, the highest in Europe practicable for carriages, being 9177 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, 2300 ft., or nearly half a mile, perpendicular, above the Simplon, and 1000 ft. above the Great St. Bernard, was constructed by the Austrian government, in order to open an additional line of communication between Vienna and the centre of Lombardy, and was completed in 1828. It was planned by the chief engineer, Donegani, and executed under the inspection of the engineer Domenici, by the contractor Talachini, at an expense of nearly 3 millions of

florins, or about 290,100*l*. Whether we consider the boldness of the design, the difficulties of its execution from the great height and exposure to storms and avalanches, or the grandeur of the scenery through which it passes, the route of the Stelvio is the most remarkable in Europe. The galleries cut *for miles* through the solid rock, along the margin of the Lake of Como—those higher up built of massive masonry, strong enough to resist the fall of avalanches — the long causeways carried over the morasses of the Valteline — the bridges thrown across torrents — the long succession of zigzag terraces, winding with so gradual a slope that an English mail-coach might trot up on one side, and scarce require to lock a wheel on the other; which, nevertheless, scale and surmount one of the highest ridges in the Alps — these are works which, without exaggeration, deserve to be called stupendous. But the works and agencies of nature, with which they come in contact, reduce them to comparative insignificance. This road, upon which so much labour and treasure has been expended, is liable to be blocked up, and rendered impassable for *wheel carriages* for weeks together during the winter months, by snow. Every spring, when the snow disappears, the ravages of the winter's storm and avalanche are disclosed to view — wooden galleries broken through, large tracts of the road swept away, others overwhelmed with rubbish and fragments of rock—injuries annually occurring; to be repaired only at an expense of 1800*l*. or 2000*l*. a year. However, since the loss of Lombardy, Austria does not keep the Tyrol side in repair, and it is already dilapidated. From June to the beginning of October the passage is generally secure from risk, except immediately after a fall of snow: under such circumstances it is prudent to wait 24 hrs. The road may be passed *in sledges*, even in the depth of winter, and the passage of the mail is never interrupted.

The most interesting scenes on the route are the shores of the Como Lake, and its excavated galleries; the gorge of Spondalunga; the splendid view of the range of the Ortler-Spitze, with its snowy glaciers, seen from the highest point of the pass, and the glaciers on the Tyrolese side, which the traveller rolling along in his carriage first looks down upon, and then approaches near enough to throw a stone upon them—a prospect which no other Alpine carriage-road presents.

Railroad from Milan to Monza and Como (see *Handbook for N. Italy*, Rte. 18): the Milan terminus is outside the Porta Nuova; trains in 20 min. to Monza. The Naviglio della Martesana extends from Milan to the Ad a.

8½ *Monza Stat.* (*Inns:* Palazzo Reale; Alb. del Castello; Falcone; Angelo). Observe the alternative, mentioned above, of proceeding on to Como, and taking the steamer to Colico. *Monza*, a town of 16,389 Inhab.; many of them are dyers. It was anciently celebrated as the residence of the Lombard kings of Italy. The *Cathedral of St. John* was founded 595 A.D., by Theodolinda, the celebrated Lombard Queen, but was rebuilt in the 14th centy. Its W. façade of striped marble, with round and pointed arches mixed, and a porch supported on detached pillars of verde antique, with a marble bas-relief of the Baptism of Christ above it, surmounted by a beautiful circular window, is very striking. The chapel of the Holy Nail is painted with subjects from the History of the Lombard Kings, 1444, and above the arch of the Queen's Chapel, Theodolinda, with the princes of her kingdom, adoring John the Baptist. In a chapel on the rt. of the high altar the *Iron Crown* of the Lombard Kings was preserved down to 1859, when it was removed to Vienna. A model is now shown in its stead. It is a broad fillet of gold, within which runs a thin circlet or hoop of iron, formed of one of the nails of the Holy Cross beaten out: from this it derives its name. It was brought from the Holy Land by the Empress Helena; and 34 kings have been crowned with it, including Charles V., who sent for it to Bologna for the purpose, and the Emperor Na-

poleon, who placed it on his own head with the memorable words, "Dio me l' ha dato, guai a chi la tocca!" The *Treasury* of the Ch., though many things are lost by the journey which its curiosities made to Paris, is still a most interesting museum of antiquities of the middle ages. Here are preserved the toilet of Queen Theodolinda, including her fan, her cup of sapphire (N.B.—ascertained to be blue glass), her comb (like a currycomb), a singular group of a hen and chickens in solid silver. Several sets of ivory tablets (Diptycha), very ancient, probably of the Lower Empire, judging from the carvings. One serves as a binding to a MS. written in gold letters on a purple *paper*, formed, it is said, of a preparation of glue; also the gradual, or list of relics, sent by St. Gregory to Queen Theodolinda, *written on papyrus*, a venerable relic, 12 centuries old. Besides these, there are many goblets, crucifixes, and articles of church plate of considerable value.

In the l. transept is the sarcophagus or tomb of Queen Theodolinda; in the rt., in the chapel of San Stefano, is a stone bas-relief of the coronation of the Emp. Otho III., dating from the 13th centy.

Santa Maria in Strata, a pointed Gothic Ch., built of brick in 1357, has some interest for the architect.

The *Palazzo Communale* (Broletto), a venerable edifice on arches, with a tower of 13th centy., is said to have been part of the Emp. Barbarossa's palace, and residence of the Lombard kings.

Monza is more fully described in *Handbook for N. Italy*, Rte. 20.

The *Palace of the Viceroy*, about ½ m. on the W. of the town, is a large and not very imposing whitewashed edifice, chiefly remarkable on account of the beautiful *Pleasure Grounds* and *Park*, and the well-stocked *Gardens* attached to it. The conservatories are large and well filled with rare exotics.

The road to Lecco runs outside the park wall, which is 10 m. in circumference. The country is like a vast orchard, the fruit-trees interspersed, and ·rlaced with vines, beneath which grow corn and maize. Villas are numerous on all sides.

9 Carsaniga. Beyond this the road descends into the valley of the Adda, which it reaches at Olginate. An improved line, shorter than the old, skirting the base of the hill of Brianza, has been constructed. The Adda expands from time to time, so as to bear the appearance of a string of lakes. It is crossed by a bridge erected in the 14th centy., immediately before you enter

11 *Lecco* (*Inns:* Croce di Malta; Leone d'Oro), a town of 8000 Inhab., and rapidly increasing. There are manufactures of iron and cotton-twist.

Lecco seems only remarkable for its beautiful situation (well described at the outset of the 'Promessi Sposi'), near the outlet of the Adda from the branch of the Lake of Como called Lago di Lecco, surmounted by mountains of a very bold and striking outline. The serrated ridge on the E. is well-named *Il Resegone* (great saw), and is worth a visit from Lecco. But the more lofty are *Mte. Campione* (7158 ft.) and *Mte. Grigna* (7908 ft.), both to the N., and best reached on the N. side. [A road leads up between Resegone and Campione to vill. of *Ballabio*, and thence descends to *Introbbio* (*Inn*, delle Miniere, good and moderate); charming centre for excursions at head of *Val Sassina*.]

A level and well-kept macadamised post-road (completed 1832) runs by the water-side, and was formed partly by cutting a shelf out of the rock, partly by building up a terrace of masonry, and, in places where the rocks project very far into the lake, by boring galleries or tunnels through them. Three galleries, through which the road passes beyond the little village of Olcio, measure upwards of 3000 ft. The views over the lake are of enchanting beauty, increasing towards the upper end. The clear sunny sky of Italy, the placid lake, the olive and odorous citron-groves, and the trellised vine-bowers along its shore, contrast strikingly with the bleak region of bare rock and everlasting snow which the traveller is about to traverse. Bellaggio, at the N. extre-

mity of the promontory which divides the Lake of Lecco from the Como branch, is universally allowed to be the finest point of view; close to it stand the beautiful villas Serbelloni and Melzi. Nearly abreast of it a cascade, called *Fiume Latte*, descends from the summit of the rocks above our road. It issues out of a cavern in the face of the precipice; and, seen from Bellaggio, it is a beautiful object, but is dry generally in autumn.

14 (1 hr. 43 min.) *Varenna.—Inn:* Alb. Marcionne, good, but dear; beautifully situated, a delightful resting-place for a few days.

[It is ½ an hour's row across the lake to the beautiful promontory of Bellaggio, and about 1 hr. takes you to *Majolica* (*Inn:* La Ville de Milan, first-rate). On the W. shore of the lake beyond is the Villa *Carlotta* or *Sommariva*, close to Cadenabbia, where there is a good inn. A most interesting excursion may be made to this villa, purchased, 1843, by Princess Charlotte of Prussia, now property of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. It contains Thorwaldsen's fine bas-relief of the Triumph of Alexander. This is a repetition, with additions, of the bas-relief in the Capitol at Rome, which was executed by command of the Pope to celebrate Napoleon's entry into Rome. The two first slabs, containing the beautiful figures of the fisherman and the ferry-boat, and of the river Tigris, were added by Thorwaldsen in this repetition, in order to complete the circuit of the hall. Here are also the Palamedes of Canova, and his Cupid and Psyche, one of the most beautiful of his works. There are also a few pictures.]

About ½ m. N. of Varenna are more excavated galleries, nearly ½ m. long. At Rigoledo, on a high terrace, is a good hydropathic establishment. Further on is *Bellano* (Alb. delle Torre, fair), a village at the mouth of the Pioverna, issuing out through a narrow ravine, celebrated for its picturesqueness, into which a waterfall descends called *Orrido di Nesso;* but its beauty has been much impaired by the fall of a large mass of rock, which has also rendered it less accessible. Dervio stands on the margin of the lake, opposite the Valsassina, which runs S.E. This valley was the cradle of the Counts Thurn and Taxis, the first postmasters in Europe.

12 (2 hrs.) *Colico* (*Inns:* Angelo (H. du Lac), homely, but not bad; Isola Bella, higher up, better), an unhealthy village, on account of malaria, near the N. extremity of the lake, at the foot of the Monte Legnone, which rises 8568 ft. above the lake. Colico has a port for boats, which may be engaged here to convey travellers to Como, Lecco, or across the lake. The *steamboat*, however, from Como ascends twice a day to the upper end of the lake, touching at Domaso, the town opposite, between 12 and 1 o'clock, unless the water of the lake be too low to admit it, which happens in summer. It crosses over to Colico, and embarks or disembarks a carriage there. Carriages should by no means be intrusted to the unsafe flat-bottomed row-boats on the lake. It traverses the lake in 3 hrs. to Como, whence a railway runs (from Camerlata Stat.) to Milan in 1½ hrs.

A little way beyond Colico, in the midst of the marshy plain formed by the deposits of the Adda, the road to Chiavenna (*Germ.* Cleven) and the Splugen branches off northwards. (See *Handbook for Switzerland*).

At Colico the route of the Stelvio quits the lake. It traverses on a raised causeway the flat alluvial tract formed by the deposit of the Adda in the course of ages, and still partly in the state of a morass—the whole evidently an encroachment on the lake; and, turning to the E., enters the Valteline (Val Tellina; *Germ.* Veltlin) or valley of the Adda. It passes on the l. the ruined hill-fort *Fuentes*, built by the Spaniards, while lords of the Milanese, 1603, to intimidate the Canton of the Grisons. This fort was the head-quarters of the Jesuits and missionaries sent forth to convert the Protestants of the Valteline; whose efforts, not confined to persuasion, led to the persecution, expatriation, and massacre of

so many of its unfortunate inhabitants. The Roman Catholics of the valley, by whom this lesser St. Bartholomew's was perpetrated, June 20, 1620, though Swiss subjects, were protected by the Spaniards, and thus escaped punishment. The Valteline was the scene of a mountain campaign between the French, under the Duc de Rohan, and the Austrians, between whom a battle was fought at Morbegno in 1635. The plain over which the fort once domineered, and in which it is the most conspicuous object, still goes by the name Piano di Spagna. The bottom of the valley is a swamp, formed by deposits of the Adda, which, having spent all its strength in ravaging the upper part of the valley, stagnates in the lower part, owing to the absence of a declivity sufficient to carry off its waters into the lake. The sallow complexions and goîtred necks of its wretched inhabitants are sure indications of the poisonous nature of the atmosphere. From 1512 to 1797, with some interruption, the Valteline, with the territory of Bormio and Chiavenna, belonged to the Swiss republic of the Grisons; it was then added to the kingdom of Italy; and at the Congress of Vienna was united to Lombardy until 1859, when the revolution transferred it to Sardinia. It was always regarded as an important possession by the house of Austria, as affording a direct communication between their hereditary states and Lombardy.

11½ *Morbegno.—Inn:* Regina d'Inghilterra, good and not dear. A well-built-town on an elevated position. The snow mountains of the Bernina chain, especially the Monte della Disgrazia, here form a grand background to the view. Excellent silk is produced in the neighbourhood.

[A bridle-path leads S. up the Val del Bitto and over the *Pass of San Marco*, then by Val d'Orta, into *Val Brembana*, and so to Bergamo, possible in one long day. Or, keeping more to W., the *Pizzo dei Tre Signori* (about 8600 ft.) can be ascended for its fine *panorama*. Piazza, 25 m. from Bergamo, or Zogno, about 12 m., will afford night quarters. The scenery of Val Brembana is interesting and unexplored.]

4 m. *Bridge* over the Adda at a turn of the valley.

[The *Val Masino*, a wild and striking valley, opens N., accessible by a char-road to the *Bagni del Masino*, 10 m., amidst magnificent scenery, and in close neighbourhood of *Mte. della Disgrazia* (12,074 ft.), which is best seen and only accessible from this side. (For the ascent a good starting-point is the highest herd hut in V. di Mello, or, still better, that in the Val Sasso Bisolo.) Two or three fine passes for mountaineers (the *Zocca* the finest) lead over into Val Bregaglia, and so to Chiavenna. Baths offer fair accommodation, 3750 ft. above sea. Fiorelli, good guide.]

1½ m. *Bridge* carries the road again to l. bank, and the valley resumes its straight course eastward, forming an extensive vista.

2½ m. A *third Bridge* returns the road to the rt. bank. The frequently varying course of the Adda, due to inundations, deprives this part of the valley of much of its beauty. The successive valleys opening S. lead generally to steep passes communicating with the *Bergamesque Valleys* S. of the chain. Northward, to l. of the traveller, but out of sight, lie the great snow-masses of the *Bernina chain*.

8 m. *Sondrio* (*Inns:* Post, large and good; Alb. della Maddalena, comfortable), a small but cheerful-looking town, the capital of the Valtelline, and residence of a prefect; 3784 Inhab., 1198 ft. above sea; situation picturesque, at entrance of *Val Malenco*, from which issues the Malero, a stream frequently very destructive to Sondrio, and which, guarded by massive embankments, is conducted to the Adda.

There is a fine *view* from the ancient castle of *Masegra*, attained by a slight ascent.

[At 3½ hrs. from Sondrio, up Val Malenco, is Chiesa (*Inn*, Osteria Vecchia, best, but very indifferent), amidst noble scenery. The grand snow mas-

of the Bernina is in front N., and that of Mte. della Disgrazia W. Between the two is the *Muretto Pass*, leading to Casaccia in Val Bregaglia. By the Val Lanterna, opening N.E. of Chiesa, is a path, which, crossing the *Canciano Pass* E., leads to Poschiavo or le Prese. (See below.)

From the Canciano Pass the *ascent of the Pizzo Scalino* (10,925 ft.) can be made, offering the finest point of view of the Bernina group from the S. side.]

On leaving the town, a *fine hospital*, built by a private individual, is seen. Hence the scenery is somewhat uninteresting, but the vineyards on l. have a certain fame, and numerous villages are interspersed among them.

12 *Tresenda* (*Inn*, very poor). Above, on the l., marked by a watch-tower on a jutting rock, is *Teglio*, now a village, but once the capital of the Valtelline (Val Teglino), to which it gave its name.

[A good road here leads S. by a bridge over the Adda to the *Aprica Pass*, and so to *Edolo* and Val Camonica S., or to the pass of *Mte. Tonale* N. A glorious *view* along the course of the Adda from summit of Aprica Pass, or from an inn near it called *Belvedere*. There are short cuts for a pedestrian. A carriage takes 2 hrs. to ascend and 1 hr. to return. See Rte. 231.]

6 *Madonna di Tirano* (*Inn:* S. Michele, good; better to stop here than at Tirano), a small village, named from a marble *church* of the Virgin, also called Il Santuario, containing much fine wood-carving, lies at the mouth of the valley of Poschiavo. A carriage road (improved since 1863) leads up it to the foot of the pass of the Bernina, and into the Engadine. The lake of Poschiavo, only 5 m. above Madonna, is exceedingly beautiful, and its trout delicious. At le Prese, on its banks, are baths offering comfortable quarters in a delightful situation. The Swiss frontier is 1 m. from Madonna. (See *Handbook for Switzerland.*)

½ *Tirano* (*Inn:* Due Torri, best), a small town of 2700 Inhab., containing deserted palaces of the Visconti, Palavicini, Salis's, and other noble families. It has been devastated at various times by the inundations of the Adda, from which it is in perpetual danger of being swept away.

2 m. Near Sernio in 1807 an éboulement of earth and stones, or landslip, fell from the side of a mountain above Tirano (Monte Massuccio), on the rt. bank of the Adda, into the bed of the river, so as completely to dam up the stream. The waters rose to a great height, overflowed the surrounding villages and fields, forming a lake many acres in extent, which lasted 11 days, and then burst, carrying desolation down the valley, and upon the unfortunate town of Tirano. The lake thus formed extended up the valley as far as Tovo: at Lovere the water stood 18 ft. deep, and injured the walls and foundations of the houses so much, that to this day many of them require to be supported. Near this 11 spires may be counted at one time, so numerous are the villages and churches in this part of the valley. The rise from Tirano to Bolladore is 1220 ft.

Grosotto. (*Inn*, Post.) The plot of the massacre of Protestants in 1620 was laid in a house near the Inn. [The Val Grosina, to the left, offers interesting paths to Poschiavo.] The valley, adorned by noble chesnut-trees, here becomes very picturesque.

12 *Bolladore.—Inn:* Post, tolerable. 5 m. higher up, the narrow and picturesque defile of La Serra divides the Valteline from the territory of Bormio. It was closed in ancient times by a strong wall and gate over the road, which was shut at night, thus preventing all passage up or down the valley, whence it was called the *lock*. An additional horse is required here.

14 *Bormio* (German, Worms) — *Inns*, bad: La Posta; Das Lamm. The *new Baths*, 1½ m. higher up the valley, are better quarters than either; ½ post extra is charged for driving thither, but it is the only house fit for night quarters. They are shut up after October. The wine called Cassella, the best in the Valteline, may be had all the way from this to Milan.

Bormio is a poor, half-ruined town

of scarcely 1000 Inhab., burned by the French in 1799, and again by accident in 1855: it formerly enjoyed considerable prosperity from the transit of merchandise between Venice and the Grisons. With about 300 houses, there are 9 churches. Very pure and delicious honey may be procured here packed in boxes.

Through the whole of the Valteline the language and people are quite Italian, as is the appearance of the country. As far as Bolladore it is extremely rich. Mulberry and chestnut trees and luxuriant vineyards clothe the hills, which are scattered over with villages and churches; but at Bolladore the scenery becomes decidedly alpine, with no variety but rocks, pines, and snow. The district is appropriately termed "Il freddo paese." Bormio lies 4016 Eng. ft. above the sea, and is surrounded by snowy mountains. Only the hardier species of grain come to maturity here, and the *winter* usually begins early in October.

1½ m. above Bormio (and l. below the road) is the Hotel of the *New Baths of Bormio*, supplied by hot saline sulphureous springs, having a temperature of 28° and 38° Reaumur. It contains 60 apartments and 12 marble baths, and affords much better accommodation than the inns at Bormio. The Baths are much frequented in July and August, but by the end of September most of the guests are flown, and the hotel is closed. The baths are supplied through wooden pipes from the springs which rise near the old bathing-house, which stands below the road, on the l., on a rock overlooking the Adda.

Four valleys open out at Bormio.

1. The *Val Furva*, from S.E. 3 hrs. along a char-road bring to the baths of *Sta. Catarina:* fair accommodation, and charges reasonable; situation *very grand;* fine centre for mountain excursions. Thence a path conducts in 8 hrs. over pass of Corno dei tre Signori to Pejo (Rte. 214 A), whence the Val di Sole is easily reached, and then Trent in a day (Rte. 220).

2. *Val Dentro*, W. By this the traveller, turning l. into *Val Viola*, and crossing a pass into *Val Campo*, may reach the road from Tirano to Pontresina at Pisciadella. *Or*, leaving Val Viola to l., and crossing the low pass of *Foscagno*, he descends by the short lateral valley of Trepalle into the sequestered *Val Livigno*, where 6 hrs. from Bormio, is a poor *Inn*. Thence there are 2 or 3 ways into the Engadine, about 6 hrs. further. Scenery all very wild; a good guide required.

3. *Val Fraële*, N.W., often considered to hold the main stream of the Adda; by this a mule-path, which enters Val Fraële from Val Dentro, goes to St. Maria in Münster Thal, and reaches the Valley of the Adige at Glurns (see Rte. 213).

4. *The Val di Braulio* (or *Umbrail*), which our road ascends.

The *ascent of the pass* begins immediately behind Bormio.

From Bormio, on the Italian side of the Pass, to Prad, on the Tyrolese side, is a journey varying from 8½ to 12 hrs., according to the weight of the carriage and the state of the road, though the distance is not more than 27 Eng. m. The summit may be reached in 3½ or 4 hrs. on foot from the Baths of Bormio, and the descent thence to Prad takes 4½.

The ascent of the pass begins almost immediately behind Bormio. The road is excellent and well contrived to overcome the steepness of the mountain; every advantage is taken of the ground, and the ascent is surmounted by numerous zigzags, to the sharp turnings of which both the postilions and horses seem well accustomed. There are many galleries, partly cut in the rock, but mostly arched with very strong masonry to resist avalanches and great slips of earth, and still more numerous wooden galleries.

Nearly abreast of this old bath the road crosses a bridge over a deep chasm, and traverses the 1*st gallery*, called dei Bagni: an obelisk of rock 40 ft. high is left standing beside it. This bridge was blown up by the Austrians July 1859, to check the march of Garibaldi's rifles. The pass was again disputed in 1866. The view looking back over the Val Pedēnos and Monte Columbano is grand and wild, but that in

ascending is still more wild and dreary. The road runs along the edge of a tremendous precipice. On the l. is the opening of the Val Fraele, which was nearly stripped of its forests to furnish timber for the construction of the road; a difficult path leads up it in 10 or 12 hrs. to Sta. Maria. A singular cascade is now seen bursting from a cavern in the face of the opposite precipice, and descending in one shoot 50 ft. This is the Brauglio, which passes for the *Source of the Adda*. The road here makes a sudden turn to the rt., entering the deep and savage gorge called Wormser-Loch. Its sides are rocky precipices, nearly vertical, and that along which the road is carried is in places worn smooth by the wintry avalanches which slide down it from the heights above. Wherever an avalanche is known to fall, the road is skilfully protected from injury by tunnels cut through the rock, or by galleries of solid masonry built over it, with sloping roofs so as to turn off the falling masses of snow or rock, which roll harmlessly over the traveller's head into the abyss below.

There are 7 of these galleries on this side of the pass, measuring together 2226 ft. Those of masonry are 13 ft. wide and the same high; the thickness of the walls varies from 4 to 6 ft., and that of the arched roof from 2 to 3 ft.

Near the lower end of this gorge is the 1st Cantoniera, or house of *refuge*, called Piatta Martina, a building of solid masonry, with cart-house and stables below, and bed-rooms and kitchen above. There are five of these refuges in different parts of the road, forming inns of a very humble class, but not unwelcome places of shelter in stormy weather. Three other smaller houses, called Case dei Rotteri, are built at intervals by the roadside, to serve as dwellings for the workmen employed on the road, whose duty it is to clear away the snow, to repair all damage caused by it, and to render assistance to travellers.

At the upper end of the Wurmser-Loch the road ascends in a series of zigzag terraces the sloping side of the hill, and emerges on the plain of the Brauglio. This slope is called the Spondalunga (the long wall): near it is the 2nd House of Refuge, which, though put down as the first stage from Bormio, is no longer supplied with horses: immediately afterwards the Ponte Alto crosses the torrent of the Val Vitelli. [A glacier descends this valley from the snowy masses of Monte Cristallo, a portion of the great Ortler group, ascended from this point by Mr. Tuckett in 1864.]

Looking back from Spondalunga down the valley, the 7 galleries under which the road is carried have a striking appearance from this, resembling a long battery with embrasures pierced for cannon.

Beyond, the road crosses the Braulio torrent by a bridge, and presently reaches the 3rd Cantoniera, and the wild open basin below the summit. Further on is

12½ *Sta. Maria*, or 4th Cantoniera, close to the Swiss frontier. (A large *Inn*, comfortless and dirty, and not fit for ladies to pass the night in.) Adjoining it is the Italian *Custom-house*.

[The ancient pass of the *Wurmser-Joch* leads from these buildings in 3 hrs., through interesting scenery, down to the Swiss village of Santa Maria in the Münsterthal, whence the Adige can be gained at Glurns in 4 hrs. (see Rte. 213). A good view from the ridge of the Wurmser, easily reached: many rare Alpine plants. The Austrian government wished to purchase the Pass of Santa Marja, in order to carry their road through it, but the legislative assembly of the Grisons refused to accede to the proposal, and the Austrian engineers were in consequence compelled to conduct their road over the heights of the Stelvio, which had been previously scaled by none but the goatherd and chamois-hunter.]

It takes between 4 and 5 hrs. to ascend from Bormio to Santa Maria, which is still 1000 ft., or 1 hr. 40 min., below the summit of the pass. For some distance the road looks down into the Münsterthal on the l. All verdure now ceases; a few scanty mosses alone tinge the bare and shattered slate-rocks. The remainder of the ascent is never

altogether free from snow, which sometimes remains in the month of July heaped up to a height of 6 or 8 ft. on each side of the road.

On the summit of the Pass, at a height of 9177 Eng. ft. above the level of the sea, 900 ft. above the line of perpetual snow, and 1500 ft. higher than any other carriage-road in Europe, the road passes another solitary house, now deserted, called

Ferdinandshöhe. The frontier-line, separating Lombardy from the Austrian Tyrol, is marked by an obelisk. The Swiss boundary-line runs only ¼ m. off to the W. From this house a footpath leads over the slate shingle, in 20 minutes, to a projecting rock which commands a wonderful *panorama;* or, in 1 hr., Monte Plessura (9941 ft.) N.N.E. can be ascended, whence the view extends from the Bernina on the one side, to the mountains of the Oetzthal on the other. The Ortler-Spitze, 12,811 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, seen from top to bottom surrounded by subordinate peaks clad in snow, and with glaciers streaming from his sides, is inconceivably grand. [This, the loftiest and most interesting of the Tyrolean mountains, and recognised from great distances along the range of the Alps westward, forms a northern spur from a vast mass of snowy summits, generally termed the Ortler group, circling round from the Stelvio Pass on the W., to the Gavia Pass, leading to Val Camonica, on the S., and of which *Mte. Cristallo* (11,370 ft.), the *Thurwieser Sp.* (11,962 ft.), and the *Madatsch Sp.* on the Stelvio side; the *Königsspitze* (12,646 ft.), *Monte Zebru* (12,255), till lately confounded with it, and *Zufall Sp.* (12,344 ft., more truly called Monte Cevedale, or Ceval Sp.) near the centre of the curve; and the *Fornaccia* (11,950 ft.), *Viozzi Sp.* (11,920 ft.), *Pizzo della Mare* (11,920 ft.), and *Monte Tresero* (11,800 ft.), overhanging the Gavia Pass, are the most noticeable members. Of these the *Königsspitze* ranks next to the Ortler in importance, not only with respect to the group, but the whole of the Austrian Alps; and from the N. especially, forms an almost equally grand object. From the centre mass several minor ranges, or spurs, are projected: the *Ortler itself*, N., as already said, forms one of these; and 2 others project in like manner from the *outer* side of the curve: one, to the N.E., has for its highest summit the Mittlere Peder Spitze (11,349 ft.); the other, stretching E., is of greater length, and includes the Venezia Spitze, Zufrid Sp., and Eggen Sp. (11,214 ft.). Between these two ranges lies the Martell Thal. *Within* the curve, and projecting S.W., is a well-marked spur, ending in *Monte Confinale* (11,076 ft., which offers thus a noble *View.* The valleys on either side of this latter ridge, and enclosed by the two arms of the curve, are respectively *Valle del Zebru* and *Val Forno.* They are magnificent in their scenery, to which the *Baths of Sta. Catarina,* at the junction of the latter valley with *Val Furva*, afford ready access. For Sta. Catarina, ascent of Monte Confinale, at foot of which it lies, and further details of the Ortler group, see Rte. 214 A.]

The portion of the road from Bormio to the summit was completed within 4 years; but the works could only be carried on for about 4 months each year. In order to protect the road, it is here covered with 8 or 10 wooden galleries, consisting of a solid roof of timber, extending half over it, and sloping at such an angle as to prevent the snow lodging, and assist in turning it on one side. The Tyrolese side of the pass is far steeper than the Italian, and nearly 50 zigzags or tourniquets (giravolte) are constructed between the summit and Trafoi, in order to preserve a gradual descent. By this means the slope never exceeds 10 mètres in 100, and the post-horses can trot down with only one wheel locked. A post-house originally built among these turnings was destroyed in 1836 by an avalanche, and has not since been rebuilt; constructed with the utmost solidity in order to resist the weight of any snow which might fall upon it. The event proved the impossibility of any human structure withstanding so fearful an engine of nature, as the hous

was crushed to atoms, and the post-master found dead, with a rock upon his breast which ten men could not move.

About half-way down the range of zigzag terraces, on a sheltered platform, stands the post-house,

Franzenshöhe—2nd Cantoniera (7200 ft.). Here the traveller looks down upon the vast and picturesque *Madatsch glacier*, descending from the side of the Ortler into a gulf many thousand feet beneath him. The road descends nearly to a level with it at the 6th cantoniera (reduced to ruin 1848), called Del Bosco, from the fir-trees which first appear in its vicinity. The glacier is but a short walk from this house: by the side of the ice stands a little pilgrimage chapel. The Madatsch-Spitze is a singular pointed black mass of rock, rising out of a sea of solid ice. The highest peak of the Ortler, and the full grandeur of its snowy range, is now gradually lost, but the Weiss Kugel, one of the Oetzthal snow-peaks, comes into view.

The village of Trafoi is seen in the depths below long before the traveller reaches it; and as he threads the sinuous terraces backwards and forwards, he appears to be hovering over its pigmy houses.

7 *Trafoi. Inn:* Post, homely; 20 beds and 6 stoves: the best place to stop at before crossing the pass. Trafoi is a small hamlet of half a dozen huts, 7 hrs. drive from Bormio, and 3 from Prad, 5079 ft. above the sea. A solitary path across the meadows leads from Trafoi to a little chapel, containing an image of the Virgin, which is the object of frequent pilgrimage. The building stands at the very base of the Ortler, whose snowy summits and tall precipices impend over it. From the foot of the neighbouring cliff 3 fountains (drei heilige Brunnen) burst, and give the hamlet its name—"Tres Fontes." The three streams issue from the breasts of 3 sacred figures, protected by a shed, and hard by a small chapel of the Virgin, an object of frequent pilgrimage. The spot was probably a sanctuary in pagan times, and the grandeur of the surrounding scenery is indescribable. A little above the house of the priest is a level track, called the Bears' Playground (Bärenboden), from the frequent appearance of these animals, who breed in the forests, and often commit depredations on the herds. The three great glaciers of the Unterer and Oberer Trafoi, and the Madatsch, descend towards the head of this glen.

The scenery of this valley the whole way from the summit to Prad is not surpassed in any part of the Alpine chain.

[*The Ascent of the Ortler Spitze* is effected from the Trafoi side by 3 routes, 2 of which start from the *Heiligen drei Brunnen*. The old route climbed up a steep tangled wooded slope for about 1000 ft. to the foot of the *Pleis*, an ice couloir constituting the principal difficulty of the ascent; thence a *plateau of névé* was gained, and only time and labour were required to reach the summit. Mr. Tuckett, in 1864, successfully varied this route by avoiding the Pleis, and striking up a hollow, called the *Tabaretta Thal*, filled with glaciers in its upper portion, and exposed to falling rocks, but from which the great slope of snow and ice leading to the summit was more easily reached. A *third route* has since been taken, which reaches the head of the Tabaretta Thal, up the next hollow to the N., and by a directer course from Trafoi. This and one from the Suldenthal appear to be the best routes, and the ascent may be considered tolerably easy and safe for those accustomed to snow, and to require not more than between 6 and 7 hrs. *walking*. The *View* is magnificent for the vast array of snow-peaks on every point of the compass, except the E., which is filled by a forest of the "glorious Dolomites." Joseph Schöpf is the best guide, and Ortler of Gomagoi knows the old route.]

The *road* below Trafoi crosses backward and forward two or three times over the stream. The scenery of the valley is unsurpassed by any other Alpine landscape. At

2½ *Gomagoi* (a poor *Inn*), 3901 ft., is a toll-house.

[The *Sulden Thal* opens here rt., and the *Glacier* at its head appears in view. At *Sulden* (*St. Gertrud*) the priest's house offers quarters; also *Gampenhöfe*, near the foot of the glacier, of a rougher sort. This may be reached in 4 or 5 hrs. The secluded valley offers "features of the highest order of grandeur," and there is a superb view of the Ortler Spitze from the summit of the glacier, by which also is a pass into the *Martell Thal* (described Rte. 213); *or*, by a variation of course, the base of the *Königsspitze* can be reached and the *ascent* effected (only feasible for practised mountaineers). From the Suldenthal also is an interesting route to the head of Val Forno, and so to *Sta. Catarina*. It leads by the Sulden Glacier over the Janiger Scharte, or Eissee Joch, to the upper portion of the Langereferner at the head of the Martellthal, and thence nearly at a level over the Cevedale Pass.

There are 2 routes to the *summit of the Ortler* from *St. Gertrud*; and if a *hut* is built on W. shoulder of the Tabaretta Sp., may become better than any other, as the starting-point is 1000 ft. higher. *The 1st route* reaches in 4 hrs. a notch in the ridge, ¼ m. N. of Tabaretta Sp., and visible from St. Gertrud. Hence the "Tuckett route" is joined in 2 hrs., and summit reached in 3 more. *2nd Route* makes for the ridge S. of the Tabaretta Sp., but success beyond much depends on state of snow. Pinggera, of Ausser Sulden, a *good guide*.]

The *village of Stilfs* or *Stelvio* is seen upon a height on the l., whence this pass takes its name. Its houses look like swallows' nests attached to the face of the rock: it numbers 850 Inhab. A fort has been built below Stilfs, to command the pass, since the revolt of Lombardy, 1860.

4 *Prad* (*Inn*: Ross; tolerable), a small village at the foot of the pass, with a very ancient *Church* on a hillock, 3080 ft. above the sea-level. The road now emerges into the valley of the Upper Adige or Vintschgau, crossing it on a causeway, and the river, at a distance of 2 m. below Prad, by the bridge of Spandinig, where our route falls into the road leading E. to Botzen and N. to Innsbruck. From Prad to Mals on the way to Landek is 1 Austro-Italian post, and Prad to Eyers on the way to Meran (Rte. 213) is ½ a post, or 1 Germ. m. The pedestrian bound for Innsbruck, or the Finstermünz, may take a more direct and agreeable road from Prad to Mals by Agums, Lichtenberg, and Glurns, about 6 m.

Time occupied in walking over the Stelvio—from Prad to Trafoi, 2 hrs.; Franzenshöhe, 1½ hr.; summit, 1¼ hrs.; Sta. Maria, ¼ hr.; Baths of Bormio, 3 hrs. (8¼ hrs. in all, exclusive of stoppages.)

(Starting from Innsbruck, the best halting-places are, perhaps, Imst, 1st day; Finstermünz, or Nauders, 2nd; Trafoi, 3rd; Bormio Baths, 4th; Morbegno, 5th; whence Como or Milan the 6th).

Time occupied in an excursion from Prad to the Baths of Bormio and back, in the month of June, in a light calèche with 2 horses—Prad to Franzenshöhe, 4 hrs.; to Sta. Maria, 2 hrs.; to the Baths of Bormio, 2 hrs.; on returning from the Baths to Sta. Maria, 3½ hrs.; thence to the summit, ¼ hr.; down to Prad, 4 hrs.

8½ Mals. (Rte. 213; *Inn*, Post.)

97 INNSBRUCK, Rte. 212.

ROUTE 214A.

BORMIO TO MALE IN VAL DI SOLE.

Bormio to	Eng. m.	hrs.
Sta. Catarina	9	3
Pejo	16	8
Fusine, Val di Sole . .	6	2
Male	10	3

A char-road up Val Furva to Sta. Catarina, and thence rough mountain walking over the pass to Val di Sole.

A pedestrian bound from the N. for South Tyrol, and wishing to see the Stelvio *en route*, may proceed from Bormio by the course here indicated through the *magnificent scenery* of the valleys of *Sole* and *Non*, and emerge upon the valley of the *Adige* between Botzen and Trent; *or*, striking S. from Male, make for the Lago di Garda through the *splendid district of the Adamello*.

At *Bormio* the Frodolfo issues from Val Furva: a char-road ascends the rt. bank.

2 m. *St. Nicolo* is the chief village of the valley; further on the

2 m. *Val del Zebru* opens on the N., leading into the heart of the Ortler group and noble glacier scenery. *Mte. Confinale* stands at the S. corner, dividing it from *Val Furva*, which now bends southward round the base of this mountain. Our road ascends it to

5 m. *Santa Catarina* (5720 ft.). The *Inn*, a large building, is crowded during the short summer; quarters rough, but comfortable, and charges reasonable. The visitors come to drink the chalybeate waters, which are largely bottled and exported. The scenery is of the highest order. *Mte. Tresero* (see below) stands imposingly on the S.E., and a *magnificent panorama* is obtained by an

Ascent of Mte. Confinale (11,076 ft.). The path is up the l. bank of a torrent on the mountain-side, over slopes into an elevated gully, and by a scramble up the cliffs at its head, by which the snow-field is gained; this leads to the foot of the final rocks, which are easily climbed; 4 hrs. (without halts) are sufficient. The *view* includes nearly all the highest summits of the Ortler and Lombard Alps, and displays in particular the conformation of the Ortler group, which ranges N. and E., and circles round to the S. The peaks of Mte. Cristallo commence the range on the W. The peak of the Ortler is seen lying back to the N. The Zebru Spitze follows, and the Königsspitze (see Rte. 214) shows itself grandly next to it on the E. The Zufall Spitze (or Mte. Cevedale), direct E., marks the bend of the curve, which ends S.E. in the Viozzi Spitz, Pizzo della Mare, and Mte. Tresero. Besides this magnificent array; the Adamello snowy group is seen further to the S.; in the N.W. is Piz Linard; and the W. is occupied by the group of the Bernina.

[From Sta. Catarina a pass leads up Val Forno, and N. of *Mte. Cevedale* into the *Martellthal; or*, round by the Janiger Scharte or Eissee Joch into the *Suldenthal*, described Rtes. 213 and 214.]

[*Val Forno* strikes off N.E. from Sta. Catarina, and the great snowy masses to the S. of it were, up to 1865, a *terra incognita*. In that year they were explored by Mr. Tuckett. Reckoning from Mte. Cevedale (Zufall Spitze), at the head of the valley, the principal peaks are, successively, a hitherto nameless summit, La Fornaccia, 11,950 ft. (?), believed now to be the loftiest of the group; Viozzi Spitz, 11,920 ft.; Saline, 11,883 ft.; Palle della Mare, 11,855 ft.; Giumella, 11,842 ft.; Pizzo della Mare, 11,920 ft.; and Mte. Tresero, 11,800 ft., ending the group to the W. in an abrupt and noble peak. The *Forno Glacier*, 1½ hr. from Sta. Catarina, is probably the *finest glacier* of the whole Ortler group. A pass (11,100 ? ft.) has been made by it between the Fornaccia and the Viozzi Spitz into the upper part of the Val della Mare; from Sta. Catarina to Cogolo in about 10 hrs., and another still more direct between the Viozzi and Saline to the Baths of Pejo in about 9 hrs. Domenico Venere of Cogolo is a good guide.]

From *Sta. Catarina Val Gavia* opens S. Up this valley our course lies by a steep path, at first on W. side of torrent, leaving on rt.—

1 hr. *A path*, leading W. over a pass into Val Rezzo. [By this the Valtelline, above Bolladore, can be reached much sooner than by Bormio.] The path then continues amidst the wildest scenery till

2 hrs. *near the summit* of the pass, where rt. is Lago Bianco, and l. the Corno dei Tre Siguori (10,910 Eng. ft.), and there is a *choice of* 2 *ways* into Val di Sole.

(*a*) By the *Gavia Pass*, the easier, but more circuitous, continues over

The Ridge, 8500 ft., in front, snow often lingering late in the stern alpine basin that leads to it; Mte. Gavia standing W., and the Corno dei Tre Signori E. *The descent* is into Val Mazza, where a small lake, *Lago Nero*, the source of the *Oglio*, is passed rt. The path continues along the l. bank of the stream. High peaks enclose the glen on all sides. The road then passes *Lago Silissi*, an expanse of water surrounded by reeds, and the village of *Pezzo* is reached. Hence is a good track on W. side of Oglio to *Ponte di Legno* (a poor *Inn*). The distance from Sta. Catarina is between 7 and 8 hrs.

The traveller is now on the carriage-road from Val Camonica over the fine *Tonale Pass* into Val Sole (described Rte. 220). *Male* is distant about 25 m.

(*b*) By the *Sforzellina Pass*. Before reaching summit of Gavia Pass turn l., no path, up the steep N. flanks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* (10,910 ft.), the final spur of the Mte. Tresero range, and so named because the former territories of Venice, Switzerland, and Austria once met there. The névé of a small *Glacier* is crossed, and the *summit* of the *Sforzellina ridge* (9950 ft.), between the Corno and the great snow masses to the N., is reached in about 1 hr.'s climb (or 3½ from Sta. Catarina).

[From the *Gavia Gl.* the *ascent* of the *Pizzo della Mare*, 11,920 ft. (established by Mr. Tuckett in 1865 to be higher than Mte. Tresero, previously considered the loftiest of the group, can be made by the S. arête in 3 hrs. *Panorama* about the most wonderful in the Alps. Mt. Blanc seen at distance of 185 m., and Mte. Viso at 210 m. W., and the Gross Glockner on the E. *Mte. Tresero*, 11,800 ft., was first ascended at same time by Mr. Tuckett. Reached from the head of the Gavia Glacier in 1¾ hr. *Descent*, 3 hrs. to Sta. Catarina, by S.W. arête to a small glacier, and scrambling down its rt. bank into Val Furva.]

The descent, keeping to l. bank of the torrent, is long, but not difficult, into

Val Bormina, which turns N.E., and through which runs the Nos (Noce). At about 10 m., or 4 hrs., from summit, a little above the junct. of another valley, *Val della Mare*, from the N., stand the

Baths of Pejo, frequented by water-drinkers, and provided with 2 or 3 small inns, closed early in autumn.

[The *Val della Mare*, one of the wildest glens in the Ortler group, stretches up to the foot of Mte. Cevedale (12,344 ft., Zufall Spitze) N.W., and of the Venezia Spitze (10,512 ft. N.E. The latter belongs to a branch of the Ortler group, and forms the S. boundary of the Martellthal, while it is penetrated from S. and E. by the Val della Mure, Val di Rabbi, and the Ulten Thal. A principal peak is the Zufrid Spitze (11,262 ft., at head of Val di Rabbi and the Ultenthal; but the highest point is the *Eggo Spitze* (11,263 ft.), an offshoot from the main mass, S.E., and separating the Val di Rabbi from the Ultenthal.]

The Baths of Pejo are on rt. of the stream. A little further down is

Cogolo, whence a char-road, crossing and recrossing the Noce, descends in about 6 m. to *Fusine*, in Val di Sole (*Inn*, clean and comfortable). Here, or at the village of

Pelizzano, a car may be hired to convey the traveller to

10 m. *Male* (*Inn*, Corona, tolerable, but beware of charges). See Rte. 220 for *Val di Non*.

ROUTE 215.

THE OETZTHAL, PITZTHAL, AND KAUNSTHAL. INNSBRUCK TO MERAN, BY THE TIMBLER-JOCH; OR BY THE FENDER THAL AND HOCH-JOCH OR NIEDER-JOCH.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Innsbruck to		
Oetz	35	—
Umhausen	6	2
Sölden	17	6½
Timbler Joch (Col)	10	4
St. Leonhard	14	5
Meran	12	4
Sölden to		
Fend	14	5
Nieder Joch	—	4
Unsre Frau	—	3
Naturns	—	4½
Meran	9½	—

The road of the Oetzthal is good as far as Lengenfeld and a little beyond; thence to Sölden is a cart-track, often bad. Beyond Sölden the upper valleys are traversed only by footpaths. The *passes* are over glaciers, requiring good guides. On the S. side the paths are steep and rough before reaching a road. No provisions, not even bread, can be relied on in the upper valleys. Umhausen or Lengenfeld can supply what is necessary, and afford convenient sleeping quarters. Guides recommended are, — in *Umhausen*, Franz, Schöpf, Ferd., and Anton Marberger: in *Sölden*, Karlinger (son) and Jos. Gstrein: in *Fend*, Cyprian Granbickler (best), Nikodem Leander, Hans Klotz, Ferd. Platter: in *Gurgl*, Tobias Santner, and Gstrein (Krumpens).

The *Oetzthal group of mountains* presents the largest surface of snow and glacier in Tyrol, perhaps even in the whole range of the Alps. Offering an almost unbroken front towards the S., they are approached from the N. by 3 long and deep valleys, all opening upon the Inn. The *Kaunsthal*, the most westerly, is entered at Prutz, above Landeck; the *Pitzthal* opens nearly opposite Imst; the *Oetzthal*, giving name to the group, opens but a few miles more to the E., and is the longest, branches extensively at its head, and is every way the most important. The loftiest mountain of the group is the *Wild Spitze* (12,389 ft.), standing far back to the N., and ranging in height second only to the Gross Glockner, itself below the Ortler and Königs Spitze. Several high peaks stretch from this in a line westwards; and at the S.-western corner is the *Weiss Kugel* (12,279 ft.), of nearly equal importance with the Wild Spitze. In the centre of the S. front is the *Similaun Spitze* (11,823 ft.), one of several which form that great rampart. The whole mass belongs to the great central axis of the Alpine range, and is mainly composed of gneiss. The *Oetzthal*, running N. and S. for a distance of nearly 50 m., watered by the Ache, offers at its head among these mountains some of the most romantic scenes in Tyrol, and access to a magnificent array of glaciers, which, however, only good pedestrians and "icemen" can thoroughly enjoy. This upper portion consists of 2 principal branches, the *Gurgl Thal* E., and the *Fender Thal* W.: of these the latter is the longer, and contains far the finer scenery. The *people* of the Oetzthal are serious in character, eschewing dancing and music; and the women wear on their heads an uncouth muff, like a grenadier's cap.

The *Stubay Thal group of mountains* lies along the eastern side of the Oetzthal, and many travellers include them in the same excursion. The different approaches to them are indicated in the present route; but the Stubay Thal group itself is described separately Rte. 215 A.

From *Innsbruck*, *see* Rte. 212 to

27 m. *Silz* (*Inn*, Steinbock). The road of the Oetzthal turns off l. at a

2 m. *Chapel*, a little short of Haimingen, through a wood, and enters the *Oetzthal* at

3½ m. *Brunau* (fine *View*); thence descends to the Ache, at a point where the Stuibenbach joins it from the E. [At the head of the *Stuibenthal*, after passing vill. of Ochsengarten, is the picturesque scenery of *Kühetrey*, and a

pass over into the *Selrainthal*, Rte. 215 A.]

The vill. of Sautens is seen on opposite bank before reaching.

2½ m. *Oetz* (*Inn*, Cassian Wirth, clean). 1300 Inhab.; situated among wooded slopes.

[The traveller coming from *Imst* leaves the valley of the Inn at *Roppen*, and, crossing the hillside with a fine *View*, comes down upon Sautens in 3 to 4 hrs., whence he crosses the stream and reaches Oetz in ½ hr.]

Keeping on rt. bank to Habichen, the road crosses to

3 m. *Dumpen* on l. bank, where is a bell-foundry. *Scenery* very grand, and enlivened by numerous cascades on all sides. Road crosses stream, and passes under the *Engelswand* E., so named from a tradition that the only child of the Lord of Schloss Hirschberg, carried off by a *lämmergeier*, was rescued on the precipice by an angel.

3 m. *Umhausen* (*Inn*, Marberger's. good, pleasant people, and landlord well acquainted with the country; *ask for trout*), vill. of 1000 Inhab., in the widest part of the valley.

[2 m. up a lateral valley S.E., the *Hairlachthal*, is the *Stuiben Fall*, more than 500 ft.; well worth seeing; 2 hrs. to go and return. A rainbow in the spray is visible in the morning. A path continues up the valley (which turns northward) and crosses a col on the rt. (the Gleirscher Joch) into the *Griesthal*, descending into the *Selrainthal*, Rte. 215 A. By this a pedestrain from Innsbruck might vary route into the Oetzthal.]

[From Umhausen on the W. opens the wild valley of the *Lairsch*, with a path over into the *Pitzthal*.]

The valley now narrows into a savage gorge, where the road keeps close to the river; it opens at last upon fine meadow-land, and displays a picturesque view of

7 m. *Lengenfeld* (*Inn*, fair; a good *guide* may be engaged here). This is a pretty vill., showing the green-painted spire of its ch. from a distance. The Fischbach from the E. divides the Unter from the Ober Lengenfeld. This stream issues from the *Sulzthal*.

[From Gries, its principal vill., a path ascends to a col on the S. of the Gries Kogel, and leads into the *Lisenzerthal*, 8 or 9 hrs., to the "Alpenhaus" there, *see* Rte. 215 A. Also from Gries, keeping up the valley to the S., the *Mutterberger Joch* is reached, leading to the *Stubaythal*. Rte. 215 A.]

3 m. *Huben* is at the extremity of the open valley of Lengenfeld, and here the road becomes very bad, entering a magnificent ravine, with merely room for stream and road, the latter often in the bed of the former. In a roadside *chapel*, a little beyond Huben, is a remarkable carving of Christ on the cross, dating from 15th cenry.

[The *Pollesthal* opens W., with a path over to Plangeros in the Pitzthal.] After passing and repassing the stream at Brand and Kaiser,

7 m. *Sölden* on l. bank is reached (*Inn*, Krone, very fair). The valley here widens a little, but soon contracts again into one of the grandest and most precipitous of ravines, where the bad cart-track is succeeded by a good footpath, often, however, damaged by fallen rocks and stones, to the fatal results of which numerous memorial tablets testify.

[At Sölden the *Winacherthal* opens E.; a path ascends it, keeping to rt. bank of the stream, and in about 6 m. turns up a lateral glen N.E. to the *Winacher glacier*, 1½ hr. of ice-work, and, crossing the *Joch* between the Schaufl Spitze rt., and the Hoch Spitze l., descends by In der Fernau and the Mutterberger Alp into the *Stubaythal*, reaching Neustift, principal vill., and *Inn*, 12 hrs. from Sölden. Rev. Mr. Watson perished on this glacier in a crevasse some years ago. *See* Rte. 215 A.]

After traversing the gorge the valley opens a little at

3 m. *Zwieselstein*, where it divides into two branches, the Gurglthal l. and the Fenderthal rt.

A. *By the Gurgithal and Timbler Joch to Meran.*

The Gurgl Thal runs nearly due S. from Zwieselstein. The pass of the *Timbler Joch* is a frequented mule-track, and not difficult.

2 m. The *Timbler Bach* enters from the E., and the steep track to the Joch leaves the Gurgithal to ascend it.

[Continuing up the valley, at about 7 m. from Zwieselstein is *Ober Gurgl Inn*, kept by the priest, 3 rooms, 8 beds), a hamlet composed of wretched cowherd huts. Ch. stands on an eminence. Extensive glaciers surround the head of the valley. About 5 m. above Ober Gurgl is a small lake (*Langthaler Eis See*), which is reached by a circuitous path. It was first formed in 1717 by the sudden descent of the Langthaler glacier. Bursting once, it formed again much larger, and terror spread through the whole Oetzthal. The priest said mass every Saturday in the midst of the glacier, and a commission was sent from Innsbruck. Fortunately the waters drained off again without doing mischief, but they have again collected, and icebergs are occasionally seen floating upon the surface of the lake.

By a path keeping to l. of the lake, and by a difficult and devious ascent over 5 m. of glacier, the *Langthaler Joch* is reached, 9644 ft., on the E. shoulder of the Hoch Wild Spitze (not the chief Oetzthal mountain of that name); thence the descent is into the *Pfelderthal*, a branch of the Passeyr, which latter leads down to Meran. A much shorter route, however, from the Pfelderthal leads over the *Spranser Joch*, and down the Spranserthal to Meran. It is a labourious day's work, but there are several picturesque little lakes in the Spranserthal.

(*Another glacier route* from Ob. Gurgl takes the W. side of the lake, and ascends to the *Tischstein*, 2 hrs., where the Saturday service was held. Thence up the Gt. Oetzthaler glacier, 3 hrs., to the *Gurgler Joch* on the E. side of the Falschung Spitze, whence it descends into the *Pfossenthal*, which leads into the Schnalserthal at *Karthaus*. See B, Fenderthal route.)

The *Ramol Joch*, from Ob. Gurgl to Fend, offers a very *fine Excursion*. It displays magnificently the whole glacier scenery of the Oetzthal, 8 to 10 hrs. (2 guides, ropes, &c.). Ascend from Ob. Gurgl to the Langthaler Eis See, then cross the glacier W., and climb the slope beyond to the *Köpfle*, whence is a very *fine view* over the Langthaler and Oetzthaler glaciers. From this climb the *Joch* and descend the glacier on the other side (with a grand *view*) into the *Mederthal* a little above Fend.]

From *Zwieselstein* to the *Timbler Joch* the path, after turning out of the Gurgl Thal, crosses to the l. bank of the Timbler Bach, by which it ascends till, after crossing it again and following its course some distance further, it bears away to the l., and, for the last hr. over steep bare rock, reaches the

5 m. *Col* (about 7 m. from Zwieselstein): scenery not worth much.

Descent is at first very steep down a short lateral valley, the Moosthal, to that of the Passeyr, the first hamlet in which is

Schönau (*Inn*, a wretched hovel). In a miserable châlet close to the glaciers of the Schneeberg, E., the wife and son of Hofer took refuge after his arrest. The *view* down the valley is fine.

Rubenstein is the next village, and below it is a cluster of houses—

Seehause, where is a humble *Inn*. The name marks the bed of a dried-up lake, the Kammersee, formed in 1404 by a "Bergfall," and the bursting of which at end of last centy. laid waste the country as far as Meran. The *path*, often in the torrent-bed, which is curiously strewed with large blocks of white marble derived from the Schneeberg, and through most picturesque but wild scenery, reaches

8 m. *Moos* (small *Inn*).

(Time from hence the reverse way: —Moos to Seehause, 1½ hr.; Rubenstein, 45 min.; Schönau, 30 min.; Col, 2½ hrs.; to Zwieselstein, 1¾ hr.)

Here the *Pfelderthal* enters from W., and the valley bends E.; a *very* picturesque walk to

6 m. *St. Leonhard* (*Inn*, tolerable). Hence it is about a 4 hrs. walk to

12 m. *Meran*. For the Passeyr Thal see Rte. 216.

B. *The Fender Thal, and by the Hoch Joch or the Nieder Joch to Meran.*

The *Fender Thal*, about 16 m. long, is the western branch of the Oetzthal. Enclosing the most sublime scenery, it will amply reward the alpine explorer. The grand glacier route by which it can be reached from Ob. Gurgl over the Ramol Joch has been described above.

Starting from *Zwieselstein*, a tolerable footpath goes by Gaislach, Freustäbl, Heiligenkreutz 2 hrs., and Winterstall ½ hr., where the background of snowy mountains becomes very fine. Hence 2 hrs. more bring the traveller to

11 m. *Fend* (*Inn*, the Curé's house, now furnishing 18 beds, and good provisions). This vill. (6272 ft.) is the oldest place in the valley. In front is the *Thalleit Spitze* (11,170 ft.), and the valley again divides, branching up on either side of it. Rt. is the *Rofen Thal*, leading to the Hoch Joch; l. is the *Nieder Thal*, leading to the Nieder Joch; both are passes over the main chain by which Meran can be reached.

Arrived now at the head of the Oetzthal, it may be convenient briefly to describe the two other valleys penetrating from the N. to the Oetzthal group of mountains. These are the *Pitzthal* and the *Kaunsthal*.

[The *Pitzthal* can be reached from Fend by a very fine pass over the *Seiter Jochl*, 9850 ft.

A little below Fend, strike up the mountain to the N. by a sloping path. It leads in 2 hrs. to the *Mutboden*, where is a *noble view*, including the entire Stubay group E., as well as the snowy masses at head of the Fender Thal, where the 2 passes, Nieder Joch and Hoch Joch, are finely displayed. Beyond this the path is over stony débris to the *Tiefenthal Ferner*, which is ascended to the *Col*, N. of the Schwarze Schneide, between the Fenderthal and the Pitzthal. Here is a wonderful *view* of glaciers descending towards N.E. and N.W.; also the Weiss Kogel and Wild Spitze, finely seen on the l. Descent is by slopes of débris to the ice-fall of the *Mittelberg glacier*; by side of which is a steep track, difficult to find, leading to the lower glacier, which is then easy walking to *Mittelberg* at its foot, 9 hrs. from Fend (Plangeros is 1 hr. further). Rope necessary, but no special danger; first crossed in 1863. Guides, Benedikt Klotz of Fend, and in the Pitzthal a hunter known to the Curé of Plangeros. *A return route* may be made into the Oetzthal from Plangeros to Sölden by the *Pitzthal Joch*, 8 hrs., but it is inferior in scenery. Height and difficulty about the same.

The *Pitzthal* is a straight narrow valley, bounded by snowy mountains on E. and W., which separate it respectively from the Oetzthal E. and the Kaunsthal W., with which it is in communication by several passes. The *Wild Spitze* overlooks the upper end of the valley, which bends to the S.W., and takes the name of the *Taschachthal*, offering a route by which an *ascent* of the Wild Spitze can be made, or, by the Oelgruben Joch, an easy pass effected into the Kaunsthal. From *Trenkwald*, the next village down the valley, there are paths respectively to Huben in the Oetzthal E. and to Feuchten in the Kaunsthal W. At *St. Leonhard* (3 hrs. from Plangeros and 7½ from Imst) is a *fine fall* near the parsonage, beyond which is a striking pass into the Kaunsthal. *Zaunhorf*, lower down, is connected with the Oetzthal by the pass of the Lairscher Joch leading to Umhausen. Below this the valley bends rather to the W.; the path crosses and recrosses the stream, passes through *Ritzenried* and under *Jerzens* (rt.), noted for a waterfall, and one of the principal villages in the Vordergrund or lower Pitzthal. The Pitzthal proper ends here in the gorge through which the path runs. *Wenns* (good *Inn*) is on

the W. side of the now broader valley, which sends off an arm towards the S.W. called the *Pillerberg*, by which is a pleasant path into the valley of the Inn, near Prutz. The *Venetberg* (8233 ft.) is here the culminating peak to the W., separating the Pitzthal from that part of the Inn valley between Landeck and Imst. The Pitzbach now runs in a deep bed, and the path keeps on the W. side of the valley to *Arzl*, whence it diverges W. and descends to a bridge over the Inn, which leads to the post-road a little below Imst. The Pitzbach bends N.W., and joins the Inn rather more to the E.]

[The *Kaunsthal* is the westernmost of the 3 valleys; it descends from the snowy range in a straight course N. till near its exit, when it makes a bend W. and enters the Inn Valley near Prutz, 8 m. above Landeck; its length is about 20 m. The 3 highest mountains are the Glockenthurm, 10,996 ft., on the W. ridge; the Blickspitze, 11,046 ft., nearly opposite on the E. ridge; and the Weisse Spitze, 11,700, at the S. extremity.

From *Prutz* cross the stream (the Faggenbach), and ascend the hill of debris to *Kauns*, ½ hr. (a track leads hence in 5 hrs. over the *Piller Joch* to Wenns in the Pitzthal). The castle of Berneck is passed, and presently the entire valley opens to view with a tolerably level surface, formerly the bed of a lake. *Kaltenbrunn*, 1½ hr. (4065 ft.), is the next vill. (*Inn* by the ch.) Image of the Virgin, of 13th cent. (Path over the *Kaltenbrunn Alp*, with fine *view*, and by the Peischelkogl on the N. to St. Leonhard in the Pitzthal. The innkeeper acts as a guide.) The path continues on rt. bank of stream, and skirts the former bed of the lake, numerous gullies (the tracks of avalanches) breaking down on either side, and frequently stretching their débris across the valley. At *Feuchten*, 1½ hr. (4174 ft.), the Gsöllbach in 9 successive falls descends 1375 ft., and a little beyond the village is the Brunigbach fall, 423 ft. (A laborious climb to a col between Sonnen Kogl N. and the Schwabenkogl S. leads in 6 hrs. to Trenkwald in the Pitzthal. The village supplies 2 good guides, who may be inquired for from the priest.) *See*, 2 hrs. (4988 ft.), is the last village and indicates the end of the old lake. Johann Auer, the best guide of the valley, lives here. In 1862 the place was devastated by mud from bursting of a lake above. The peak of the Glockenthurm (*bell-tower*) is now seen S.W. The valley now rises rapidly to the *Gabatsch* or *Oelgruben Alp*, 2 hrs. 6224 ft. This belongs to Prutz. Snow falls at any time, and the gigantic *Gebatsch Glacier* here descends into the valley.

(Hence by the *Gepaatsch Joch* is a track over to Rofen in the Fenderthal, not difficult.)

(To the Pitzthal there is also an easy glacier pass. The track, starting from the Gebatsch Alp, leads direct to the glacier of the Hintere Oelgruben Spitze, then over the *Joch* of that name (9851 ft.), and down through the Taschachthal to Mittelberg in the Pitzthal.)

A very interesting glacier pass leads W., by which the traveller down the Langtaufererthal can reach the Meran post-road near the Reschen See (Rte. 213). This affords *magnifcent glacier views*. The path takes a S.W. direction from the foot of the Gebatsch Glacier over the *Alp*, and then divides into 2 branches. (*a*) One branch bearing at first l., and then resuming the old direction, ascends to the *Weiss See Joch* (9656 ft.), and thence descends the Malagthal to the alp of that name in the Langtaufererthal, 6 hrs. (*b*) The other branch ascends the *Riffler glacier*, descending from the S. side of the Glockenthurm, and at a height of 8835 ft. turns sharp to S. to descend into the Malagthal, leaving the Caplerschweinen See to the rt.

The Rofen Thal and Hoch Joch.

The priest of Fend has lately so far improved this pass as to render it practicable for mules. It is now more easy than the Nieder Joch.

Onward from Fend, and taking the rt. hand branch of the valley, at a short distance is

2 m. The *Rofen* or *Rofner Hof*. This consists of two buildings of considerable solidity, occupying the highest meadow-land on the verge of the snow-line; above it is an utter wilderness. Here Frederick of the Empty Pocket found an asylum when under ban of the Empire, after he had escaped from Constance; for which reason the houses possessed for long after the privilege of sanctuary for criminals, and even now are tax free.

[From Rofen a path leads in W. about 20 min. to two hay chalets, and beyond them turns abruptly rt., crosses a ravine with a small stream, and steeply winding ascends the mountain (take care to avoid a path from the 2 chalets along the side of the Oetzbach). In 1½ hr. from chalets a point is reached on a shoulder of the Plattei Kogel, from which there is an extensive and *magnificent view* of glaciers and snowy peaks. From the summit itself (probably a difficult climb) the view must be most striking, since the highest mountains of the Oetzthal group are ranged round this portion of the Fender Thal. The Wild Spitze, 12,389 ft., the loftiest of them all, stands to the N.W., and impends over the village of Fend. The Proch Kogel and Plattei K. come next, and the Weiss Kugel and Weissee Spitze still further to the S.W. Others too numerous to name circle round the head of the Rofen Thal, ending in the noble Thalleit Spitze.]

[*Ascent* of the *Wild Spitze*, first made by Herr Specht, was accomplished in 1865 from Rofen by Mr. Tuckett and party, who recommend future comers to go right up the *Rofenkar Kees* and strike the *Sattel* (between the Wild Spitze N. and Urkund S.) at its head, whence it is 1 hr. to the summit, and the whole need not take more than 5 or 6 hrs. From the *Sattel*, between the Wild Sp. W. and Weiss or Fender Kugel E., they afterwards descended by the E. arm of the great *Mittelberger glacier* (somewhat difficult) to *Mittelberg* in the Pitzthal.]

[*Ascent of the Weiss Kugel*, 12,280 ft. (a mountain not to be confounded with that just mentioned), the second in height of the Oetzthal mountains, and "commanding the finest and most beautiful view in Tyrol," was effected by the same party, who took the S. arm of the *Hintereis glacier*; ascended W. to the *Langtauferer Joch*, 10,335 ft.; climbed thence the *Langtauferer Spitz*, 11,600 ft.; descended S. to the head of the Hintereis glacier; reached thence the "*Sattel*" between the Quell Spitze and the Weiss Kugel at S.E. foot of the latter; and gained its summit in 1 hr. more (a few steps to be cut near final ridge, otherwise no difficulty). They descended from the *Sattel* into the head of the *Matscherthal*, and followed it to *Schluderns* in the Vintschgau (Rte. 213); total 15¼ hrs. But the ascent of the Weiss Kugel need not include that of the Langtauferer Spitze, &c.]

From *Rofen* the route to the *Hoch Joch* keeps on the slope above the l. bank of the stream (another path, perhaps preferable, pursues the rt. bank), to the foot of the

1 hr. *Ober Vernagt Ferner*. This is one of several glaciers walling in the valley, and which are but branches of one vast tract of perpetual ice, the largest in Tyrol. In 1600 the Vernagt Ferner, suddenly stretching across the valley, formed a lake, which, like that at the head of the Gurglthal, periodically burst, but with far more desolating results. It disappeared in 1771, but may at any time collect again. Crossing this glacier, and traversing a slope of "geröll," the track reaches the

1 hr. *Hintereis Ferner*, which it also crosses and makes direct for the foot of the

1 hr. *Hoch Joch Glacier*. A steep climb (¾ hr.) places the traveller upon it, and then a not difficult walk along its W. side brings to the

2 hrs. *Summit* of the Col (4965 ft.), extremely *grand view*.

Descent is rather difficult down the Kurzenberg to

1 hr. *Kurzras* (milk, coffee, and wine to be had at the first cottage). A pleasant path thence through meadows and woods leads to

1½ hr. *Ober Vernagt* in the Schnal-

serthal. Here the route over the Nieder Joch comes in.

The next village is

½ hr. *Unsre Frau* (*Inn*, Beim Unterwirth, small, but tolerable sleeping quarters). For descent of the valley to Naturns see below.

From Fend to Unsre Frau by Hoch Joch it is reckoned 8 to 9 hrs.; good guides can be found at Rofen and Fend. Though 1 hr. longer than the Nieder Joch, it is to be preferred for its fine views.

The Nieder Joch.

This pass, like the Hoch Joch, is not difficult, but requires a guide in case of fog or snowstorm; mules, however, cannot yet descend from the Joch into the Schnalserthal. It offers in scenery every grand feature that belongs to the High Alps.

From *Fend* the route takes the S. branch of the Fender Thal called the *Niederthal*. An ill-marked track leads on the W. side of the stream parallel to it, but gradually rising till it passes the end of the

2 hrs. *Murzol Glacier* on the l., and presently reaches the

½ hr. *Highest pastures* at foot of the *furthest glacier*. Here a heap of stones is the usual resting-place. Thence keep along the W. side till the slope becomes less steep, and then steer for the slight line of gravel which runs along the centre of the glacier.

[To the l. the glacier will be seen rising with an almost unbroken surface towards a flattened pyramid, which is in fact the *Similaun Spitze* (11,823 ft.). *Ascent* presents no considerable difficulty, and can be accomplished along with the passage of the Col: on summit, grand *view* from Mt. Blanc to the Gross Glockner].

There are many wooden crosses serving for guide-posts on the heaps of stones which cover the glacier, but one (seen at some distance W.) marks only the scene of an accident, and must not deceive the traveller, who should direct his course due S. towards the lowest apparent point (in July crevasses and much unmelted snow). At the

2 hr. *Col* the glacier suddenly ceases, and precipitous rocks fall many thousand feet into a wild alpine valley: the

Descent is pointed out by a small wooden cross down a steep slightly indicated path, sometimes assisted by a groove cut in the rock. It bears rather to the rt. to reach a steep

Slope of débris, which lands the traveller in the

Tissenthal, a wild lateral glen of the *Schnalserthal*, which is entered at

Ober Vernagt, 2 m. above the village of

3 hrs. *Unsre Frau* (*Inn*: Beim Unterwirth, small, tolerable sleeping quarters), vill. named from a miraculous image of the Virgin. The scenery here is very striking. [*Mastaunerthal* opens S.W. with a cascade in its stream.] The path takes to the mountain slope above the stream on the l. bank, and crosses it to

1 hr. *Karthaus* (*Inn*), standing on a high promontory. A Carthusian monastery here, founded in 1326, was suppressed in 1782.

[Opposite Karthaus opens the *Pfossenthal*, winding upwards to the base of the snowy chain, much exposed to avalanches. One branch ascends to the glaciers of the Similaun Spitze; another extends eastward till it reaches the S. side of the great Oetzthal Ferner, where a pass may be made to *Ober Gurgl* (see above). From this point also a pass between the Hoch Wild Spitze N. and the Hoch Weiss Spitze S. leads E. into the *Pfelderthal*, and so into the Passeyrthal.]

The path now descends through a thickly wooded ravine to

1 hr. *Ratteis* (*Inn*), and finally ascends the shoulder of hill W., with a backward view of the Similaun Spitze, to

1½ hr. *Jufahl*, where are the ruins of a *castle*, and a fine *view* of the Schnalserthal behind, of Naturns in the great valley of the Adige immediately below, and of the Ortler Spitze beyond.

[The *Schnalser Bach* rushes furiously between bare precipitous rocks, and issues through a gloomy gorge into the Adige valley. The shortest way from Ratteis to Naturns is through this gorge by a track termed from its danger the "Forbidden Path."]

From *Jufahl* a steep path descends the slope under trellis-work into the valley of the Adige, here called the Vintschgau, joining the road at

Staaben (fair *Inn*, and char to be had), about 1 m. above

1 hr. *Naturns* (*Inn*, Post). Here a one-horse car (2 fl.) may be obtained to Meran, or, failing this, at Rabland, 1¼ hr. walk further. There are also daily stellwägen.

9½ m. *Meran* (see Rte. 213).

ROUTE 215A.

THE STUBAY THAL. INNSBRUCK TO THE OETZTHAL.

Innsbruck to	Eng. m.	hrs.
Neustift in Stubay Thal	18	
Mutterberger Alp	12 or	4½
Lengenfeld in Oetzthal	—	12

This district is within easy distance of Innsbruck, and has good roads up to the heads of its valleys. The mountain-paths are also generally good. Several public conveyances daily to Schönberg at entrance of the Stubay Thal.

The mountains of the *Stubay*, though inferior to those of either the Oetzthal or the Ziller Thal in extent and variety, are well worth exploring. They are approached from the N.E. by 3 principal valleys—the *Solrain Thal*, opening in the Inn Thal near Innsbruck; the *Stubay Thal*, entered from the Brenner road at Schönberg; and the *Gschnitz Thal*, from Steinach, a little further, on the same road. Steep mountain ranges separate these valleys from each other, and they converge towards an extensive mass of snow and glacier, with several lofty summits, of which, taking them from S. to N., the principal are the *Sonklar Spitze* (11,410 ft.), the 3 peaks (11,512, 11,493, and 11,376 ft.) of the *Wilder Pfaff*, the Ruederhof Sp. (11,393 ft.), and, in a somewhat detached mass to the N. the *Schrankogel* (11,475 ft.). Beyond these, to the W., lies the Oetzthal, with which several passes communicate. Variety of scenery is produced in the lower portions by the intermingling of mountains of limestone and dolomite with the prevailing gneiss and mica clay slate.

The inhabitants of the lower Stubay Thal are workers in iron and steel. They are also large fatteners of cattle, and afford Innsbruck its chief supply of fowls and eggs.

From *Innsbruck* the Brenner road is taken as far as the

8 m. Stefansbrücke, a bridge with a single arch of 143 ft. span, over the Stubay stream, the *Rutzbach*. (The traveller may continue on the Brenner road as far as the Schönberg post-house before turning off, but the pedestrian will prefer the present route.) The footpath follows the old road on rt. (S.) bank of the stream, mounting steeply up the W. slope of the Schönberg to

2 m. *Ober Schönberg*, 3267 ft. From the village *Inn* there is a *fine view* up the valley, and N., over the entire range of mountains behind Innsbruck. Descending to the level of the valley, the next village is

1 m. *Mieders* (*Inn*: Zur Wein Traube, large and good). (The *Wald Kast*, 5655 ft., S., is much frequented during summer by parties from Innsbruck. 2 hrs. ascent; *noble view*. Upon its summit there are the remains of a pilgrimage church suppressed by the

Emperor Joseph II. Beyond, S.W., is the Waldraster or *Serles Spitze*, 8910 ft., ascended from Gleins in 3 hrs. without difficulty.) The stream is crossed to

1 m. *Telfes*, a village under the Nock, or Saile Spitze, before reaching

2 m. *Fulpmes* (*Inn:* Lutz Wirth). A fine church, with 4 pictures by Mösl, a peasant girl. A great deal of smith's work is done here. The Schlickbach, frequently very destructive, was especially so in 1807, when 10,000*l.* worth of damage was done. [A path up the *Schlick Thal* N. (in which are most of the iron-mines formerly worked) leads over the *Halsl* in 5 hrs., by the side of the Nock Spitze, to Axams, in the Selrain Thal, and by this a pedestrian may return to Innsbruck.]

The Stubay Valley now becomes narrower. The villages of Medraz and Neders are seen on the opposite side, S.

[Neders stands at the mouth of the *Pinneser Thal*, rarely explored, but through which the *ascent* of the Hager, or *Habicht* Spitze, 10,746 ft., is made, reported difficult, but offering a grand panorama. (The best guide is Georg Pittracher, of Gschnitz, on the S. side.) The path goes by *Issenanger* to the châlets of the *Pinneser Alp*, 2 hrs., where a view of the Habicht Spitze is obtained, and night quarters can be had. 1½ hr. brings to the *Pinneser Joch*, 7736 ft. Then along the ridge rt. 1½ hr. to the *Speikgrathöhe*, close to the glacier. Thence to the *summit*, 2 hrs. The Habicht Spitze is of mica clay-slate, but the peaks running up to it on the l. side of the Pinneser Thal are of limestone and dolomite, and in some features recall the scenery of the Passa Thal.]

4 m. *Neustift*, 3221 ft. (*Inn:* beim Salzberger, moderate), principal place and last village of the valley, which has its greatest breadth at this point. Houses are scattered. Church is much adorned with pictures and wood-carving. (The *Hohe Burgstall*, 8562 ft., a dolomite peak, N., is a very fine point of view: 4 hrs. ascent. The best way is by Bärenbad, and back direct to Neustift.) *Here the valley forks.*

[The branch to the rt. is the *Oberberg Thal.*

After passing *Milders* and *Bärenbad* (a rustic bathhouse on the l. bank), the valley becomes wild and solitary, sweeping round towards S.W., and the great snowy mass, of which the Schrankogel is the highest peak, and the Alpeiner Ferner the largest glacier, becomes visible. The small hamlets of Wohlauf, Jäger, and Haasen, and the châlets of Seduk, are now passed; and some way further the Alpine basin of *Oberiss*, 3 hrs. from Neustift, is reached. To the N. of this amphitheatre is the Viller Spitze; further W. is the Kaiser Köpfe; and the Alpeiner Ferner fills the end of the valley, on the S. of which are the heavy masses of snow and glacier descending from the line of summits, behind which is the Schrankogel.

The châlets of the Oberiss Alp afford good accommodation and decent fare. ½ hr. beyond the Oberiss Alp is the *Alpeiner Alp*, where 3 persons at least may find hay sufficient for night quarters.

In another ½ hr. the highest basin of the valley, the *Alpeiner Thal*, is reached, across which a third ½ hr. brings the traveller to the foot of the *Alpeiner glacier*, 7307 ft. Near this is a fine waterfall. A track ascends the glacier to the *Schwarzenberg Joch*, 10,095 ft., at its S.W. corner; crosses the ridge N. of the Schwarzerberg; and descends the glacier of that name on the other side into the *Sulz Thal*, which issues at *Lengenfeld*, into the Oetzthal (Rte. 215); both glaciers, however, are said to be very difficult, and the pass is rarely used. The Schrankogel, 11,475 ft., is a grand object as seen from the summit of the pass, and by no means difficult of access.

From Oberiss there is a winding path over the *Lisenzer Joch*, N., by

which the traveller can return to Innsbruck down the *Selrain Thal*.

It is 3 to 4 hrs. to a stony Col, 9190 ft., between the Villier Spitze rt. and the Horn Spitze l. (*fine view* thence of the Ziller Thal group). Guide necessary.) The descent is to the Lisenzer Alp, 5312 ft., upon which is the fine *Alpenhaus* belonging to the monks of Wilten, where travellers are entertained. (From the head of the Lisenzer Thal, which here turns W., is a glacier pass into the Oetzthal at Lengenfeld.) Descending the *Lisenz*, or *Lisnitzer Thal*, the *Magdalenabrundl*, so named from a statue of the saint on a column, is reached. Beyond this, and high on the l. slope, is Praxemar, with Baths and a good *Inn*. At *Gries* (clean *Inn*), 2 hrs. from the Alpenhaus, the valley enters the *Selrain Thal*, running E. and W.

(The upper portion to the W. is called the *Gries Thal*. 1½ hr. up it is *St. Sigismund* (*Inn*, indifferent), where the Gleirsch Thal opens S. with a path leading to a Joch of same name, and to Umhausen, on the Oetzthal. Ascending the Gries Thal, and crossing a low col, *Kühetay*, in the Stuiben Thal, is reached, where an ancient hunting-lodge of the Wolkensteins, now occupied by shepherds, supplies entertainment. Scenery here is picturesque. The Stuiben Thal enters the Oetzthal near its junction with the valley of the Inn.)

Near *Gries* is the best view of the Selrain district: the *Freihut*, 8580 ft., may be ascended with a guide, who may be heard of from the priest. *Selrain* is 1½ hr. below Gries (*Inn*, tolerable; good trout and wine; it is near the new ch. of St. Anna). A *fine view* from ch. of St. Quirinus. (The *Fatscherthal* here enters from the S., and a path leads in 5 hrs. to the Viller Spitze at its head, over the snows of which is a way into the Stubaythal at Neustift.)

Instead of following the Selrain valley to its junction with that of the Inn. near Zirl, the traveller for Innsbruck keeps to the rt., by *Axams* (where Anich, a singular local genius, astronomer and geographer, lived) and *Gotzens*. *Or*, he may go to Kematen and drive thence.]

From *Neustift*, in the *Stubay Thal*, the road crosses the stream, and follows the main valley (the *Unterberg*) S.W., passing several villages, to

5 m. *Volderau* (*Inn*, kept by an obliging landlady, Nothburga Hofer). The Urfall, a fine cascade of the Staubbach sort, is in the neighbourhood, and the fine peak of the Habicht Spitze is directly S.

From this point the singular circular basin of the *Sulzen Au*, with its cascades, is seen at the head of the valley.

3½ m. *Ranalt* is now reached. Here the *Längenthal* opens S., closed by the glaciers of the Wild Greiger, 11,253 ft., the Hoch Grindl, and the Feuerstein.

[A pass leads E. from the head of this valley into the *Gschnitz Thal*, 5 hrs. long, and the 3rd of the Stubay valleys. It opens at *Steinach*, on the Brenner road, passes a small tarn to the *Col* (directly S. of the Innere Wetter Spitze), and descends to the *Lapones Alp*. Thence it is 1 hr. to *Gschnitz*, and 2 hrs. more to *Steinach*.]

N. of Ranalt is the *Pfandler Alp*, from a point above which (the Mannl) a remarkable *view* is obtained of the Sulzenau basin opposite.

The road continues by *Schöngelair* and the *Graba Alp*. [Hence the *Sulzenau basin*, or "Cirque," one of the most peculiar features of the valley, may be visited. 5 glacier streams throw themselves down the walls of the cirque (1000 ft. high), and issue forth at the narrow exit of the basin in a fall 120 ft. broad and 400 ft. high. Blocks of ice are occasionally precipitated into the lake, inundating the valley below.]

The road ends at the

4 m. *Mutterberg Alp*. A point well situated for excursions, but the people

of the hut do not like travellers remaining.

[Here the ascent of the *Bildstöckel pass*, 10,270 ft., begins. It offers a route to *Sölden*, in the Oetzthal. Path turns off S.W., and, passing by the *Untere* and *Obere Fernau*, in the Wildgrube, rich in Alpine plants, ascends by rt. side of the Fernau glacier. The *Col*, reached in 5 hrs. from Mutterberg, lies between the Schaufel Spitze E., and the Winnacher, or Hoch Spitze, W. Descent, steep, is by the *Winnacher glacier*, 2½ hrs. more of ice, into the *Wimacher Thal*, where the path keeps on the rt. bank of the stream, down to *Sölden*. The many concealed crevasses in the glacier render precaution necessary. The Rev. G. Watson, crossing this pass with a friend a few years ago, fell into a crevasse and perished. Their guide, Müller, of Neustift, was much blamed for want of care; no rope, &c.

The *Ascent of the Wilder Pfaff*, made also from the Mutterberger Alp and the Sulzenau Glacier, has no special difficulties. The moraine of the Fernau glacier is ascended from Obere Fernau to the so-called "*Goldschrofen*," and the track continues up the glacier to the ridge between the Schaufel Spitze rt., and the Aperer Pfaff l. The route then turns E., along the *Aperer Pfaff*, and up the névé to a depression in a second ridge (by which the Winnacherthal may be reached direct from the Cirque of Sulzenau). Another steep climb reveals the *Wilder Pfaff*, 11,493 ft., in near view, 1 hr. further.

The *Zucker Hütl*, another point a little beyond, is 17 ft. higher than the Wilder. These summits, with the recently-named *Sonklar Spitze*, the *Wild Freiger*, and others stretching E., form the principal snowy mass of the Stubay group. *Guide*, Urbas Loisl, of Neustift. *Time* from the Mutterberger Alp to the moraine 1½ hr., thence to first ridge 3½ hrs., and to peak of Wilder Pfaff 2½ hrs.

The *Eggesen Grat*, 8631 ft., overlooking the Alp, can be easily ascended in 2½ hrs., and offers a close view of all the features of the Pfaffen group.]

From the *Mutterberger Alp* a track continues up the valley N.W. to the *Mutterberger Joch*, 9892 ft. This pass is the N.W. boundary of the great Pfaffen group, separating it from that of the Schrankogl. It is nowhere dangerous, but very laborious. The path ascends S.W. steeply to the *Oberleger Alp*, then turns W. and coasts along the steep and stony slopes of the Höllthal Spitze until the height of 8000 ft. is reached. *A Basin* covered with large blocks of gneiss is crossed, and then a small glacier. (The *Mutterberger See*, a small lake, lies off the path on the rt.) Further on the steepness is resumed up to the

4 hrs. *Col*, which is covered with a glacier. No panorama, but there is a near profile *view* of the Pfaffen group, and the Habicht ridge beyond is well seen. The first part of the *Descent* is down a sort of chimney, which opens out upon a mass of geröll composed of blocks loosely piled, and requiring care and patience. The *Sulzthal glacier* is then crossed at a point where it is about ½ m. wide; this brings to steep grass slopes, by which the valley is gained, and a path to

7 hrs. *Gries*. Accommodation at the curé's (Trientl). The valley enters the *Oetzthal* at

1 hr. *Lengenfeld* (*Inn:* fair). Rte. 215.

ROUTE 216.

MERAN TO STERZING, BY THE PASSEYRTHAL AND PASS OF THE JAUFEN.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Meran to St. Leonhard	12½	4
Sterzing	17	6

A mule-path only, which, however, before the construction of the great post-road by Brixen, was the chief communication between the valleys of the Adige and the Inn.

The scenery of this route is not very striking, but it derives interest from its leading past the house of *Hofer*, and near the place of his betrayal. It offers also the directest means of reaching Innsbruck from Meran.

The road quitting Meran by the Passeyrthor skirts along the hill-slope on the W. bank of the Passer, below the *Castle of Schönna*, by the side of the aqueduct supplied from the Passer, by means of which the fields and vineyards hereabouts are irrigated. The round church of St. George, above the village of Schönna, is a building of great antiquity. The Spranserthal, on the opposite bank of the Passer, was the place of refuge for the inhabitants of the plain from their French invaders.

At the first considerable village (10 m.), St. Martin's, the road crosses the stream; and 2 m. farther (3½ hrs. walk from Meran), at a spot by the side of the river, called Am Sand (on the gravel bank or beach), is *the house of Hofer*, from which he got the name of Sandwirth, or Innkeeper on the Sand. The Hofers had dwelt here since 1664, in which year they came from Platt, in the upper part of the same valley, where they seem to have been settled immemorially. The house stands so near the unruly Passer, which occasionally rises 12 ft. in a couple of hrs., that it has been preserved from the destruction with which this violent torrent threatens it, by works executed at the expense of

the Austr
little alte
is still the
lifetime, v
and after
widow. I
such as h
which th
triumpha
the coat-o
when it v
&c. He
his quali
have bec
his chai
nexions
military
mand.
rashness
weakne
were hi
the cau
certain
men by
quence.
ment to
his piet
the head
he occu
bruck, h
of manne
fortune
dress no
did not
weeks h
500 flor
was nat
kind dis
cruelty
during
leon ha
Tyrol
Hofer to
let on th
house,
he was
of life
also ke
the app
a price
a Tyro
Raffl, w
him.
seize h
irons t

" Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
Drusum gerentem."

" Drusus, Genaunos implacidum genus
Brennosque veloces, et arces
Alpibus impositas tremendis
Dejecit acer plus vice simplici."

HORACE.

The pass of the Brenner was probably the road taken by Drusus in the expedition commemorated in these lines of Horace, and it still retains the name of one of the nations conquered by him. The traveller will further be reminded of these lines by the long chain of castellated forts which crown the heights beneath which the road passes, and which, though not older than the middle ages, doubtless occupy the sites of the hill-forts so formidable in the eyes of the Roman poet. These castles are usually so placed as to be visible from one another, or they are provided with isolated watch-towers, from which a signal of fire by night or smoke by day could easily be discerned. By means of this primitive line of telegraphs, intelligence of foreign invasion was quickly conveyed from one end of the great valleys to the other.

The Brenner is the lowest carriage-road over the main chain of the Alps; it is one of the least interesting in point of scenery, but is open at all seasons of the year. The S. portion of the vale of the Adige, below Botzen, is tedious in its scenery, so that this is by no means the most striking approach to Italy.

[illegible] described in Rte. 212. [illegible] ds the valley of the [illegible] m. rt. the suburb of [illegible] occupies the site of [illegible] Roman station *Vabbi-* [illegible]y is of very ancient [illegible] not otherwise re- [illegible]ling to the popular [illegible]rigin to the Giant [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] here [illegible] him [illegible] will [illegible] [illegible]unts [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]lose [illegible] [illegible] hill, [illegible] [illegible] Alps

and distant a walk of about 2 hrs. from St. Leonhard, descend then to the river and cross it close to Moos by a frail wooden bridge: return to St. Leonhard by the l. bank. This excursion occupies about 4½ hrs., and leads through some of the wildest and most picturesque mountain scenery.

ROUTE 216 A.

BOTZEN TO STERZING, OR THE PASSEYRTHAL, BY THE SARNTHAL.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Botzen to Sarnthein	12	4
Weissenbach	12	4
Sterzing	12	5
Weissenbach to St. Leonhard's (Passeyrthal)	7	

A rough char-road as far as Sarnthein, then a mule-track and paths over the passes.

The *Sarn Thal*, opening direct N. of Botzen, and from which the Talfer issues to join the Eisack, is remarkably picturesque in its lower portion, which is a romantic glen, diversified with rock and wood, and studded with the ruins of castles. It is well worth a day's excursion from Botzen if the traveller does not make it his line of route.

The road leaves *Botzen* at the same point as that to the Brenner, and enclosed between the walls of gardens enters the Sarnthal by skirting the abrupt hill which guards the entrance on the E. The inhabited *Castle of Runkelstein* (Rte. 217), containing middle-age frescoes, is presently seen on a rock barring the way, and two or three castles, more or less in ruin, occupy heights on the western side of the valley. Fine chesnut-trees adorn recesses of the glen, which winds upward till at a narrow pass the traveller is stopped by a *gate* and a small toll. Beyond this is a singular

Isolated Rock of porphyry, 450 ft. high, with the pilgrimage chapel of *St. Johann am Kofel* on its summit; and through scenes of great beauty, and past a rude *Bath-house* supplied from mineral springs, the traveller reaches

12 m. *Sarnthein* (*Inns:* Dragon, tolerable; Schweizer; and another), the official place of the valley.

[*Another way* to Sarnthein is by a path which, crossing the Talfer close to Botzen, ascends the hills on W. side of the Sarnthal, and through a mixture of cultivated lands, grass, and forests reaches in 3 hrs. the village of *Afing* (small country *Inn:* milk, bread, butter, and eggs extent of the fare); thence through forest varied with occasional green meadow the path ascends for another 3 hrs., then descending it crosses the river, passes under the old castle of the counts of the valley, who sold it lately to Austria, and enters in another ½ hr. the village of Sarnthein.]

[From *Nordheim*, a little beyond Sarnthein, is a track over the *Kreuz Joch* (6094 ft.) W. in 5 hrs. to Meran.]

Beyond Sarnthein is a varied scene of wood and pasture, and, passing the entrance into the *Dürnholzthal* rt., the pedestrian reaches the hamlet of

12 m. 3½ hrs. *Weissenbach* (last *inn* accommodation on the route). *Here the valley forks.*

(*a*). The branch to rt. or N.E. is called the *Penser Thal*, leading by village of Pens to the

Penser Joch (6838 ft.), crossing which the traveller descends into the *Oberberger Thal*, and keeping on the heights to l. of the torrent (N. side) passes through *Niederied* to

Stilfs, and then along and above rt. bank of the Eisack till he descends and crosses the river near

12 m. 5 hrs. Sterzing (Rte. 217).

(*b*). *The valley to the l.* or W. bends S.W. from Weissenbach. First passing through woods, the path crosses large tracts of alp pasture, and then ascends to the

3½ hrs. *Ridge* of the mountain rampart at head of the valley. Thence is a very *fine view* down the Sarnthal on one side, and over the Passeyrthal on the other. The *descent* brings in 1½ hr. to the banks of a turbulent stream, whence it is

2½ hrs. to *St. Leonhard* in Passeyrthal (Rte. 216).

ROUTE 217.

INNSBRUCK TO VERONA, BY THE BRENNER PASS, BOTZEN, AND TRENT. RAIL. 37¾ Aust. m. = 177 Eng. m.

Innsbruck to—	
Matrey.	Mori.
Steinach.	Ala.
Franzensveste.	Peri.
Brixen.	Domegliara.
Bolzano or Botzen.	Parona.
Trento.	Verona.
Roveredo.	

3 trains daily; express in 10 hrs. This line is now the great high road between Germany and Italy, there being direct trains from Verona to every part of the Peninsula.

The *Rly.* over the Brenner made by the Austrian Government was finished 1867. It runs not far from the line of the post-road. By it rly. communication is completed between N. and S. Tyrol. There are Stellwägen from the principal intermediate stats. to all the chief towns, but they are very slow.

> "Videre Rhæti bella sub Alpibus
> Drusum gerentem."
>
> "Drusus, Genaunos implacidum genus
> Brennosque veloces, et arces
> Alpibus impositas tremendis
> Dejecit acer plus vice simplici."
>
> HORACE.

The pass of the Brenner was probably the road taken by Drusus in the expedition commemorated in these lines of Horace, and it still retains the name of one of the nations conquered by him. The traveller will further be reminded of these lines by the long chain of castellated forts which crown the heights beneath which the road passes, and which, though not older than the middle ages, doubtless occupy the sites of the hill-forts so formidable in the eyes of the Roman poet. These castles are usually so placed as to be visible from one another, or they are provided with isolated watch-towers, from which a signal of fire by night or smoke by day could easily be discerned. By means of this primitive line of telegraphs, intelligence of foreign invasion was quickly conveyed from one end of the great valleys to the other.

The Brenner is the lowest carriage-road over the main chain of the Alps; it is one of the least interesting in point of scenery, but is open at all seasons of the year. The S. portion of the vale of the Adige, below Botzen, is tedious in its scenery, so that this is by no means the most striking approach to Italy.

Innsbruck is described in Rte. 212. The rly. ascends the valley of the Sill, passing ½ m. rt. the suburb of Wilten, which occupies the site of the important Roman station *Valdidena*. The Abbey is of very ancient foundation, but is not otherwise remarkable. According to the popular legend it owes its origin to the Giant Haimon, one of the heroes of the Heldenbuch, who encountered here another giant, Thyrsus, and slew him together with a dragon. This will account for the two figures of giants at the entrance of the church. Close behind it rises a gently-swelling hill, as it were the footstool of the Al-

which tower behind. This is the *Berg Isel*, famous as the scene of 3 memorable victories gained by the Tyrolese peasants under Hofer and Specbbacher, in 1809, over the regular armies of France and Bavaria. Many of those who fell in these actions rest in the churchyard of Wilten. A *Gothic structure* is erecting on Berg Isel as a monument to Hofer and his companions, whose names are engraved on marble slabs, while a bust of him occupies the centre.

The rly., excellently engineered, affords exquisite views between Innsbruck and Matrey, and spans the ravines on many fine bridges. It is carried high above the Sill. The Patscher Kofel (7350 ft.) is seen on the l., and offers an excellent panorama from its sharp summit. (See Rte. 212.)

9¼ Matrey Stat. (Mattreium). A very extended prospect is obtained from this village, especially from the Schloss Trautson, now belonging to the Auerspergs.

[The valley of Stubay expands on the rt. (W.), its verdant meadows and dark woods contrasting strongly with the pure white of the snowy peaks which close in its upper extremity; the most conspicuous of which are the Schrankogel, 11,475, and the Alpeiner-Ferner, 7307 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. Its inhabitants, an industrious race, are smiths and workers in iron, which is obtained from mines in the vicinity. The chief places in it are Telfes and Fulpmes. See Rte. 215 A.]

Passing the entrance to the Navisthal l., the rly.—by a continued ascent—reaches

7 m. *Steinach* Stat. (*Inns:* Post, good and clean; Steinbock). This village, 5 hrs. walk from Innsbruck, destroyed by conflagration in 1853, has been rebuilt in stone. Martin Knoller, one of the best Tyrolese painters, was born here 1725. 3 of his pictures are in the ch.

[The *Gschnitzthal* opens here W., penetrating to the snowy Stubay group of mountains. From *Gschnitz* (3 hrs.) the Habicht Spitz, on the N., can be ascended, and there is a path into the Stubaythal, as also from the head of the valley (Rte. 215A).]

The valley now becomes contracted, 3 m. *Stafflach* is passed.

[A path from Stafflach leads E. by the *Schmirner Thal* to *Ober Schmirn* (*Inn*), and over the Duxer Joch to *Hinter Dux*, 7 hrs., in the Duxerthal, amidst very interesting scenery. Zell, in the Zillerthal, is 18 m. further (Rte. 250).]

[*The Falserthal* enters the Schmirnerthal from the S.E., and ends in a large glacier mass, over which is a difficult path into the *Pfitscherthal*, by which the Zamserthal can be reached over the Pfitscher Joch (Rte. 250).]

The rly., after crossing the stream of the Schmirnerthal, now turns towards the rt., passing *Gries;* the Padauner Spitze here rises to the E.

[*The Oberbergthal* opens W. From a little church near St. Leonhard, the 1st vill., is a very fine view of the Zillerthal range. At *Oberberg*, at head of the valley, is a small *Inn*. Beyond this, in a branch of the valley S., are 2 small lakes, surrounded by grand rocks. 4 hrs. from Gries.]

The route soon passes near the ruins of *Lueg*, near which a monument records an interview between Charles V. and his brother Ferdinand, and then sweeps round to l., on the side of an Alpine basin occupied by a *small lake*, to reach the

6½ m. *Brenner* Stat. (4775 ft. above sea): summit-level of the rly. *Post-house*. A cascade behind the house is the infant Eisack running S.; another across the road, supplies the Sill flowing N.; the waters respectively flowing into the Adriatic and the Black Sea. The rly. crosses the Eisack, and the *Descent* commences at first along a nearly level tract. The *Brennerbad* (hot mineral spring) is passed l. [and a path over to Kematen, in the Pfitscherthal.] The rly. here makes a wide sweep to the E., and returns to reach the village of

5½ m. *Gossensass;* above which are the ruins of *Raspenstein*, the old robber's nest.

[The *Pflerschthal* comes in here from the W. It descends from the S.E. end of the Stubay snowy group. The *Tribulaun*, on the N., is its most conspicuous mountain. *Pflersch*, at the foot of this, is the chief vill. (3½ hrs. from Gossensass), a fine church built in the old mining times. *Cascade* of Hölle 1 hr. further. *Passes* from the head of the valley into the Stubaythal and Gschnitzthal N., and into the Ridnaunthal S.]

A little lower down the ruined castle of *Strassberg* is seen rt.

4 m. *Sterzing* Stat. (*Inns:* Post; Krone—homely, but good, clean, and reasonable).

This very ancient town (3238 ft. above sea; 2000 Inhab.) stands on site of Roman Stat. *Vipitenum*. It was important in middle ages from its neighbouring rich mines of silver, lead, and copper, and the great number of inns bear witness to the large amount of traffic which once passed through it. Many of the houses were built by wealthy old mining families (*obs.* that called the *Jöchelsthurn*); and the ch. was raised by their contributions at end of 15th centy. It contains many of their monuments. From the Capuchin Convent is a *fine view*, as also from ch. of St. Sepulchre, on a hill above vill. of Floins.

[A mule-path strikes off to the S.W. up the Jaufen Thal, and over the *Jaufen* into the *Passeyr Thal*, 6 hrs. (see Rte. 216). Hofer's headquarters in 1809 were at Kalschach, a hamlet in the route.

Also by a track over the *Penser Joch* a pedestrian may reach *Botzen* by the picturesque *Sarnthal* (Rte. 216A).]

[2 valleys open E. and W. of Sterzing. The 1st and most important is the *Pfitscherthal* E., reaching to the snow masses of the Zillerthal, and offering a route into that valley. At *Kematen*, 3½ hrs., is a *good Inn*. *St. Jacob* is 2 hrs. further. *Stein*, 1 hr., is last vill., thence over the *Pfitscherjoch*, the *Inn* at *Ginzling*, in the Zemthal, may be reached in 1 day (Rte. 230).

The valley to the W. is the *Ridnaunthal*, penetrating to the S. side of the Stubay snow masses. At *Ausser Ridnaun*, 2½ hrs., the ch. occupies a hill with a *fine view* of the valley and of the great glaciers at its head. *Inner Ridnaun* is 1 hr. further, also finely situated. Beyond this the valley forks: *l. branch*, the Lozzacherthal leads to the mines of the *Schneeberg*, and by path under the *Schwarzenspitz* N., Schönau, on the Timbler Joch route, can be reached (Rte. 215). The *rt. branch* N. is enclosed among the glaciers of the Stubay Mountains, the Thalferner and Hangendenferner, at the foot of which are 2 small lakes.]

Soon after leaving Sterzing the Castle of Sprechenstein is seen l., and that of Reifenstein on the rt., and the rly. passes over the

Sterzinger-Moos; a marshy flat, where in 1797 Joubert was repulsed by the peasantry, as a rude verse on a roadside chapel commemorates. The castle of *Welfenstein*, with Roman remains, crowns a rock, and formerly commanded the pass. The flat (once a lake) terminates near *Mauls* (a good, cheap little *Inn*, Zum Nagerl). Here a deep gorge begins, extending for several miles; it was the scene of many ambuscades and fierce conflicts both in 1797 and 1809. Further up this gorge is *Mittewald* (*Inn:* Post, large and good, but dear), which was the centre of a great fight, of which the entire defile was the scene, in 1809. Lefèvre, Duke of Dantzic, had crossed the Brenner, but was confrouted by Haspinger the Capuchin at Oberau, below Mittewald, while Hofer descended from the Jaufen, and Spechbacher from the Punleitersteg, on his rear. The result was a complete rout. Cannon, arms, and ammunition were abandoned, and the Marshal, in flight, carried the first news of his defeat to Innsbruck. Near *Oberau* the advanced guard of Lefèvre was compelled to surrender, after a desperate resistance.

The rly. now crosses to *Unterau*, rt. bank (a good *Inn*), and soon passes the extensive fortress of

Franzensveste, mounting 137 cannon, and commanding the passage E. to Carinthia, S. to Brixen and Verona, N. to Innsbruck.

[Below the fort the great road of the *Pusterthal*, strikes off E. over a bridge. By this road the traveller can either reach Carinthia (Rte. 223), or pass through the magnificent scenery of the Ampezzo to Venice (Rte. 228). A pedestrian will get a fine view S. by ascending to vill. of Springes to the l. above the fort; thence is a pleasant descent to *Muhlbach*, at entrance of the Pusterthal, where is a good *Inn*, and the road to Brixen can easily be regained.

But he will do better to continue up the Pusterthal to *Brunecken*, and then to thread the *dolomite valleys* of Gader and Gröden to Botzen. This will show him very remarkable scenery, and will be much preferable to the high road (see Rte. 227).]

The rly., after passing Franzensveste, continues direct S. over the plain to Brixen and on rt. bank of the Eisack. A cluster of houses, with a ch., on the l. bank, is *Neustift* (*Inn*), the richest monastery in Tyrol, and the burial-place of the Minnesinger Oswald von Wolkenstein, the ruins of whose castle are still to be seen near Castelruth (Rte. 227).

The *Baths of Vahrn* are passed rt. at entrance of the *Schaldersthal*. [2 hrs. up this valley are the *baths of Schalders*.]

Chesnuts and vines here first make their appearance. The Rienz, flowing from the Pusterthal, joins the Eisack at

19 m. *Brixen* Stat. (Ital. *Bressanone*) (*Inns:* Elephant, good: on the outside of this inn, which has received an Imperial visit, notice the fresco of the Elephant, and the legend of 1551, explaining it;—Sonne); 2027 ft. above sea. A dull town, of 3200 Inhab., but anciently of some importance. It is the seat of an archbishopric dating from 4th centy., and the principality was only united to Tyrol in 1803.

The *Dom*, a large church (b. 1754), is richly decorated in its interior with Tyrolese marbles. The *cloisters* on the side of it are of an early period, and contain ancient frescoes and a great number of curious old monuments. Adjoining them stands the *Church of St. John*, with its very fine tower, said to have been the old cathedral. In it the *after council* was held, which in 1080 elected Guibert, Archbishop of Ravenna, Pope, in opposition to Gregory VII. There are many convents in the town, and a nunnery for the education of English girls; also a palace for the Archbishop, surrounded by a moat, and flanked at its entrance by 2 small bronze statues. Brixen, named from the Brixentes, a people who, according to Pliny, came from Etruria, became in the 4th centy. the see of an archbishop, whose territory and power increased greatly in the course of centuries. His domains, which included a Pop. of 26,000 souls, were united to Tyrol in 1802.

The *Freie Bühel*, E. of Brixen, rising above vill. of St. Andrae, and crowned by a *chapel*, offers a *fine point of view*.

Eilwagen daily to Villach in Carinthia, by Brunecken and Lienz, and rail thence by Klagenfurt to Marburg on the Vienna and Trieste Rail. The same diligence is in connection with one through the Ampezzo to Cadore, Belluno, and the rly. for Venice.

[The *Lüsenthal* opens E. of Brixen, and bends round towards the S. By this valley a pedestrian might find a pleasant path over the ridge into the Enneberg, or lower portion of the Gaderthal.]

At the extremity of a contraction of the vale of the Eisack, called "In der Klamme," lies

10 m. Klausen Stat. (Clausus—*Inn:* Gans), a little town of a single street, squeezed in between the river and the mountain, and affording room for only one carriage to pass. The *Capucin Convent*, outside of the town, was founded by the Queen of Charles II. of Spain, at the request of her confessor Gabriel

Pontifeser, a native of Klausen, 1701. The foundress converted the house in which Father Gabriel was born into a chapel, adjoining the convent, and enriched it with mass-robes and other treasures, still preserved in the *sacristy*.

Above the town, on a singular projecting precipice of rock 700 ft. high, isolated on the 3 sides, stands the *nunnery of Seben*, on the site of a temple of Isis, it is said. At the time of the French invasion one of the nuns threw herself from the top of the rock which overhangs the road, as the only means of preserving her vow unbroken. The view from this rock is very striking.

The French invaders tried hard to get possession of the heights of Velturns and Lazfons, an important position, commanding the defile above Klausen; but the inhabitants of these two valleys, women as well as men, opposed every assault with such vigour, that the place was abandoned. The women and girls of Velturns and Lazfons preserve a certificate from the Emperor expressing his satisfaction of their valour and attachment to him, and testifying to the services rendered by them on 3rd April, 1797, in meeting the enemy near Lazfons disguised in men's cloaks.

[A path, crossing the Eisack by a bridge, leads into the picturesque vale of Gröden (Grödnerthal). (Rte. 227.)]

Opposite the old Post-house of Kollman on the l. bank of the Eisack, and near the line of the rly., rises the picturesque castle of *Trostburg* (Trost, confidence or security), at the entrance of the Grödnerthal. It is one of the most perfect castles in Tyrol, and is still inhabited. Small as it looks, it would hold 500 men in the lower apartments. A very steep paved road leads up to it, and a path goes from it to Castelruth (Rte. 227) in about 2 hrs.

The rly. now traverses a narrow defile by the side of the Eisack, closed in by cliffs of porphyry on both sides, and near the old post-road, which is here called the Kuntersweg, from a citizen of Botzen, who constructed it in 1314. Previously all the traffic towards the Brenner had been carried first over Castelruth and Völs, and afterwards by way of Meran and the mule-path over the Jaufen. At times, after rain, large masses of the overhanging rock detach themselves and fall upon the post-road: but accidents are of rare occurrence.

The pedestrian may most agreeably vary his route from Kollman to Botzen, by taking the circuitous path to the eastward over the mountains by Castelruth and Völs at the foot of the dolomite mountain Hohe Schlern (Rte. 227), traversing the most beautiful scenery in the whole valley of the Eisack. Another path across the mountain, on the rt. bank of the Eisack, leads by St. Verena in 4 hrs. to the singular earth pyramids of Lengmoos, and by Ober Botzen and the valley of the Ritten descends to Botzen in 3 hrs. (p. 333).

7½ m. *Atzwang* Stat. (*Inn*, Post) is passed. [Here a path crosses the Eisack, and is the direct way, in 3 hrs., to the small bathhouse of *Ratzes* at the foot of the *Schlern: see* Rte. 227. *Also* to the W. a steep path climbs in 1½ hr. to the *Earth Pyramids*.]

Near *Deutschen* there is a monument which records a great rock-fall in 1845.

The precipices of the Schlern are now seen to the E. [A path branches off at a bridge near the vill. of Steg to Völs and Castelruth, the nearest way for a pedestrian bound from Botzen to the *Grödenthal*, or the striking scenery of the *Seisser Alp*.]

5 m. *Blumau*. Bridge over the Eisack, and a view opens E. towards the dolomite precipices of the Rosengarten. The mountains now begin to separate, the valley bends westward, and the verdure becomes luxuriant. The romantic Schloss Karneid to l. guards the entrance to the Karneidthal and the *Porphyry gorges:* see below. The river is again crossed, and a tunnel

(1200 ft.) in porphyry admits the rly. upon the rich plain of Botzen. The red spire of its ch. is seen rising in the midst, whilst the beautiful valley of the Adige, decked with castles, opens beyond. Fine porphyry cliffs bound the plain on the S. Vineyards and gardens, full of profuse vegetation, surround the town, and villages crown all the heights.

4½ m. *Botzen* Stat. (Ital. *Bolzano*) (*Inns:* Kaiserkrone, good and comfortable, but dear; good view of the Rosengarten from some of the upper windows; see tablets on the front of the hotel recording Papal and Imperial visits. Mondschein, in a narrow street, fair). N.B. Try the wine of Terlan, the trout of the Eisack, and the grapes of Meran.

This is one of the most flourishing commercial towns in the Tyrol, highly favoured by its position at the junction of the roads from Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, which renders it a staple place for the trade of the 3 countries, and a great thoroughfare for the transit of goods. Its Pop. is 10,000. It is situated at the junction of the Talfer with the Eisack, which pour their united waters into the Adige 2 m. below the town. A strong dyke of masonry, nearly 2 m. long, and in parts 24 ft. thick, is raised to protect it from the irruptions of the Talferbach, a turbulent mountain-torrent, which commits at times most serious devastations, and would carry away half the town if not kept under restraint. Many of the streets are bordered with arcades, running under the houses; and streams of water are conducted in little canals through the principal thoroughfares. The *Parish Church*, a Gothic building of the 14th centy., with an elegant little open spire designed by Burghard Engelberger of Augsburg, and finished in 1519: the ball surmounting it was gilt in Sterzing for 171 ducats. It has a curiously carved pulpit within — and the monument of the Archduke Regnier (d. 1853). On the E. side of the ch. is the *New Cemetery*, surrounded by arcades. Schnorr designed the monument of the Giovanelli family.

The market-day at Botzen (Saturday) is a very singular sight, from the great variety and picturesqueness of the costumes in this part of Tyrol. 4 considerable *Fairs* are held here annually. Though we are still in Germany, the approach to Italy here becomes perceptible; in the falling off of cleanliness, in the use of the Italian language—which now begins to be spoken—in the southern vegetation, and in the change in the climate. Most of the inhabitants retire to the mountains in summer to avoid the heat, and enjoy what is called the "Sommer Frische."

The country near Botzen produces the fig, lemon, olive, pomegranate, and mulberry. The lemon-trees, however, are protected in winter from the cold, and the olive-trees grow only in very sheltered situations. Wine of very good quality is made in the surrounding vineyards; those called Terlaner and Siebeneichener, Leyfer, Leytacher, and Rentscher are good sorts.

The best immediate *points of view* are, from the *Calvarienberg*, across the Eisack and overhanging the rly., which commands the Adige valley; or, from the *bridge over the Talfer* on the Meran road, from which the dolomite speaks of the Rosengarten to the E., the chief feature in the Botzen scenery, are well seen, particularly at *sunset*. The Fassa Thal lies behind them, and in this direction with the Schlern (not visible from Botzen) they form the outposts of the Dolomite region. The longer *Excursions* are, to

(*a*) *Sigmundskron*, an old castle, on a conspicuous hill in the midst of the Adige valley, about 3 m. S.W. of Botzen. It was built in 1473 on ruins of a Roman fort by the Archduke Sigmund. Being now a magazine, an order from the military authority of Botzen to visit it is necessary; but a portion of the *view* may be seen without. It lies on the way to

(*b*) *Hoch Eppan*, a formidable place in the 11th centy. Its owners looked down upon 36 subject castles, and engaged in deadly feuds with the Counts of Tyrol and Bps. of Trent. They became extinct in 1300. *View* is very fine. *St. Paul*, 5 m., is the best point

to drive to; thence is a steep path for about 2 m.

(*c*) *Sarnthein* (*Inn*, Schweizer), 12 m.; 3 hrs. drive on a rough road up the valley of the Talfer or Sarnthal. This is a most picturesque glen; numerous castle towers are perched about it. *Schloss Runkelstein*, 3 m., has some very curious, almost defaced, frescoes, illustrating the romances of the 14th and 15th cent., and said to have been repaired by order of Maximilian. 3 m. further is *Johann am Kofel*, pilgrimage ch., crowning a precipice 450 ft. high; and 6 m. beyond is Sarnthein: *see* Rte. 216 A.

(*d*) *Earth Pyramids of Lengmoos*, in the valley of Ritten. Leave Botzen by the Brenner road and take a path to l. just beyond the suburbs. These curious groups of capped pillars of gravel and mud are situated in 2 valleys, through which flow tributaries of the Eisack: those in the Katzenbach Thal are 1½ m. N.E. of Botzen, and 1700 ft. above it; those in the Finsterbach valley are 3½ m. from Botzen—a very beautiful walk, constantly ascending as far as Klobenstein, which is 2200 ft. above the town. The pyramids consist of an immense number of tall earth pillars, 30 to 60 ft. high, having at a distance among trees the appearance of a ruined temple, or a number of steeples crowded together, each one capped by a block poised on its top, which has protected the earth below from the wasting rain. They are believed by Herschell and Lyell to be remains of an ancient moraine which has filled up the valley (see Lyell's 'Principles,' 1866, for a view of them). They are composed of coherent gravel, angular fragments of porphyry, and earth, and are due to the action of water upon the moraine.

(*e*) *The ascent of the Rittner Horn* may be made in 3 hrs. from Lengmoos (near which, at Selrain, is a *good Inn*). The panorama is very fine, and includes a remarkable array of dolomites to the E. A steep path leads down from it to Atzwang on the Brenner road.

(*f*) The *Porphyry gorges* in the Karneid Thal offer very striking scenery. A road has been constructed through them to *Wälschenofen*, 13 m. (a small *Inn*), which will eventually be carried over the Caressa Pass into the Fassa Thal and the midst of the dolomites. *Schloss Karneid*, conspicuous from Botzen, stands at the entrance of the deep ravine from which the torrent issues, and nothing can exceed the romantic grandeur of the *defile* by which the road, suspended over or by the side of the stream, at last gains the uplands. At different points the wild dolomite peaks of the Latemar Spitzen appear to rt., and are well seen from Wälschenofen; from which place *Vigo*, in Fassa Thal (comfortable *Inn*, Rizzi's), is reached in 4 hrs. (*see* Rte. 221).

(*g*) The *ascent of the Schlern* may be made from Botzen. Drive to Steg on Brenner road, and then walk by Völs up the Schlernthal, and by chapel of St. Cyprian; it may be done in 5 or 6 hrs. From summit very fine display of dolomites to E., and of the great snow groups, Adamello, Ortler, Oetzthal, and Noric, W. and N.

(*h*) The *Mendola*, however, rising like a wall W. of the Adige, and ascended from Kaltern (*Inn*, Rössl) in 2½ hrs., will perhaps offer the noblest view in the neighbourhood of Botzen. There is a small *Inn* just beyond the summit (Rte. 220 A).

Eilwagen daily to Meran and Bregenz.

Stellwagen twice a day to Meran, Travellers going N. from Botzen will find the road by Meran and the Finstermünz (Rte. 213) far more interesting than the Brenner, but the Inns are not good.

[The pedestrian intending to descend the valley of the Adige to Trent should not follow the post-road, but take in preference the cross carriage-rd. running under the base of Sigmundskrone, through the valley of Kaltern, which runs S. parallel with that of the Adige, but separated from it by an isolated mountain. On the way he will pass the commanding ruins of the castle of *Hoch-Eppan*, the owners of which, in the 11th centy., formidable rivals of

the counts of Tyrol, looked down from their donjon-keep upon 36 castles, chiefly held by feudal retainers of their own. They engaged in a deadly feud with the Bishop of Trent, and from thence may be dated the decay of the family, which became extinct in 1300. The road then passes through the village of Kaltern, which is the centre of a considerable wine-trade (Seewein, best); and was famous in 1833 for an "Extatica," visited by thousands of pilgrims. (There is a difficult bridle-path from Kaltern over the Monte Mendola, into the Valley of Non, Rte. 220.) The road, a little to the S. of Kaltern, skirting along the W. shore of a lake called the Kaltern-See, famous for its eels, leads through Tramin (lofty ch. tower) and Kurtatsch to the river Adige at Salurn.

The rly. from Botzen S. quits the town by a bridge over the Eisack, which runs by the side of the railroad for a short distance, then turns to the W. to form a junction with the Adige (Germ. Etsch; Lat. Athesis). The flat plain forming the bottom of the valley (Thal-sohle) is productive of maize, mulberries for silkworms, and miasmata; fevers are very prevalent. At

7 m. Branzoll the Adige first becomes navigable for rafts.

2½ Auer Stat. Here the rly. crosses the Adige. The porphyry mountains, which line the valley from Botzen, give place to limestone at

4¾ Neumarkt Stat. (Ital. Egna) (*Inns*, not good: Angiolo; Corona, tolerable), an unhealthy village, of 1100 Inhab., communicating by a bridge over the Adige with a road leading to Kaltern. Stellwagen from this into the very interesting Fleimserthal (Rte. 221), ascending the Trudnerthal, and passing through Montan, Truden (Trodeno), over the Zislonberg to Dajano, and Cavalese, the chief place in Fleims.

The heat during summer in this part of the valley of the Adige is almost intolerable; and, owing to the evaporation from the marshes, the district is most unwholesome. To avoid the fevers the inhabitants of German descent fly away to the mountains. From this cause the Italian population and language are encroaching and gradually driving out the German. Almost all the common labourers are Italians, who, from their constitutional temperament and moderate habits, are better able to stand the climate.

4¾ Salurn Stat. (*Inns:* Cavallo Bianco; Adler, clean, and civil people) is surmounted by a picturesque *Castle* in ruins, upon a conical height, which once commanded the passage up the Adige, and is still an important military post. Below Salurn the limestone mountains contract the valley into a defile, called *Die Schanze*, forming a strong military post in time of war. General Joubert avoided it in 1797, by conducting the French army up the Fleimser Thal, round to Neumarkt. The gorge of Rochetta, leading into the valley of Non (Rte. 220), now opens out on the rt. bank of the Adige, which receives its tributary the Non opposite the village and convent of

4¾ m. *St. Michele.*

From this stat. is a daily stellwagen through Val di Non to Male in Val di Sole.

Below this the rail crosses to l. bank, but then sweeps westward to avoid the vast amount of débris and swamp caused by the Avisio, the stream of the Fassa Thal, which is seen issuing from the hills near

4¾ m. *Lavis* (*Inn*, Corona; none good), small town, quite Italian in character. [The road up the *Fassa Thal*, Rte. 221.]

A *Bridge* 3000 ft. long carries the rail over the *Avisio*, and the line then makes a straight course for

7 m. TRENT *Stat.* (Germ. Trient—Ital. Trento). *Inns:* Alle Chiave d'Oro; good and cheap;—All' Europa, Post, in the Contrada Lunga, the principal street;—Corona, frequented by Austrian officers.

Trent, the most important and prosperous city in Italian Tyrol, is beautifully situated on the l. bank of the Adige. Its numerous (formerly 30) towers surmounted by the stately *Duomo*, its marble palaces and its ruined

castles, all included within a circle of embattled walls, have from a distance a very imposing aspect. Entered by 5 gates. It has all the character of an Italian city, nearly unaltered; many of its houses painted in fresco outside. It was the *Tridentum* of the Romans, and the capital of Rhætia; afterwards from 1027 to 1803 a prince-bishopric. It rose to high importance and prosperity from the time that the Emp. Conrad the Salic bestowed upon the prince-bishops and their successors the temporal rule over the valley of the Adige and the surrounding district. It still continues the see of a Bishop, the chief place of a circle (Kreisstadt), and contains 13,000 Inhab. It is nearly 5 m. in circumference.

It was called the city "dei Tre Dossi et delle *Trento Torre*," whence its name. "Montes argentum mihi dant, nomenque Tridentum," is inscribed upon the Town-hall.

The finest building, and the chief of its 15 churches, is the *Duomo*, or *Cathedral* (dedicated to St. Vigilius), entirely of marble, begun 1212, in the Romanesque style, and is remarkable in some portions, especially the porches. The high altar stands isolated beneath the cupola, below an entablature of marble, which is supported by spirally twisted columns. The objects worth notice are —an Adam and Eve of white marble, the monuments of various prelates; also the porphyry tomb of the Venetian General Sanseverino, who was slain by the Trentines at Calliano. *See* in a side chapel the *Crucifix* used at the sittings of the Council of Trent, and before which its decrees were first proclaimed; the choir and flights of steps ascending to the Campanile.

The great Square, in which the Dom stands, is ornamented with a marble fountain.

The *Ch. of Santa Maria Maggiore*, of red marble, was rebuilt (1520) by Bp. Bernard of Cles, on the site of an older ch., of which the S. porch remains. In it were held several sessions, including the last, of the ecclesiastical congress called the *Council of Trent*, which met at intervals from 1545 to 1563. A curious but bad painting of the assembly, containing portraits of the members—7 cardinals, 3 patriarchs, 33 archbishops, 235 bishops, 7 abbots, 7 generals of orders, 146 professors of theology — is shown in it. *Obs.* the *Cantorio* or Organ Gallery, carved with Scripture subjects, sibyls, foliage, and ornaments in white marble —a very fine work of *Vincenzio Vicentini*, 1534.

The ch. of S. Pietro had its façade restored 1850, in honour of the child-martyr S. Simone di Trento, murdered, it is said, by certain Jews, 1475; his skeleton is shown in a glass case, with a gold crown given by the Queen of Spain.

The *Castle Buon Consiglio*, on the height, was the episcopal stronghold during the middle ages; it is an edifice of enormous extent. It had fallen into ruin, but is now a fortified barrack, and is shamefully dismantled. A massive round tower, Torre Verde, with walls 9 ft. thick, is said to be Roman. *See* the inner court, with 4 stories of arcaded galleries. Many of the rooms are painted in fresco, in a bold, good style; some of them are probably those mentioned by Vasari as the work of *Girolamo da Treviso*; others may be by *Romanino*. An order is required. There is another episcopal castle, in ruins, outside the town. The city walls are nearly perfect. A tall square tower near the rly. stat. is a prison.

The chief produce of the district around Trent is wine and silk. The rearing of the silkworm furnishes occupation to a large part of the population, and the lower part of the valley is covered with mulberry-trees. The festival of St. Vigilius, the patron saint of Trent (the 26th of June), collects an immense number of people within the walls of the town, which in consequence presents a scene of considerable interest at that time.

A good *view* over Trent and its valley may be had from the isolated rock beyond the bridge on the rt. bank of the Adige, called *Verruca*, or Dos Trento, fortified 1857. A nearer and still very fine *view* from the *Capucin* Ch. (Cruci Inventæ) which rises behind the castle. Many interesting

though dilapidated houses deserve notice, *e. g.* Pal. Galazzi, built by a Fugger of Augsburg, Casa Tevini in Contrada Larga, &c.

A *charming Excursion* may be made to *Lago Caldonazzo*. Take road E. to Pergine, 7 m., and at about 3 m. from Trent diverge to a bridge, *Ponte Alto*, a few yards off the road, under which the torrent plunges into a cleft at a vast depth. A fine *defile* succeeds, and the approach to *Pergine* is beautiful. From Pergine take a country road to W. side of lake, which is deliciously surrounded by chesnut woods, and if time allows continue to village of *Calceranica*, and then across country by Vigolo and Sorda to *Matarello* on the high road 5 m. below Trent. The whole distance is about 25 m.

[The Pergine road leads into *Val Sugana*, or Valley of the Brenta, and is a direct route, and delightful one, by Bassano and Treviso to Venice, far more interesting than that of the rail (see Rte. 222); *also* from *Trent to Verona* the route may be advantageously varied by taking the beautiful road (better than that by Roveredo) to *Riva*, on *Lago di Garda* (excellent *Inn*), and steaming down the lake to Peschiera or Desenzano, but inquire sailing days of the steamer (see Rtes. 218, 219).]

Eilwagen 3 times a week to Bassano by Val Sugana, and Stellwagen to Cles in Val di Non, and to Riva on Lago di Garda.

The rly. keeps on l. bank of Adige (the valley hence to the Venetian frontier termed Val Lagerina, Läger Thal) to

9½ m. *Calliano* Stat. at Junct. of *Val Folgaria*. Here the valley contracts to a narrow pass, where the Venetians under Sanseverino, who was slain, were defeated in 1487, and sharp conflicts took place with the French, 1796 and 1809. *Castle of Beseno* on a rock above town, *fine view*. The rail now twice crosses the river, and to the rt. on mountain side are seen the *ruins of Castelbarco*, at one time belonging to the most powerful family of the Val Lagerina, afterwards a strong frontier fortress of the Venetians. With a bend round to the S. the rail reaches

4¾ *Roveredo Stat.* (*Inns:* Cavalletto; Corona; Cavallo Bianco: all poor, cuisine bad — N. B. No tolerable inn between this and Verona), a flourishing town of 7614 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Adige, which belonged to the Venetians down to 1509, when it was taken by the Emp. Maximilian. It is the centre and seat of the silk-trade of Tyrol. Silk was an object of trade here as far back as 1200; the manufacture fell into the hands of enterprising settlers from Venice and Nuremberg, and has gone on increasing and improving down to the present time. There are 27 *Filands* (mills where the silk is unwound from the cocoon) in the town and neighbourhood, giving employment to 2300 persons, the principal being the Filanda Bettini, in which the machinery is moved by steam; 12,000 lbs. of silk are produced annually. There are also 36 spinning-mills (*Filatorie*), the largest of which belongs to Signor Tacchi, moved by the stream of the Leno, manufacturing yearly 173,000 lbs. of silk thread, and giving employment to 343 men and 820 women. The laws and regulations between manufacturers and silk-spinners are fixed by a printed code, authorised by the government, and adapted for every possible contingency.

The most remarkable building is the *Castle*, in the Piazza del Podestà, and originally the residence of the Venetian Governor, now Town Council Office. Its tower has the appearance of a lighthouse more than a fortification.

The principal Ch., *San Marco*, was built in the 15th centy. The Ch. of *San Tomaso*, now turned into a warehouse, is said to have been in existence in 1300, in which case it may deserve the attention of the architect.

Stellwagen in 5 hrs. to Riva, the port at the N. end of the Lago di Garda, and a beautiful spot. (Rte. 218.) A road runs from Roveredo through the Valle de' Signori, and, by Schio and Malo, to Vicenza. (Rte. 232.)

In the Castle of Lizzana, on the l. of the railroad, about 2½ m. S. of Roveredo, Dante, when exiled from Flo-

rence (1302), and living at the court of the Scaligers, was some time entertained as a guest by the lord of Castelbarco, its owner. It must have been during the time of his residence here that he observed and fixed in his memory that singular scene of desolation called *Slovino di San Marco*, which is traversed by the road near the village San Marco. It is, as its name implies, an avalanche of stone, occasioned by the fall of a vast mass of the mountain, which has strewn the valley as far as Serravalle with wreck and ruins of rock, of which some fragments are of enormous size. A town is said to have been overwhelmed by the éboulement which took place in 845. This ruin is thus alluded to by Dante, in his description of the vestibule of hell, in the following verses:—

> Qual' è quella ruina, che nel fianco
> Di quà da Trento, l' Adice percosse,
> O per tremuotò, o per sostegno manco:
> Che da cima del monte, onde si mosse
> Al piano, è sì la roccia discoscesa,
> Ch' alcuna via darebbe a chi sù fosse.
> *Inferno*, XII. 4, 10.

2½ Ravazzone is the *Stat.* for Riva and Lago di Garda 12 m., crossing the Adige here.

9½ *Ala Stat.* (*Inn*: Post), a town of 3700 Inhab., once famed for a flourishing manufacture of velvet and silk.

[An interesting path strikes off from Ala S.E., up Val Ronchi, and crosses by the Colle della Lora or Revelta into the romantic basin of *Recoaro*. This is one of the most picturesque approaches for a pedestrian to that charming spot. See Rte. 232.]

Avio Stat. Vill. on rt. bank of the river. Castle of the Castelbarcos.

Borghetto, l. bank, is the last place in Tyrol. The long mountain ridge on rt., separating the valley of the Adige from the Lago di Garda, culminates in Monte Baldo (7012 ft.), W. of Borghetto, rich in botanical treasures. *Frontier crossed.*

7 m. *Peri* Stat. is the first in Venetia. Presently the rly. enters

The valley of the Adige, which is partly separated from the Lago di Garda by the range of the Monte Baldo. In one of the ravines descending from it, near Brentino, is the singular sanctuary and hermitage of *Madonna della Corona*, built in a cave in the precipitous face of a rock, approachable from below by steps cut in the rock, and from above by ropes 130 mètres long.

The railway penetrates a famous defile, *la Chiusa* (Berner Klause), 5 m. long, through which the Adige bursts, flanked by precipices of limestone, rising like walls on both sides, and leaving little room for the railway and road, which have been partly cut through them. At its S. extremity and on the declivities above the l. bank have been erected forts Rivoli, Wratislaw, and Molinari, on the site of the old Venetian castle. They command not only the road and ravine of the Adige, but the *plateau* of Rivoli opposite. At *Rivoli*, which lies on a road leading from the valley of the Adige to the Lago di Garda, Napoleon gained one of his earliest and most decisive victories over the Austrians (1797). The French set up a monument on the field, which was afterwards destroyed. Incaffi, beyond and S. of Rivoli, was the residence of the physician and poet Fracastoro. The olive first appears near this.

Domegliarà Stat. There are several forts on l. bank of the river, formerly occupied by an old Venetian castle. Beyond the river S.W., some 10 m., is Custozza, where the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese in 1848, and the Italians in 1866. Still further S.W., beyond the Mincio, but out of sight, lies Solferino (June 24, 1859). At

Parona Stat. the rly. crosses the Adige, and at St. Lucia enters the line from Milan to Venice.

27 VERONA *Terminus*, S. side of Porta Nuova (*Inns*: Due Torri, best; Torre di Londra). (See *Handbook for North Italy.*)

ROUTE 218.

ROVEREDO TO RIVA AND PESCHIERA, BY THE LAGO DI GARDA.

	Eng. m.
Roverdo to Riva	14
Peschiera, by steamer, about	40

A good carriage-road and a daily Stellwagen, 3 hrs., between Mori stat. and Riva; thence (in 3½ hrs.) to Peschiera by steamboat twice a week, which calls at Malsesina, Castelletto, Torri, Bardolino, and Lazise, villages which are all situated on the E. shore of the lake. Also a boat runs twice a week (in 4½ hrs.) from Riva to Desenzano, calling at Limone, Gargnano, and Salo, villages situated on the W. side of the lake. Cars at Riva scarce.

Strongly to be recommended in preference to the rly. route from Roveredo southwards for those who have a day to spare. Riva is strikingly picturesque, and the sail on the lake most delightful and full of interest. At Peschiera or Desenzano (stats. on the rly.) the traveller can either turn E. to Verona and Venice, or W. to Milan.

Travellers from the N. will find a more interesting way of reaching Riva from Trent, Rte. 219.

The rail will help the *pedestrian* the short distance from

Roveredo to

3 m. *Mori* Stat. The road from Roveredo there crosses the Adige by a *Bridge*, passes through *Mori* (a large village), and through a richly cultivated country reaches the pretty little pellucid *Lake of Loppio*, dotted with islands and bounded by rocks; beyond which the dreary heights of Nago are ascended. Their slope is steep only on the side of Riva. Here a fine view is obtained of the lake of Garda, with Torbole on its margin; the Monte Baldo rising to a height of 7012 ft. above the sea on the l., the river Sarca descending the valley from the rt., and the extraordinary road from Storo faintly marked in the precipices on the western shore. [From here the N. peak of Monte Baldo may be reached, with guide, in 4½ hrs., offering a fine view of the lake and the Ortler and Adamello groups.] Torbole is a poor fishing-village, but beautifully situated; between it and Riva the road is carried by the waterside, and crosses the river Sarca, which here pours itself into the lake.

11 *Riva* (*Inn*: Il Sole, very good accommodation, and moderate if bargained for—the view from its windows charming). N.B. Riva is a post-station, supplied with post-horses.

Riva (Germ. Reif), 4960 Inhab., looks well at a distance; within, its streets are dirty, and contrast singularly with their fine names; as Contrada delle Nereide, La Florida. Its situation is one of exquisite beauty, on the N.W. extremity of the Lago di Garda, hemmed in by precipices on the E. and W., and in a climate permitting the growth of orange and citron groves, olives, myrtles, vines, and pomegranates. On the margin of the lake is the fortified barrack of the Austrian steam marine. Above the town, on the S., stands the *Castle La Rocca*, built by the Scaligers, now a prison. Riva is about 10 m. from Ravazzone Stat. on the rly. to Verona (Rte. 217).

The *best Views* are obtained from the road to Brescia; and from a new-made road, leading up to Pranzo and the small *Lake of Tenno*, in the hills to the N., the town, plain, and lake are well

seen. From vill. of Tenno, a mile to rt. of road, is a *charming View.*

[The road to *Brescia* (Rte. 231) is highly picturesque, and passes through the scenes of Garibaldi's struggle with the Austrians in 1866.

It is also a charming drive from Riva to *Trent* by the valley of the Sarca: see Rte. 219. Carriage and pair to Trent, 8 fl.]

The *Lago di Garda* (Lacus Benacus of the ancients) is about 35 m. long by 12 broad at its S. end; its greatest depth is 332 fathoms, and it is 227 ft. above the sea-level; the upper part alone belongs to Tyrol; lower down the W. bank is Lombardic; the E. Venetian. Its elevation above the Adriatic is 227 Eng. ft.; its greatest depth 332 fathoms, and its superficial area 140 Eng. sq. miles.

Steamboats twice a-week between Riva and Peschiera (fares—in Austrian paper-money—1 fl. 75 krs., and 1 fl. 10 krs.); also twice a-week between Riva and Desenzano (fares—in Italian money—4 fr. 35 c., and 2 fr. 40 c.), by which means, combined with the railway at Peschiera or Desenzano, the traveller can reach Milan or Venice in the evening, having left Trent or Riva in the morning.

The Lago di Garda unites the utmost softness at its lower extremity with features of desolate grandeur at the N. end. The effect of the narrow body of water, hemmed in by lofty mountains at the N. end of the lake, and gradually expanding towards a low country in the S., the outline of which is not always visible from the upper end, is rather that of the estuary of some great river, or deep arm of the sea, than of an inland lake.

It is subject now, as in the time of Virgil,

("Fluctibus et fremitu assurgens Benace, marino,")

to tremendous tempests, which the clumsy flat-bottomed boats of the country are quite incapable of withstanding.

The climate of its shores is milder than that of the other Lombard lakes, and it does not stand higher than 420 ft. above the sea-level. The olive is everywhere extensively cultivated, but to greatest advantage between Garda, Torri, and Malsesina. Lemons and citrons are produced along the W. shore between Salò and Gargnano, and extensively exported to Germany — being more prized than the fruit of S. Italy for their greater acidity. The oil expressed from laurel-berries is used in the German cloth-factories instead of that of the olive.

The lake abounds in trout, pike, tench, agone (clupea), and carpione (a species of salmo); perch is wanting.

W.* The object which first attracts attention after quitting the port of Riva is the new road to Brescia, a wonderful work, grooved out of the face of the precipice, where before was not a path for a goat. It is a carriage road carried up and over crags as steep as the Gemmi. It rises gradually to a height of 300 or 400 ft. above the lake, and disappears into the Val de Ledro over the shoulder of the hill in a series of zigzags, about 2 m. S. of Riva, near Ponal, above the *waterfall* of the *Ledro*, a stream issuing out of a small lake. It may be reached by boat from Riva, and visitors may be carried up to the top of the waterfall on the backs of asses. The best view of the cascade is from about 50 yards out in the lake, where it is seen falling behind the arch of a bridge.

W. Tremosine, a hamlet and ch. on the very edge of a tall precipice, down which leads a path like a staircase. Thus far the cliffs which bound the lake are bare of vegetation, having a dull grey tint.

The E. shore of the lake is occupied by the imposing range of the Monte Baldo. It is inferior in the rich luxuriance of its orange groves and vineyards to the W. bank, which is scattered over with numerous villas.

* W. west shore.

The citron groves are roofed over in winter to protect them from the frost, and the white pillars which support the covering of plank have a singular appearance rising among the green foliage.

W. Limone; here the French embarked Hofer a prisoner, on his way to Mantua, where he was shot.

E.* The village of Malsesina, surmounted by a castellated fort, built by the Venetians, several stories high, rising on a rock above the water, and very picturesque.

W. Campione, a village surmounted by the Ch. of Maria di Monte Castello. S. of this place the mountains recede from the water, leaving a strand or level strip covered with the richest southern vegetation, and so thickly strewed with houses, churches, &c., that it looks like one long village. The names of those passed in succession are Garguano; Bogliaco, with a beautiful villa of Count Petrini; Toscolano, with many paper-mills; Maderno, the largest village as yet seen.

E. Torri, with a well-preserved *Scaligerian castle*, built by Alberic, son of Can Grande, 1383: delightful gardens, and quarries of red and yellow marble, with which many of the buildings of Verona have been decorated.

W. *Salò*, a town of 4500 Inhab., with 3 churches, situated at the extremity of a small bay, is the most beautiful spot on the lake (see p. 358).

E. *St. Vigilio*, delightfully situated at the extremity of a promontory sheltered from the cold wind. Here is a Palazzo built by Sammicheli, and splendid gardens ornamented with ancient Italian sculpture.

E. *Garda*, a walled village which gives its name to the lake. On the hill above it was a hermitage of Camaldolensian monks, in which Count Algarotti wrote some of his works, now the property of Count Borri; a lovely situation. About 8 m. E. of this is the battle-field of Rivoli (Rte. 218).

E. *Bardolino*, a village with battlemented walls and towers.

E. *Lazise* is surrounded by mediæval walls, with a fortified port and *castle*, surmounted by a donjon tower of brick, 4 turrets at the angles, and 2 gateways with portcullis; very picturesque. It was erected by Mastino della Scala. 2 m. S. of Lazise, but a little inland, is Cola (Colle Alto), with the large villa of Count Menescalchi, well known for his researches in Oriental literature.

At the S. end of the lake is the beautiful promontory of *Sermione*, "Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque ocelle" of Catullus, the extremity of which is occupied by a picturesque crenelated castle of the Scaligeri, lords of Verona. At the opposite extremity of the peninsula (of late converted into an island by cutting a canal across it) are extensive Roman ruins, vaults, arches, subterranean passages and a bath in the best style of the age of the Antonines. They are supposed to be the ruins of *Catullus' Villa*, "Venusta Sirmio." In the centre of the island is the *Ch. of San Pietro* of 12th centy.

Desenzano (*Inns:* Meyer's Hotel; Vittoria, on the lake; Posta Vecchia), 5000 Inhab. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

Peschiera (no tolerable *Inn*; Buffet at the Railway Stat.), a strong fortress and the depôt for the lake steamers. Omnibus conveys passengers and luggage ½ m. to the Railway Stat. for Venice, Milan, or Mantua. A carriage may be hired either here or at Desenzano to Solferino. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

* E. east shore.

ROUTE 219.

TRENT TO RIVA ON THE LAGO DI GARDA.

6 Aust. m. = 28 Eng. m.

Stellwagen daily in 4½ hrs. No decent inn on the road: a pedestrian must carry refreshment.

Travellers from the N. had far better take this route to Lago di Garda than that by Roveredo. The scenery is full of variety and beauty, and carriages can easily, and for a moderate charge, be hired at Trent.

From *Trent* the Adige is immediately crossed, and the road winds up by the detached rock and military post, Verruca, keeping it on the rt., to a narrow

Defile, which penetrates the limestone cliffs to the W. At its further exit is a

3 m. *Fort*, and then the road bears round to l. over the hill, a rich valley opening to view rt., with the small *lake of Terlago* at its northern end, at the foot of Mte. Gazza.

5 m. *Vezzano* (*Inn*, Corona.) [Here a path over a ridge leads N. to vill. and lake of *Molveno* (Rte. 220 A). The view of the lake, with the Brenta dolomites opposite, is magnificent. Track down to Molveno requires a guide. A path beyond leads N. into Val di Non.]

Turning sharp to S., the road descends by *Padernione* to the pretty

2 m. *Lago Doblino*, in midst of which rises a picturesque *Castle*, with forked battlements, which stopped the advance of Italian revolutionists in 1849. Belongs to Count Wolkenstein. Ask for Vino Santo.

Post omnibuses meet here from three points.

The road presently reaches the hamlet of

3 m. *Le Sarche* (a poor *Inn*). Here the river Sarca issues from a deep gorge to the rt., and the traveller follows its course the rest of the way.

[A difficult mule-track was till 1846 the only means of penetrating by this gorge to the romantic district of the *Giudicaria*; now a good road conquers the defile, and in 6 m. through *wonderful scenery* leads to *Baths of Comano*; then leaving Stenico on a height to rt., reaches, 10 m. further, *Tione*, delightfully picturesque, whence Riva can be reached by *Storo*, a fine circuit: *see* Rte. 220 A.]

The valley is defaced with débris till after

3 m. *Pietra Murata* is passed, when it somewhat recovers its fertility, but is bounded W. by limestone cliffs, and E. by arid hills.

The cliffs end in a lofty crag, holding the romantic-looking castle of

9 m. *Arco*, a town of 2000 Inhab., occupied in the culture of the silkworm. Noted for its peaches. *Castle* built 1175. The road now deserts the river, and crosses a rich plain at foot of the most picturesque mountains, bounding it on the W., to

3 m. *Riva* (*Inn*, Sole, good): *see* Rte. 218.

The Sarca enters the lake more to the E., and issuing from it at the S. extremity, close to Peschiera, becomes the Mincio, Virgil's stream, and the 3rd Napoleon's difficulty.

ROUTE 220.

TRENT TO EDOLO, BY THE VALLEYS OF NON AND SOLE, AND PASS OF MONTE TONALE.

Trent to	Eng. m.
Cles, Val di Non	27
Male, Val di Sole	10
Fusine, head of Val di Sole .	10½
Ponte di Legno, Val Camonica	14
Edolo	14
	75½

Stellwagen daily, from Trent to Cles, in 7 hrs., and in summer to Male and Baths of Rabbi, from San Michele stat. 10 m. above Trent. No public conveyance over Mte. Tonale; road indifferent on the Italian side, but practicable for light carriages.

A pedestrian had better start from San Michele Stat. N. of Lavis. He will reach Mezzo Lombardo in ¼ hr.; Cles, 4 hrs.; Fusine, foot of Tonale Pass, 7 hrs. (Baths of Pejo, 2½ hrs.).

Travellers from Botzen and the N. can either leave the rly. at *Salurn* and cross the Adige by a bridge to Deutschmetz, or, if pedestrians, continue to San Michele stat., where an omnibus waits.

This route, interesting in itself, opens up a great deal of very romantic scenery on either side, and in conjunction with the Pass of Aprica, beyond Edolo (Rte. 231), offers an excellent variation of route for travellers returning from the Venetian territories to Switzerland, and the best means by which a pedestrian in South Tyrol can reach the Stelvio (Rte. 214).

The valleys of *Non* and *Sole* (Germ. Nonsberg and Sulzberg — *Naunia* of Pliny) are properly one valley, as they are traversed by one stream, the *Noce* or Nosbach, descending from the S. side of the Ortler group above Pejo, and joining the Adige at San Michele above Trent. A remarkable bend in its course, however, gives occasion to the 2 designations: the upper portion running W. to E. is the Val di Sole: the lower, almost due S., is the Val di Non.

The *Val di Non* is very singular, being more a succession of uplands and ravines than a valley (the stream flowing deep in a cleft). These uplands are crowded with villages and old castles. Several of the latter, now in ruins, are the original seats of well-known noble families. The genial climate has favoured population, and made the valley a favourite retreat of the Trentines during the summer. *Silk* of excellent quality is the chief production of the valley, and vineyards producing wine for home consumption are extensive.

The Naunes (*Genaunii?*) are mentioned as conquered Alpine tribes in the triumph of Augustus; they are now Italian rather than German, and used to bear an ill name, but the Austrian police have rendered travellers perfectly secure.

It is an uninteresting and dusty road from *Trent* to

7 m. *Lavis* (no good *Inn*). Italian-looking town across the Avisio, and at the entrance of the Fleimser Thal, here called Val Cembra. (Its upper portion is the noted *Val Fassa* among the dolomites: *see* Rte. 221.) A little further is a

2 m. *Ferry* over the Adige, by which a carriage can cross, and a rather pleasant country roads bears towards

4 m. *Mezzo-Lombardo* (Germ. Wälschmetz (*Inn*, Corona, fair, and pleasant place to dine; Aquila Nera; Rosa), Italian village, 2216 Inhab. Old ch. of St. Peter on mountain above; and castle of Wälschmetz commands entrance of pass beyond.

[Here the road from *Salurn* comes in, *by which travellers from Botzen* can arrive (though they had better take

rail to San Michele and omnibus from thence, 2 m.). From Salurn the road crosses by a bridge over the Adige, and reaches Mezzo Tedesco (Deutschmetz), 6 m., 1100 Inhab., at foot of the limestone cliffs, with a castle, the highest building in the village. In *a cave* in the face of the precipice above are the ruins of the former stronghold of its owners, the *Castle of Kronmetz*. A bridge across the Noce leads to Mezzo Lombardo. These two places, as their names imply, formerly marked the respective limits of the German and Italian populations. It is not necessary, however, to cross the Noce, as there is a road on l. bank as well.]

The gorge of the Noce, up which the road lies, leads to

The *Pass of Rochetta*, a grand scene. The road crosses the stream twice. A tower on a projecting rock is *Il Visione*, of Roman origin, and a noted signal-post; at the upper exit of the gorge is

2 m. *A Fort*, and the broad *Val di Non* opens out, the road climbing the uplands on l.; several villages lie further to l. and at foot of the mountains. There is a deserted castle at Spor, and northward in succession are Belfort, Bellasio, and La Corona, the latter in a cave and inaccessible.

[A very rough road, not passable for carriages, leads from this end of Val di Non through the *Val Sporreggio*, passing villages of Spor and Cavidago, then over a ridge, and by the dried-up lake of Andolo, descending through rich woods to *Lago Molveno*, 5 hrs. from Mezzo Lombardo, a lovely bit of scenery. Thence the valley of the Sarca can be gained by crossing the Mte. Gazza ridge S.E. to Vezzano; or continuing along the cart-road S. over the Molveno Pass to Stenico or the *Baths of Comano*, in 4 hrs. (Rte. 220 A.)

Also from the Austrian fort a road keeps on the E. side of the Val di Non to *Fondo*, at its furthest northern extremity.]

4 m. *Denno* is reached after a considerable climb, and the views begin to expand. The dolomite peaks of the Brenta Alta, above Molveno, seen S.W. (Across the valley to the E. are seen the extensive plantations and castle of *Thun*, founded 1194, and cradle of the family of that name. Splendid *view* from its terrace.)

Flavon follows; and after a wide sweep round a ravine and long ascent, the village of

5 m. *Tueno*, on a commanding eminence. The *Noce* rushes unseen in a deep chasm, and the eye ranges over the undulating E. side of the valley, divided by ravines, and studded with villages and castles.

3 m. *Cles* (Ecclesia) (*Inns:* Aquila: Corona d'Oro, good, but beware of extortion) dates from Roman times; chief place of the valley, but of small extent; pleasantly situated. Much silk and hemp are produced here, and there are several mills. Ch. on site of a temple of Saturn. 5 min. walk to hill (Poggio) called Dos di Pez gives a *fine view*.

Excursion: 5 m. E. of Cles, on opposite side of valley, reached from the road to Fondo, is the *Sanctuary of Romedio*—singular chapel and hermitage, on top of a precipitous promontory, approached by steps and through 5 chapels; dates from 1135; a great place of pilgrimage.

[*The route to Meran*, 12 hrs., is by *Fondo*, 9 m. of road, lately reported to be bad, to N.E. of Cles. *Inn* poor, but mules can be hired there; thence is a continuous ascent, passing the hamlet of Unsre Frau, to the *Gampen Pass*, 2 hrs. (*Inn.*) Splendid view (Rte. 220.) It is 7 hrs. more to Meran. The *pedestrian* will find a pleasant way by Ober Lana and Marling to Meran.]

[*The route to Botzen over the Mendola*—a mule-track—strikes of also from Fondo by the vill. of Rufredo (curious sanctuary of San Romedio may be visited on the way from Cles; or Rufredo can be reached, turning off at

Romeno, if the traveller does not depend upon mules at Fondo). The ascent is not great to *Pass of the Mendelscharte* (view magnificent), nor the descent difficult to *Kaltern*, 4 hrs. from Fondo, where a vehicle can be hired, 10 m. to Botzen, charming drive (*see* Rtes. 220A and 217.]

Beyond *Cles* the road sweeps round W. by the Chapel of St. Chiatar (*fine view*), and descends abruptly to the

3 m. *Bridge* over the Noce, where it flows in a deep ravine at entrance of *Val di Sole*.

This valley, a long trough, is of more Alpine character than that of the Non. The scenery is not remarkable, but there are glimpses up the side valleys. The road leads pleasantly through meadows and orchards, passing the entrance of Val di Rabbi, to

7 m. *Male* (*Inn:* Corona, Bortolon's, tolerable, but given to overcharges; there is another, 10 min. beyond the town W., of good promise). Chief town of Val di Sole, and of busy appearance.

[The *Baths of Rabbi* (4 *Inns:* Al Fonte and Il Palazzo the best; charges, 3 fl. in paper money per day), 4000 ft. above sea, and much frequented, are reached by a char-road up the *Val di Rabbi*, 8 m. from Male. The road turns off about 1 m. E. of Male, passes through Magras, and keeps the l. bank of the Rabbies torrent to St. Bernardo, crossing after to rt. bank. A shorter and pleasanter way for a *pedestrian* is by a path mounting steeply from Male and pursuing the rt. bank of the stream for 2 hours, when it crosses to the other bank, and follows the other route through St. Bernardo.

The situation of the Baths is fine for *excursions*, being in near neighbourhood of the S.E. side of the Orteler group, of which the *Venezia Spitze*, 11,097 ft., is here the prominent member (*see* Rte. 214A). There is a path to *Pejo* W., by which Sta. Catarina may be reached (Rte. 224A). The fine scenery of the *Martel Thal* may be visited by a laborious pass over the Gramser glacier, due N. from Rabbi, and some way E. of the Venezia Spitze, 6 hrs. to a good mountaineer, and 2 hrs. further to a small *Inn* at *Gond* (*see* Rte. 213.)

Meran, about 40 m. distant, may be reached through the very pleasing scenery of the *Ulten Thal*, in which are the Baths of *Mitterbad*, much frequented by the Tyrolese, and with fair accommodation. *St. Gertrud*, highest village in Ulten Thal, is reached in 5 hrs. from Rabbi; *Mitterbad* in 4½ more. At St. Pankraz, 1½ hr., the valley becomes very picturesque. Meran is 4 hrs. further through Ober Lana and Marling (Rte. 213.)]

2½ m. *Presson*. Opposite this, across the valley, is *Dimaro*, at the entrance of the *Val di Selva*.

[Up this picturesque valley is an easy bridle-track over a low pass into the noble scenery of *Val Rendena* and the *Giudicaria* (*see* Rte. 220A).]

The scenery of the valley is now simply pleasing. Several villages are passed through.

7 m. *Pelizzano* is the most considerable, and here there is a fine opening N., the Val di Pejo, which displays the snowy range of Mte. Tresero. The river Noce, rising at its base, flows through this valley, which is therefore the true head of the Val di Sole. It is perhaps better to halt at

1 m. *Fusine* (*Inn*, honest though homely; far better *sleep* here than at Ponte di Legno beyond). A ruined castle near affords a fine *view*.

[Up the *Val di Pejo* are the *Baths* of that name; rough, and closed in August, but in a fine situation, and past which is the route to the more noted *Baths* of *Sta. Catarina*, near Bormio (*see* Rte. 214 A).]

Ascending from Fusine up a valley

called Val Vermiglio, which falls in line with that of Val Sole, the noble range of the *Presanella* begins to display its snowy summits on the l. This is part of the Adamello group, the great southern counterpart to that of the Orteler, the Tonale pass lying between the two.

Vermiglio or Pizzano (*Inn*) is the last village before arriving at the summit. A *Fort* defends a higher reach of road, which after passing a Cantoniera climbs the last slope by easy gradients to the

9 m. *Summit* (6483 ft.): near it to rt. a small *Inn*. It is a bleak highland-looking waste, the scene of sanguinary combats with the Venetians in 1509; with the French in 1799 and 1809; and Italian Revolutionists in 1848. (Here at present the fine Austrian road ends abruptly, and a tract of broken ground must be passed to reach the old Italian road on the rt.)

The chief interest of the view lies in the snow masses to the l., now extending from Monte Piscana, close to the pass S.E. towards the Adamello itself.

The Descent in a short time becomes extremely steep, down a succession of zigzags into *Val Camonica*, at the head of which lies

5 m. *Ponte di Legno* (*Inn* very poor, capable of coffee, an omelette, and beds if *necessary*).

[A path direct N. from here up the course of the Oglio (true head of Val Camonica) leads over the *Gavia pass* to Sta. Catarina and Bormio (*see* Rte. 214 A).]

[It is possible to climb the mountains S. and over glaciers rt. of Mte. Piscana, into the beautiful *Val di Genova*, and to Pinzolo in Val Rendena, in one long day.]

The road down the Val Camonica passes several villages, and through scenery which would be tame but for occasional glimpses of the lofty range to the l., one of which occurs a little below Pontagna up the

Val d'Avio, at the head of which, and foot of Mte. Avio, is a small lake in the grand neighbourhood of the Adamello.

Vezza is at the entrance of *Val Grande* N., ascending towards Mte. Gavia and closed by a glacier.

[On opposite side of the Oglio S. is *Val Paghera*, known as Val Aviolo. At its head are two great outworks of the Adamello group, the Cima di Pornina and Cima di Baitone.]

10 m. At *Incudine* the beauty for which the valley is famed begins to appear, and the descent is charming to

4 m. *Edolo* (*Inns:* Leone, decent; Due Mori, near the bridge, dear; Post), a small town most picturesquely situated, and with many delightful walks about it (*see* Rte. 231).

[The traveller bound for the Splügen or Como ascends by a good road to Pass of Aprica, 12 m. (a good *Inn* on the summit), and gains a magnificent view over the Valtelline in descending to Tresenda, 5 m. (poor *Inn*). Sondrio (excellent *Inns*) is 13 m. further (*see* Rtes. 231 and 214).

The road to Brescia, down Val Camonica and by the beautiful Lago Iseo, is described Rte. 231.]

ROUTE 220A.

MERAN OR BOTZEN TO BRESCIA, BY VAL RENDENA AND THE GIUDICARIA.

	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Meran to Fondo, Val di Non . . .	22	9
Botzen to		
Fondo	18	7
Malè, Val di Sole . . .	19	6
Pinzolo, Val Rendena . .	19	7
Tione	10	
Vestone	32	
Brescia	21	

Portions of this route can only be taken by a pedestrian, or on horseback, but they are easy. For the most part it is traversed by a carriage-road, and by public vehicles.

This route runs through one of the most picturesque, though hitherto least visited, of the districts of South Tyrol, and brings the traveller acquainted with the most southern of the great snow masses of the Alps, named from its principal summit the *Adamello group*, lying directly S. of the Ortler group, and sending down two considerable streams, the Sarca and the Chiese, the former flowing into the Lago di Garda, and the latter joining in the Italian plain the Oglio, flowing from Lago d'Iseo. This range is granite; but a remarkable mountain mass, the *Brenta Alta*, directly parallel with it on the E., is dolomite, and displays some of the grandest characteristics of that singular formation. The *Val di Rendena*, the chief object of our route, lies between the two, and is full of interest.

For a pedestrian on his way westward through Tyrol to Lombardy, there could scarcely be a better course. If he come from Switzerland, he should combine with this the pass of the Stelvio, striking off above Meran (Rte. 214), and at *Bormio* following the path over the Gavia pass, or that of the Cornio dei tre Signori, to Malè, Rte. 214A. If he have crossed the Oetzthal mountains from Innsbruck, he will have arrived at *Meran*, and can follow the first route here laid down. If he is from Eastern Tyrol, *Botzen* will be his point of departure. In any case, *Malè*, in Val di Sole, must be his first object, and this place can also be easily reached by carriage either from the valley of the Adige, by the Val di Non, Rte. 220, or from the Bormio route by way of Edolo, and Monte Tonale, Rtes. 231 and 220.

Meran.—Drive round by *Burgstall*, on the Botzen road, to cross the Adige by a bridge there, or walk by Marling, an agreeable path, to

7 m. *Unter Lana*, near entrance of the *Ulten Thal*; thence climb the hill to Völlan, and up the short valley beyond, to

5 m. *Platzers*. It is not far from here to the

2 m. *Summit* of the Gampen Pass (comfortable mountain Inn): splendid *view* both ways. A short way below is

1 m. *Unsere Liebe Frau im Walde.* —Italian, Senale. (*Inn.*) The hamlet of

4 m. *Tretti* affords a very extensive *view* over the Val di Non, and the descent is rapid to

3 m. *Fondo* (*Inn*, poor). Here a good road commences. *Obs.* two old castles of the Thun family, large proprietors of the Val di Non. [From *Botzen* to Fondo is a shorter journey. There is a carriage-road for a longer distance, and the route is finer. Drive by way of Sigmundskron and valley of Eppan to *Kaltern*, 10 m. Thence it is a steep mule-path over the fine limestone range of the Mendola (noble views, including the dolomites of Val Fassa) (*Inn* just beyond summit), and by village of *Rufredo* to Fondo, 4 hrs. (8 m.): highest point of the Mendola is to l. (S.), Mte. Roen, 6919 ft., and can be ascended from Rufredo. From *Mendola Inn* a shorter way to Cles is

by *Romeno*, 1½ hr., thence to *Cles* 2 hrs. See Rtes. 220 and 217.]

[The pedestrian instead of passing through Fondo may descend from Rufredo by *Amblar*, to the curious *sanctuary of Romedio*, a great place of pilgrimage, and well worth visiting. Thence he can fall into the road to Cles. See Rte. 220.]

9 m. *Cles* (*Inns:* Aquila; Corona d'Oro. See Rte. 220).

10 m. *Malè*, *Val di Sole*. (*Inn:* Corona, *Bortolon*, dear.) There is a fair-looking *Inn* between Malè and

2½ m. *Preson*, where a car-road diverges and crosses the Noce to

½ m. *Dimaro* (a clean *Inn*), at entrance of Val di Selva, and near the junction of the Melledro with the Noce. A rough bridle-track thence to the *Summit* of the *Ginevrie Pass*, whence it is a short descent to

8 m. *Maria di Campiglio*, a pilgrimage ch. (large *Inn*, rough but clean, one good bedroom, and several inferior ones). [*Mte. Spinale* E., ending in a long wall to S., and offering a noble view, can be ascended from this in 2 hrs. On the W. is Mte. Ritorto, easily reached, and a fine view.] The road descends to the

2 m. *Val Nambino*, along which the track continues at a considerable height, commanding, as from a terrace, extremely fine views. The dolomite range of the *Brenta Alta* begins to display itself l. soon after leaving Campiglio. The *Cima di Nodis*, 10,433 ft., first comes into sight, and then (after rounding Mte. Spinale) the next highest summit, more to the N., called the *Cima Tosa*, both with snow on their summits, and glaciers in their hollows. Between them is a wild array of pinnacles, and a remarkable gap, the *Bocca di Brenta;* a short valley, the Val di Brenta, is seen to lead up to it. On the rt., or S.W., presently appear the vast snow-fields of the Mte. Levade, and Care Alto, portions of the Adamello group.

3 m. *Hamlet* and *Chapel* of *S. Antonio*. The descent is now through the *Val Nambrone* W., and passes the village of *Caresolo*, the first hamlet in the *Val Rendena*. Shortly afterwards the ancient ch. of San Vigilio (see below) is passed to the rt., and then the traveller enters

3 m. *Pinzolo*. (*Inn:* Bonapace's, to l. after passing ch. and Piazza; 3 bedrooms, tolerable accommodation; extra room, clean, to be had next door.) Omnibus every morning at 6 to Tione. This village is situated a little above the junction of the Nambino with the *Sarca*. The latter issues opposite Pinzolo, W. from the Val di Genova, and flows hence with an extremely sinuous and picturesque course into the Lago di Garda. There are 2 *remarkable churches* near Pinzolo. 1st, ¼ m. on the road to Campiglio is *San Vigilio*, covered with frescoes on the S. side representing the Dance of Death, date 1536, and of considerable merit. Within they are destroyed, excepting in the chancel, where they illustrate the life of the saint. 2nd, *San Stefano*, a small, very ancient ch., on a rock at the entrance of Val di Genova, which has also frescoes on one side, legends of St. Stefano, and Triumph of Death, date 1519. The interior (key at Caresolo) records in an inscription its foundation by Charlemagne, who, with 4000 knights, destroyed 7 Pagan castles in the valley, and erected as many churches. A fresco represents his presence at a baptism, and other curious ones bear date 1461.

Pinzolo is in the midst of a fine circle of *excursions*.

(*a*) The *Val di Genova*, W., only recently penetrated by cart-tracks for the sake of its dense forests, leads up on the S. side of the Presanella, between it and the Adamello portion of the group to the S. It displays a succession of noble waterfalls. The en-

trance is reached by the rough road through the chestnut wood leading to the little ch. of St. Stefano. The cascade of *Nardis*, 1 hr. from Pinzolo, pours down magnificently on the rt., coming from one of the glaciers of the Presanella. 1 hr. more brings to the falls of *Laris*, in 3 great leaps, on the S. side of the valley. Here are saw-mills, 1 hr. further is *Tedesco*, a few houses inhabited only in summer. The valley bends N.W. till, at a point where the Sarca makes a succession of falls, it turns sharply to S.W., and closes amidst magnificent scenery, of which 2 fine glaciers form a part. There are 2 herdsmen's stations here, Bedole and Venezia, and either would supply quarters for an ascent of the Adamello, 11,832 ft., which lies back on the S., or for a passage of the Col beside Mte. Pisgana (a western buttress of the Presanella), into Val Camonica at Ponte di Legno.

[The *ascent of the Adamello* was first accomplished by J. Payer, Austrian lieut., in 1864, and in the following year Mr. Tuckett and party, after sleeping at the Bedole Malga, at head of Val di Genova, climbed the surrounding cliffs on the S.W., crossed to the l. bank of the Bedole glacier, and ascended this to foot of the final peak, the summit of which was reached by the E.N.E. arête in 20 min. more. *View* of enormous extent and great interest, from the Grivola on one side to the Gross Glockner on the other. *Descent* was made by the Val di Miller and Val di Malga to Edolo in Val Camonica. 6¼ hrs. up, and 6 hrs. down.]

[The *ascent of the Presanella*, the most northern member of the Adamello group, and the principal feature of the Tonale Pass, was made by Mr. Freshfield in 1863, from the Tonale side, in 7½ hrs.; he descended by the Val Genova to Pinzolo in 6 hrs.: the track up by the waterfall of Nardis, or the head of Val Nambrone, would probably offer routes as feasible.]

(*b*) The *Lake of San Giulimo* (a mountain tarn), 4 hrs. from Pinzolo, is reached by a glen half way between the waterfalls of Nardis and Laris, on the S. side of Val di Genova. Return may be made in 3 hrs. by a steep and direct descent to Pinzolo.

(*c*) *Madonna di Campiglio*, already noticed, affords a charming day's excursion; with it might be combined an ascent of Mte. Spinale E., or, to the W., that of *Mte. Ritorto*.

(*d*) The *Val di Agnola* E., opening 1½ hr. above Pinzolo, in the Val Nambino, offers a picturesque approach to the grand dolomite precipices of the Brenta Alta, and the return to Pinzolo may be effected by a glen called Brenta dell' Orso, descending into Val Rendena a little below Pinzolo.

(*e*) The *Bocca di Brenta*, is, however, the most remarkable object in the neighbourhood. It is a great gateway between two spires of dolomite, a range of which, fantastically varied, extends from the Cima Tosa, the chief dolomite mass on the N., to the Cima di Nodis, or *Brenta Alta*, 10,450 ft. on the S., the highest of the group. The way to it is by the village of *San Antonio*, and hence down to a saw-mill on the Nambino stream, at the entrance of the *Val di Brenta*, 1½ hr. from Pinzolo. Ascending this valley, and passing a *malga*, a range of cliffs is reached, by a scrambling path to right, and the Bocca is seen in front, with the Cima di Nodis rising in a vast tower "like the Matterhorn" on the right. From its recesses to the S. "rolls out a long glacier ribbon," which leads to the *Bocca dei Camozzi*. The Pinzolo guides have more than once misled travellers by taking them to this, which is no pass, and ends only among impossible precipices. To reach the true Bocca, after passing a *malga*, or herd-hut, there is a long ascent among creeping pine and rocks to the foot of a long slope of snow, up which is a tedious climb, to the sin-

gular gap, 15 ft. wide at bottom, which forms the *Bocca*.

[Through the Bocca di Brenta lies the way to *Lago Molveno*. The road descends in about 1 hr. to the Malga dei Vitelli (the highest herd-hut on that side), and in 1½ hr. more, down a rough cattle-track to l., into the head of *Val delle Seghe*, full of rich beech forest, and surrounded by magnificent *dolomite precipices:* afterwards a fair path leads (in 2 hrs.) to *Molveno*, and its small but beautiful lake. (Rough *Inn*, with decent beds, Giacomo's.) An interesting path leads in 5 hrs., by Mulina and Villa, to *Baths of Comano*, on the carriage-road to Trent or Riva; or, turning N., the traveller can reach the Val di Non in 4 hrs. by Andolo and the Val Sporeggio. See Rtes. 219 and 220. *Ascent of the Brenta Alta* was first made by Messrs. Ball and Forster from Molveno, in 1865.]

[The *Val Dalcon* is reached by a pleasant path climbing the hill above Giustino, a little below Pinzolo E., 2 hrs. to summit, and 2 hrs. descent through the woody solitary valley to its exit in the striking gorge of the Sarca. A romantic path here conducts to *Stenico:* see below.]

Below *Pinzolo* the carriage-road crosses a

2 m. *Bridge*, and passes numerous villages to

1 m. *Strembo* (whence a possible path to the Lago di S. Giuliano). At *Pieve di Rendena* is the principal ch. of the valley; and ¼ m. beyond, an ancient ch., with curious frescoes on S. side, marks the site of the martyrdom of St. Vigilius, Bishop of Trent, A.D. 405, and first Christian missionary to these parts.

2 m. *Pelugo* is at opening of *Val Borzago*, W., penetrating to the glaciers of the *Carè Alto*, 11,352 ft., the most southern snow-peak of the Adamello block (first ascended in 1865 by Messrs. Taylor and Montgomery from this direction).

[S. G.]

1 m. *Vigo:* a fair-looking *Inn*.

1½ m. *Villa*. [*Val Valentino* opens W., leads to S. of Carè Alto, and offers a path to the *Val di Fum*. See below.]

2½ m. *Tione* (*Inns:* Cavallo Bianco, new house, good rooms; Corona, fair and reasonable). Omnibus daily at 4 aft. to Pinzolo. Picturesque scenery. This is the chief place of Val Rendena, and also of the district called *Giudicaria*, which extends N. up to Pinzolo; S. to Condino, on the Chiese; E. to Stenico, on the Sarca. Its name is derived from the ancient possession of certain rights, and a separate administration. At Tione the Sarca makes an abrupt turn N.E., rushing through *two grand defiles* before falling into the broad valley by which it descends to the Lago di Garda.

●

[A good road follows the Sarca. It is a specimen of admirable engineering, and offers very striking scenery. Omnibus daily to Le Sarche, 18 m., where it meets others to Trent and Riva. The Castle of *Stenico* is seen high up on the N. side, with a picturesque torrent rushing down the mountain. (*Inn:* near the castle at this romantic village, fair. It is reached by a steep climb, and also by the path from Val Dalcon; see above. *Obs.* Roman and mediæval remains.) Road recrosses the Sarca, enters opener country [a country-road here leads southward by way of Campo (fair *Inn*) and Ballino to *Riva*, a very charming walk of about 10 m.], and passes the *Baths of Comano*, much frequented in summer, but dear to casual travellers). 3 m. farther the Sarca cuts its way through a deep and savage gorge, and the road skilfully descends to *Le Sarche*, and joins the post-road from Trent to Riva, 15 m. from latter place. Rte. 219.

3½ m. At *Bondo* the Val Bregazzo (whence the Arno flows) opens W., and the Val Gavardina E.

[A pleasant path up the Val Gavardina leads to the beautiful Lake of Ledro.]

2 m. *Roncone* is on the watershed between the Sarca and Chiese.

4 m. At *Pieve di Buono* the *Val Daone* opens rt.

[The *Val Daone*, traversed by a cart-road on N. side for 3 hrs., contains magnificent scenery, being a succession of gorges with rocky porphyritic walls. It leads to E. side of Mte. Castello, the most southern member of the Adamello group. *Daone* is the only village. Here the valley approaches Mte. Castello W., enters the granite region, becomes extremely wild, and then turns to the N. as *Val di Fum*. (Near its entrance, high on the l., is *Lago di Caf*, known also as *L. di Campo;* a path from this leads over the *pass of Mte. Campo*, and by another lake, L. d' Arno, into the upper part of Val Saviore, and so into Val Camonica, Rte. 231.) The Val di Fum, passing at the back of the Care Alto E., penetrates nearly to the Adamello. There are some *herd-huts* in the valley 4 hrs. from Boazze, and a path over into Val Valentino and Val Rendena. A snow pass also has been made from its head into Val Genova.]

Descending the Chiese, the scenery is delightful to

4 m. *Condino.* (*Inns*, several: Albergo della Torre, very fair.) Chief place of the Val Bona, or upper Chiesa. (*Giudicaria* ends here.) Road keeps the rt. bank, and passes a

3½ m. *Bridge* leading to *Storo.*

2½ m. *Lodrone. Frontier* between Austria and Italy (Douane here). [The valley of the Calfaro (belonging to Italy) is full of enchanting scenery. Good road. At *Bagalino* is a country *Inn;* thence the valley turns directly N. towards the last summits of the granite range, and from its head the *pass* of *Croce Domini* leads into the Val Camonica, S. of Breno.]

After passing the Swiss-looking *Lake of Idro*, 7 m. long, the traveller reaches

13 m. *Vestone* (*Inn:* Tre Spade).

21 m. *Brescia* (*Inns:* Albergo d'Italia; Regina d'Inghilterra). (See *Handbook N. Italy.*)

ROUTE 221.

TRENT TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, BY THE FLEIMSER OR FASSA THAL, THE FEDAIA PASS, CAPRILE, AND PASS OF GUSELLA.

21 Aust. miles = 99½ English m.

Rail to Neumarkt; carriage-road to Cavalese in the Fleimser Thal, and as far as Campedello in Val Fassa. Bridle-tracks and mountain-paths for the rest. A daily Stellwagen from Neumarkt to Predazzo, beyond Cavalese. 3 or 4 days will suffice for a pedestrian to reach Cortina, which is on a good post-road descending to Venice.

This route lies through some of the most interesting *dolomite scenery*, conducting the traveller round the N. base of the Marmolata, through the grand gorge of Sottoguda, to the foot of the majestic Mte. Civita (where lies the charming lake of Alleghe), and over the Gusella pass, full of striking views to Cortina, thus crossing the chief dolomite district.

The traveller from the N. had better

make Botzen his starting-place, whence by the porphyry gorges (*see* Rte. 217) a carriage-road extends to Wälschenhofen, 10 m., and then 4 hrs. over the interesting Caressa pass will bring him to Vigo in the Fassa Thal. For any one not interested in the geology of the Fleimser Thal or the mineralogical treasures of Predazzo, this would be a better route than from Trent or by Neumarkt, as it is shorter and more varied in scenery.

The Fassa or Evas Thal, the Fleimser or Fiemme Thal, and Val Cembra or Zimmersthal, are parts of one long continuous valley, some 60 m. in length, through which the Avisio flows, entering the valley of the Adige at Lavis. The above names apply respectively to the upper, the middle, and the lower portions.

From *Trent* it is better to take the rail to Neumarkt, as the road is dusty, and straight to

6 m. *Lavis* (no good *Inn*). Here the Avisio issues from *Val Cembra*.

[This valley, a mere ravine, is tedious to ascend, from the prodigious number of lateral clefts that break into it from the porphyry slopes on either hand, and which so lengthen the way that a distance of some 25 m. to Cavalese is increased to nearly 40 m. Nevertheless, the lower part is fertile and well wooded, and there are many highly picturesque and primitive villages throughout the entire length.

Cembra, to which there is a good road, is 3 hrs. walk from Lavis. *Inn:* Lanziger's. The road ends at Favra, the next village, whence a horse-track leads to

Capriana in 4½ hrs., and from Capriano to *Cavalese* is 2¾ hrs.]

15 m. *Neumarkt* Stat. affords the readiest access to the Fleimser Thal by a good road, and daily Stellwagen. It passes

3 m. *Montan* (*Inn*, Löwe), where, at foot of the wooded dolomite hill, the Cistonberg, stands *Schloss Enns*. (*Enna* was the Latin name for Neumarkt.)

At *Kalditsch*, or *Delladizza*, is a fair *Inn*, usual dining-place.

[Here a new road comes in, carried in zigzags from *Auer* in the Adige valley (a stat. on the rly.). This, therefore, is the nearest way from Botzen to Cavalese.]

7 m. *St. Lugano* (3587 ft.) is *summit of the pass;* thence the road descends to

6 m. *Cavalese* (*Inn*, l'Uva, dear), 1440 Inhab., chief place of the Fleimserthal, which extends about 9 m. below (to Val Floriana), and about 12 m. above; the ancient *Gothic ch.* on a height is worth visiting. It has some good pictures by Unterberger. *Palace* of the Bps. of Trent is now a prison. The Cima Lagorei (8574 ft.) to the S.E. is the highest porphyry peak in the Alps.

4 m. *Tesero. Panchia.*

2 m. *Ziano.*

3 m. *Predazzo* (*Inns*: Alla Nuve d'Oro, Jacomelie's, very comfortable; Rosa). This spot, the centre of ancient volcanic action, is famous for its mineralogical treasures (specimens at the inn). Varieties of melaphyr, porphyry, syenite, and granite may be noticed in every wall. In the visitors' book at Jacomelie's the names of some of the most eminent European geologists and mineralogists appear.

[*Val Travignalo* opens E., entirely porphyritic, very sparsely inhabited; it ends in a woody basin, where is *Paneveggio*, 4 hrs., a single farmhouse and *Inn* (tolerable beds); thence over an easy pass, by the side of magnificent dolomites to the E., is a path into Val Castrozza (hospice of *San Martino* at its head) to *Primiero*, 6 hrs. from Paneveggio (*see* Rte. 222 A).]

Above Predazzo the valley narrows into a gorge cut by the stream through the rim of the Predazzo crater.

Forno, poor village, is in the midst.

The first village of the upper valley, *Val Fassa*, is

7 m. *Moena* (*Inn*, bad). The traveller is now in the district of the dolomites; but their peaks are scarcely yet visible, although he has already passed under the Weiss Horn and Latemar Spitzen to the l., and the Sasso di Loch is now in front on the rt.

Joh. B. Zachia sells minerals.

[W. a path ascends to the *Caressa Pass*, lying between the two great dolomite masses, the Latemar Spitzen S., and the Rosengarten Gebirge N., and leads to *Wälschenhofen*, 4 hrs., whence there is a road to Botzen, 13 m.

E. a little beyond Moena is the *Pellegrino Thal*, with a bridle-track. At the head of it is a small *Inn*, 9 m., and pilgrimage chapel, and a pass over to *Falcade*, in a populous valley, descending to *Cencenighe* (3 small *Inns*), in the valley of the Cordevole; a road thence to Agordo and Belluno. From Pellegrino there is also a pass over a col, close by the *Sasso Val Fredda* (9000 ft.), to the S. side of the Marmolata, by which, through the *gorge of Sottoguda*, Caprile can be reached in 9 hrs. from Moena.]

Road crosses the Avisio, and presently

5 m. *Vigo* (*Inn*, Rizzi's, very comfortable) is seen on hillside to l.: may be reached by a path across the fields; carriages make circuit, and a steep climb. This chief village of the Fassa Thal is spread over green slopes. Ch. of St. Johann below, small Ch. of Sta. Juliana above.

Excursions.

(*a*) By Ch. of Sta. Juliana lies the path slanting up to the rt., and keeping along a ridge in same direction till it ends in wooded crags, 2 hrs., from which is a very impressive view of the amphitheatre of the *Rosengarten*, or, better still, ascending higher to the level summit of the Sasso dei Mugoni Alp above on the l.

(*b*) The *Sasso di Damm* (9000 ft.), on E. side of the valley. Ascent is through Pozza, over a shoulder, into a basin: work round to its eastern rim, and follow the grassy but narrow edge upward till it ends in a point, 4 hrs., whence is a *fine view* of the Marmolata E., Sella Spitze and Lang Kofel N., and the whole range of the Rosengarten W.

In Pozza the priest sells minerals.

(*c*) A third excursion, interesting to the geologist, may be taken up the Monzoni valley, to the summit of the ridge above the *Monzoni Alp*, where a mass of syenite, with hypersthene veins, interrupts the dolomite wall uniting the Sasso di Loch with the Marmolata; many rare minerals and interesting plants are found here.

By one or other of these excursions only can any adequate impression be obtained of the dolomites of the Fassa Thal.

The bosses of the Sella Spitze are seen at the head of the valley on the way to

3½ m. *Mazin*. Situated where a brook from the Anlermoja See (a tarn lying among the precipices of the Rosengarten) falls into the Avisio.

3¼ m. *Campedello* (*Inns*: Bernhard's, 2 bedrooms, one of them decent, scanty provisions; Valentini). Above this village N. are a series of extraordinary dolomite crags, forming part of the Lang Kofel. *Bernhard* (not the inn-keeper) is a good ordinary guide, and has minerals for sale.

[The *Duron Thal*, opening W. from Campedello, offers a fine view of the Marmolata, and leads (the path following the stream) to a *col*, 3 hrs., between the Ross Zähne l. and Platt Kogel. The precipices of the Falban Kogel l. the upper part of the valley on the From the col path turns N., and reaches in 30 min. *châlets*, which supply milk and cheese: thence, bearing W., the undulating Seisser Alp, with views of the Langkofel and Schl... the path crosses to a gap in its west edge, and descends to *Castelrut*...

hrs., by a paved track, from which also *Ratzes Baths* l., at foot of the Schlern, can be reached. From Castelruth (2 good *Inns*) see Rte. 227 for paths to Botzen or Brixen.]

The head of the valley now bends round rapidly towards S.E.

2 m. *Canazei.* [Near this a path strikes N. by a steep ascent, and leads between Lang Kofel and Sella Spitze over the *Evas Joch* to *Plan* (small *Inn*, 3 hrs.), at head of Grödlen Thal; from this point, over the *Grödner Jöchl* E., is path to *Corfara*, fair *Inn*, at head of Gader Thal: *see* Rte. 227.]

Alba, a small vill., is placed where the valley forks. [Branch to the rt. ascends the Contrinthal to the Sasso Vernale, standing S.W. of the Marmolata, and a path between the two leads over the *Contrinjoch* (9051 ft.) to Val Ombretta (*see* below.)] Our path, hitherto level, takes the l. branch by

1½ m. *Penia*, and, turning E., presently climbs a steep ascent on l. hand of gorge to the

Fedaia Pass (Germ. *Fedden*), disclosing grand views of the 3 glaciers on the N. side of the Marmolata, and its precipices of bare rock. The

4 m. *Fedaia See*, a small tarn, occupies a verdant basin, rich with alpine flowers. On l. rises the *Padon Spitze*, (8878 ft.), worth climbing for the full view of the Marmolata opposite.

[*Ascent of the Marmolata.* This mountain (11,465 ft.), the highest and most central of the dolomite region, rises on this N. side in a succession of snow-slopes and glaciers, divided by bosses of smooth rock, to a long ridge, falling in one vast wall of precipice to the S., but rising in 2 principal summits, the Marmolata proper to W., and Marmolata di Rocca to E. It is therefore only accessible from the N., and the route for those coming from the Fassa Thal is by the Fedaia See. The best quarters to start from, however, are at Caprile further on. (There is no good guide, but Pellegrini of Rocca is sufficient for all but the final peak.) From Caprile the *Punta Serranta*, the most eastern of the spurs of the Marmolata, may be climbed without going round by the Fedaia See. The huts of the *Lobia Alp*, 3½ hrs. from Caprile, and on the E. side of the Fedaia Pass, have afforded sleeping-quarters. ½ hr. further ascent of glacier begins, much crevassed; it leads to a rocky wall, which surmounted, the final ridge is attained; but all expeditions failed in reaching the western end (the true summit crowned with snow) till that of Herr Grohmann in 1864. He was followed by Mr. Tuckett in 1865. The latter left Caprile at 2·30 A.M., reached Fedaia Col in 3 hrs. the foot of the middle glacier in ¾ hr.; ascended it in a S.W. direction, kept well to rt. above, gained a snowy hollow running up to the ridge between the Marmolata di Rocca and the Marmolata proper, and reached by it the E. foot of the latter, which was then ascended without difficulty, 3½ hrs. from foot of the glacier. *View* very grand; no difficulty in the ascent.]

½ m. *Summit* of the Pass (6883 ft.) is reached very soon after passing the Fedaia See. *View* displays a fine array of jagged mountain forms. A conspicuous one to S.E. is Monte Civita, the most picturesque, in form and situation, of the dolomite mountains. A steep path descends into a valley —the head of the *Pettorinathal*—turning S. and close under the grand precipices of the Punta Serranta, the eastern end of the Marmolata.

[At the S.E. corner a valley opens W., and a path leads to the *Pellegrino Thal* over the Col of the Sasso Val Fredda.

A short way up this path a track turns off rt. towards the S. face of the Marmolata, leading into *Val Ombretta*, a desolate spot directly under the great S. precipices of the Marmolata, grandly seen on the ascent. From the Val Ombretta is a track over the *Contrin-*

joch (9051 ft.) into the Contrinthal, and so by Alba into the Fassathal.]

Arrived at the S.E. corner of the mountain, the path suddenly turns to l., following rt. bank of the stream, which presently rushes into the grand

5 m. *Gorge of Sottoguda*, a narrow cleft nearly a mile long, between walls of rock 1000 ft. high, the path carried from side to side on 12 log bridges. It issues near

1 m. *Sottoguda village*, whence, looking back, the entrance would not be suspected.

The shortest path is now along a meadow on l. bank of stream to

3 m. *Rocca*, a vill. on the edge of an abrupt descent. Take the opening from the Plaza on l., and descend by a rough track and zigzags through fields to valley bottom.

[High on l. is seen a picturesque rock, with a few cottages, the vill. of *Lastei*. It is reached from here by a path through the woods, leading to a lofty terrace-path suspended over the Cordevole and offering *splendid views*. The rock itself is part of a singular circle of dolomite crags.]

Below Rocca the valley almost immediately falls into that of the Cordevole, running N. and S., issuing from a ravine N., and opening up a magnificent view of *Monte Civita*, a vast array of pinnacles, S. The village in view is

1½ m. *Caprile* (*Inn*, Pezze's, further end of street, clean and honest, 3 good bed-rooms; another near ch.). This village, dreary in itself, is within easy reach of noble scenery. A small column at S. end of the street still bears the Lion of St. Mark, a relic of Venetian supremacy.

Excursions.

(*a*) *Lago Alleghe*, 2 m. below, must on no account be missed. Monte Civita (10,438 ft.) rises superbly at S. end. Cross to W. side for best view.

(*b*) *The Col Dai*, reached by a climb of 3 hrs. above the vill. of Alleghe, and in front of the grand precipices of the Civita. From the Col is a very striking view of the vast tower-like *Sasso di Pelmo* and the numerous peaks of Cadore and the Val di Zoldo, all dolomite. Ascend to the rt. by some herd-huts, and the view is greatly improved; and if time allow, work round through a gap to front of the Civita again, and visit *Lago Col Dai*, a tarn in the midst of the Civita precipices, whence view of Marmolata opposite and of Lago Alleghe far below. *See* Rte. 222 A.

(*c*) *Lastei*, mentioned above, is also well worth visiting, 2 hrs. from Caprile.

[A road is making from Caprile through Alleghe to *Cencenighe*, 8 m., down the Cordevole valley, whence there is a fair road to *Agordo* 7 m., and Belluno 20 m.: fine scenery. *See* Rte. 222 A.]

To *Cortina* take a path by the ch., ascending a short distance, and striking back to the rt. by a terrace-path to

3 m. *Sta. Lucia* (1 hr.), vill. on a promontory, ch. at corner, commanding a fine view of Val Fiorentina and the Sasso di Pelmo at its head. Titian was snowed up here for a fortnight, and afterwards executed a fresco on the ch. wall, since rudely repainted.

[From Sta. Lucia a good bridle-road, interesting for the near view it affords of the Pelmo, leads up Val Fiorentina, through Selva (guide for Pelmo here, 1 hr. (*Inn*), and Pescul, ½ hr. (*Inn*), and over a pass, *Forcella Forada*, 2 hrs., on N. side of Pelmo, to Borca, 2½ hrs. (tolerable *Inn*), on Ampezzo road. *Or*, from Pescul the *Forcella di Ponie* may be taken, reported finer than the Forada, and allowing an ascent of *Monte Rochetta*, whence a fine *panorama*.]

Our track skirts the base of a hill, and leads up a hollow to the N., at the

head of which is the block of dolomite called Monte Gusella.

5 m. *Summit of the Gusella Pass* is reached (Cima di Fermin on rt.). The Marmolata is finely seen behind, W.; and a very remarkable view is disclosed in front, down a lateral valley of the Ampezzo, lined by fantastic dolomites; and over several more distant dolomite ranges, amongst which the Tofana l., Croda Malcora or Sorapiss opposite, and the great Antelao rt., are the most conspicuous.

The *Descent* is by cattle-tracks over pasture, past

Milk Sheds l., and then through dark pine woods to a shoulder in the *Val Costeana* commanding the Ampezzo valley below. Bear to l. for vill. of *Lacedell*, and beneath lies

8 m. *Cortina* (*Inns:* Aquila Nera; Stella d'Oro). *See* Rte. 228.

ROUTE 222.

TRENT TO VENICE, BY VAL SUGANA.

112 Eng. m.

Good post-road to Treviso, thence rail to Venice; malleposte three times a week between Trent and Treviso in 12 hrs., and public vehicles daily between the principal towns. 10 hrs. posting from Trent to Bassano; a good walker would require 2 days.

The scenery on this route is far superior to any on that by Verona. The *Val Sugana* is highly picturesque, the *gorge of the Cismone* very striking, and the spurs of the hills beyond Bassano offer charming views over the great Venetian plain. As a route to Venice it is 30 m. nearer than by Verona, but the uninterrupted rly. communication gives the latter the advantage in time.

The new improved road directly on leaving Trent enters the Gorge of the Tersina, and, avoiding the steep gradients of the old, is carried by an easy gradual ascent to

7 Pergine (Germ. Persen)—(Post, al Caval Bianco),—a pretty town, with a *Castle* of the Bishops of Trent on a height, and is in the midst of charming scenery, near the water-shed between the Adige and the Brenta, at an elevation of 1550 ft. above the sea. Beyond it the river Brenta takes its rise in the two small picturesque lakes of Caldonazzo and Levico, on the rt. of the road. The upper part of the valley through which it flows, and our road descends, is called Val Sugana, and it presents features of extreme interest. The post-road between Pergine and Levico, being carried through a defile flanked by heights which conceal all view, will convey but a very limited notion of the beauties which surround the cradle of the Brenta. [Those who are not pressed for time may make a circuit by a road which runs by Sta. Caterina, along the W. margin of the Lake of Caldonazzo, through the extensive chestnut-woods of Castegne, which overshadow it, and through Calceranica, to the village of Caldonazzo at the lower end of the lake. Hence the road continues across the valley into the post-road at Levico.]

Levico, a village of about 3670 Inhab., with mineral springs, whose medical properties are recommended for rheumatism, liver complaints, and consumptive disorders; the bathing establishments and lodging-houses are, however, uninviting and scantily furnished, and the country in the immediate vicinity is bleak and treeless.

Masi is a pleasantly-situated village, and the fine dolomite peaks of the Cima Dodici (7660 ft.) begin to show themselves to the S.

16 *Borgo di Val Sugana* (Germ. Borchen)—(*Inns:* Aquila; Croce Bianca), the principal place in the valley, at an elevation of 1475 ft. above the sea, has 3000 Inhab., most of whom are occupied and enriched by the culture of silk. It occupies the site of *Burgum Ausugii*, a military station on the great road made by the Romans to connect the shores of the Adriatic with the colony of Tridentum. Among the castles with which this part of the valley abounds, that of Borgo, which belonged to the Counts of Telvana, is the most conspicuous.

Grigno is on the boundary of Tyrol, and in the province of Venice. Near this the vale of Tesino opens out from the N. It is inhabited by a race who follow the profession of pedlers and printsellers, and wander all over the world with rude pictures of saints, &c., for sale. This trade began in the middle of the 17th centy.; and though it has now much fallen off, the inhabitants of this obscure valley still maintain agents in some of the principal cities of Europe and America. The family of Artaria come from hence. The children of the valley never fail to return with the earnings of years of toil, to spend them and end their days by the banks of the Tesino. The Brenta, which has hitherto flowed E., now turns S. In ascending the valley, this stage is charged 2 posts instead of 1¾.

17 Primolano.—Napoleon here surprised and defeated the Austrian vanguard in the memorable campaign of 1796. Primolano, as well as Borgo and Levico, were also the scenes of engagements between General Medici's division of the regular Italian army and the Austrians in July, 1866. There is an excellent carriage-road from this to Feltre, of about 12 m., on which there is a daily diligence. Excursion to Primiero and Agordo in Rte. 222A.

[From Primolano, or Borgo, or, better still, from Pedescala or Valstagna, an excursion may be made S. of our road to the *Sette Communi*, or 7 German parishes, or communities, in a mountainous district S. of the Alps, with 40,000 Inhab., surrounded by an Italian population, and yet keeping themselves distinct in manners, language, and dress.

They were supposed by some writers to be the descendants of the Cimbri, defeated by Marius near Verona; while they were regarded by others as a remnant of the Alemanni, whom Clovis vanquished at Zülpich, near Cologne, A.D. 496, and who, it is said, obtained an asylum in Italy from Theodoric. At the present day this language is no longer an enigma. The inhabitants of these communities are Germans, speaking an old Alemannic-Swabian dialect, which has, of course, a resemblance to that of the Nibelungenlied. The Alemannic-Swabian tribe occupied, in the middle ages, part of Western Tyrol, and the Vorarlberg. The Swabian colonists of the county of Tolna in Hungary, and the *Gottscheer* of Carinthia, also belong to this ancient Germanic tribe, and have preserved, like the inhabitants of the *Sette Communi*, its peculiar dialect, or, strictly speaking, the dialect that prevailed at the period when they respectively separated from the main body of the tribe. The inhabitants of these communities may perhaps be the descendants of Alemannic-Swabian colonists, who settled here in the 11th or 12th centy., but it is far more probable that they are merely a remnant of their tribe, isolated by the encroachment of the Italian population and language, which, it is well known, has been, and still is, gradually gaining ground on the German language in Cisalpine Tyrol, and will probably, at no distant period, entirely supersede it. The *Sette Communi* themselves are becoming more and more Italianized, especially since they have discontinued to receive their clergymen from Swabia. The people carry down a large quanity of timber in the rainy season by the Valstagna, to be floated down on the Brenta to Bassano. The chief town is *Asiago*, containing a Pop. of 4600, where the traveller will find a tolerable *Inn*, which he can make his head-quarters.]

Between Primolano and Cismone the

Brenta traverses the magnificent defile of *Covelo* (Kofel), and the road is carried through it at a considerable height above the river, with precipices above and below it. Where the rocks are highest and wildest a singular fortress-cave once existed in the face of the cliff, 100 ft. above the road. It was capable of containing a garrison of 500 men, and its guns completely commanded the passage. Maximilian took it from the Venetians in 1509, and it was thenceforth held by Austria, though within the territory of Venice. It completely commanded the passage of the valley: it had no visible approach from above or below, and was supplied with water from a spring within the cave. Its powder magazine was cut out of the rock.

"For 2 or 3 leagues the scenery continued much in the same style; cliffs nearly perpendicular on both sides, and the Brenta below. Beyond, the rocks began to be mantled with evergreens and gardens. Here and there a cottage, shaded with mulberries, made its appearance; and we often discovered on the banks of the river ranges of white buildings, with courts and awnings, beneath which numbers of women and children were employed in manufacturing silk. As we advanced the stream gradually widened and the rocks receded, woods were more frequent, and cottages thicker strewn. About 5 in the evening we left the country of crags and precipices, of mists and cataracts, and were entering the fertile territory of the Bassanese."—*Beckford.*

At Cismone, where the torrent Cismone enters the Brenta, Napoleon halted the night before he routed the Austrians at Bassano, 1796, and was glad to content himself with half a private soldier's ration of bread for supper.

A few miles lower down is the pretty town of Valstagna, on the W. bank of the Brenta, famous for its manufacture of broad-brimmed hats. It is placed at the opening of a deep ravine which penetrates into the Sette Communi, and offers the easiest access from the valley of the Brenta, by which the principal traffic is carried on with Bassano. By the stone bridge over the Brenta at Valstagna, the traveller, with a very slight détour, may visit the hamlet of Oliéro, with a large paper manufactory; no traveller should pass this picturesque spot without seeing the magnificent natural cavern in the dolomitic limestone, which here forms a vertical wall towards the valley of the Brenta, and from which issues a considerable stream or river of most limpid water, evidently one of the principal subterranean drains of the superjacent table-land of the Sette Communi. By devoting an hour to the excursion travellers may easily explore it by torchlight. The stalactites are fine, and the whole view very striking. There is a road to Bassano by the rt. bank of the Brenta.

The narrow defile of the Brenta ceases at Campese, before reaching Bassano, where the river enters the great plain of the Vicentino.

19 *Bassano* (*Inns:* Sant' Antonio, clean, and civil people; Il Mondo), a picturesque town, whose old walls are draped with ivy, of 15,000 Inhab., prettily situated on the Brenta, here crossed by a massive-roofed wooden bridge which replaces one blown up by the French. Palladio had previously constructed a bridge here, swept away by an inundation of the Brenta in 1748. The painter *Giacomo da Ponte* was born here, and named Bassano, after his native place.

The *Museum*, in Piazza San Francesco, contains a valuable library of 60,000 vols.; a collection of autographs, 15th to 19th centy.; a *Picture Gallery*, in which are many works of Giacomo da Ponté, of Guariento, Dazio da Trevigi, P. Veronese, Bonifazio, &c. Casts from the works of Canova, and a collection of his Drawings and MSS., were the gift of his brother. *Coins*, Roman, Consular, and Imperial; Venetian of the middle ages. *Prints*, 12,000, including playing cards by Mantegna and Schongauer; many rare engravings of Ugo da Carpi. Ant. da Trento, G. and Nicolo Vicentini, &c.

Geological specimens and minerals, the gift of Cav. Parolini to his native city, partly formed by the eminent geologist G. B. Brocchi, a native of Bassano.

The *Castle*, in the centre of the town, built by Eccelino the Tyrant, who was born at the neighbouring village of Romano, is now occupied by the archbishop. It is partly in ruins, but is imposing from its situation and group of many towers: the archbishop's dwelling is worth a visit. The view from the castle is fine. The *Palace of the Podestà* contains frescoes and statues.

The *Villa Rezzonico*, near the town, is celebrated for its exquisite views, extending as far as the Euganean hills, and over those of the Sette Communi, Asolo, &c. It contains, besides other works of art, the Death of Socrates, an oil painting by *Canova*.

The grounds of the Villa Parolini, outside the walls, are very beautifully laid out, and contain a fine Pinetum and a botanical garden, which is maintained by its owner in correspondence with the chief gardens of Europe by a printed catalogue of seeds.

A pleasant walk (2½ miles) can be made to the beautiful mineral well of Santo Georgio.

In 1796 Napoleon, in this neighbourhood, surprised and annihilated the Austrian army under Wurmser, 4 days after the battle of Roveredo; having made a forced march hither from Trent, 60 m., in the short space of 2 days. He afterwards bestowed the title of Duke of Bassano on his minister Maret.

[*Possagno*, the birthplace of Canova, is only a 2 hours' drive from Bassano: the road thither is good, and runs through a lovely country, passing by Romano, the birthplace of the noted tyrant of Padua, Eccelino, and Crespano; this district suffered much from the earthquake in 1846, the central or most violent action of which was about Romano. The distance is about 10 m., a walk of rather more than 3 hrs. The road runs along the last declivities of the Vicentine Alps, and over the tertiary hills, which extend from their base to the great plain between the Brenta and the Piave. The village of Possagno, the name of which would probably have never been heard of beyond its own province but for the great sculptor, whose father was an obscure architect and builder of the place, is prettily situated at the base of one of the most southern prolongations of the Alps, in a small valley separating it from the tertiary group of the Asolan Hills. With the laudable intention of conferring a permanent benefit on the place of his birth, and of leaving a monument of his truly Christian piety, Canova began during his lifetime a magnificent *Church*, in the form of an antique temple, combining a Doric peristyle of the Parthenon at Athens with the cupola of the Pantheon of Rome. The general plan was by Canova himself, but the carrying out of the work was intrusted to an architect of the neighbouring town of Crespano, Giovanni Zardo, by whom it was completed after the sculptor's death. The ch. is dedicated to the Creator and the Holy Trinity, bearing on the pediment the inscription, "*Deo Opt. Max. Uno ac Trino.*" It contains an altarpiece painted by himself, but possessing little merit, a bronze bas-relief of a Pietà, or entombment of our Saviour, a very fine work, and the last which he modelled; and the tomb of Canova, whose body was removed here from Venice, where he died on the 13th Oct. 1822, and which is deposited in a marble urn made by himself for the tomb of the Marchese Berio at Naples, and which had not been claimed by that family. He left by his will money to complete this edifice, and to construct a *magnificent Bridge* of a single arch (110 ft. span) over the stream of the Astego, so as to render Possagno more accessible to travellers. This bridge is crossed about ⅔ of the way from Bassano to Possagno, just beyond the village of *Crespano*. It is principally of brick, the arch being of that material; part of the spandrils, and

the base and coping of the parapet, are of stone. The munificence of Canova, thus left to Possagno, becomes a perpetual legacy and source of profit, from the influx of strangers resorting to the spot, whom he and his works have attracted.

Canova's House, called the *Palazzo*, the most remarkable building in the village, for the church or temple is on the hill above it, is elegantly fitted up, and contains many interesting relics of the great sculptor. A very handsome wing has been added to it since his death, by his amiable brother the Bishop of Mindo, to form a museum, which contains casts of most of his works, some of his unfinished sculpture, and a monument to the memory of the daughter of the Spanish nobleman the Marquez de Santa Cruz, which remained on his hands, being unpaid for. The Museum and the House are liberally shown to strangers.

An interesting excursion may be made from Possagno to *Asolo*, 4 m. distant, a very picturesque mediæval town of 3500 Inhab., at the foot of a hill surmounted by the ruins of a *castle*, from which one of the most extensive panoramas of the great plain of the Brenta and the Piave, with the encircling Alps, and the distant insulated group of the Euganean hills, opens before the traveller. On a fine summer evening the two silver lines of the Piave and the Brenta may be followed from their Alpine valleys to the sea, in the midst of the green alluvial plain, in which Treviso, Vicenza, Padua, are easily recognised. Venice, with its cupolas and steeples, is seen near the extreme E. horizon, which is terminated by the blue line of the Adriatic; whilst behind, to the N., the snow-capped peaks of the Alps rise in majestic grandeur.

The small town of Asolo is surrounded by a wall with mediæval turrets, and several of its houses have painted façades. In the Town-house is preserved one of Canova's earliest works, a bas-relief, presented by him to the municipality in grateful remembrance of their having conferred upon him his first title of nobility, when it had been indignantly refused to him by the authorities of Bassano, on the plea of his being a mere stone-cutter, a *taglia pietra*.

The castle, a quadrangular building, with a high tower, is an interesting monument of the 13th centy. It was the residence of the beautiful Caterina Cornaro, the last queen of Cyprus, after the forced resignation of her kingdom to the Venetians in 1489. Here this lady of elegant taste and refined education closed her days in comparative obscurity, in the enjoyment of an empty title and a splendid income, and surrounded by a small court and several literary characters. Of those, one of the most celebrated was Pietro Bembo, the historian of Venice, afterwards cardinal, whose celebrated philosophical dialogues on the nature of love, the 'Asolani,' have derived their name from this locality.

The geologist will find much to interest him in the country about Bassano, Possagno, and Asolo, which was for the first time illustrated by our distinguished countryman Sir R. Murchison, to whose masterly illustration of the geology of the Alps we must refer our readers for one of the best guides to this remarkable geological district.

Good roads lead from Asolo to Bassano on one side, and to Belluno, Treviso, and Vicenza on the other: the country is richly cultivated; no district in Northern Italy is more delightfully situated than the Asolan hills. "A few miles E. of Asolo, on the road to Corunda, is Mese, once seat of the Venetian Manins, now of Sig. Giacometti, containing several rooms painted in fresco by *Paul Veronese*, who has introduced his own and his wife's portraits."—*A. H. L.*]

Our route lies through Godego and Villarazzo, to

14 *Castelfranco*, an ancient town of 3800 Inhab., in a very flat plain, surrounded by walls and many towers.

It was the birthplace of *Giorgione*, whose house (now that of the Rainate family) still exists, forming part of the N. wall, but it has nothing of former days about it. A Madonna and Child, with S. Liberale in armour (said to be the painter), and St. Francis below, a small picture, an excellent production of his pencil, decorates the principal church. Behind the altar is a fine painting by *Ponchini*, the Descent of Christ into Limbo. In the Sacristy is a fresco of Justice, by *P. Veronese*. The Villa Soranzo, outside the town, is a fine building, by San Micheli.

16 *Treviso* (*Inns:* Albergo Reale; Quattro Corone, good), *Tarvisium*, situated on the Sile, a tributary of the Piave, in a fertile plain, was originally capital of the Trevisan Mark, and is still the chief town of the province, and the residence of a bishop. Pop. 18,600. The old *Cathedral of St. Peter* (*Duomo*), with five cupolas, is a fine building, though unfinished. Here is a chapel, nobly painted by *Pordenone* in fresco, but nearly ruined. The altar-picture, an Annunciation of the Virgin, by *Titian*, is indifferent; there are two *Paris Bordones*, of slight merit, in this church. A picture by Domenici, a Trevisan artist, representing a procession of the authorities of the town, is curious. The *Ch. of San Nicolo*, a fine Gothic edifice of the 14th centy., contains paintings by *G. Bellini* and Paris Bordone, and a famous picture by *Fra Marco Pensabene*, generally, but erroneously, attributed to Sebastian del Piombo. "A very noble performance; the Madonna very grand, and with a dignified expression."

In the Monte di Pietà there is a very fine *Giorgione* — the Entombment of Christ, said by some to be his last work, and even finished by Titian. It is very grand in invention.—*C. L. E.* The Villa Manfrini has extensive gardens.

Railway to Udine and Trieste (Rte. 270). *Diligences* daily for Belluno, the Ampezzo Pass.

Railway to Venice. 4 trains daily, in about an hour.

Preganziol Stat.

Mogliano Stat.

Mestre Stat.—*Inns:* avoid the inns; the Albergo Reale or Campana is the best. Carriages may be left here: the innkeepers charge 1 franc a day for standing-room.

The *Railway* from Mestre is carried on a long bridge across the Lagunes, joining Venice with the mainland.

23 VENICE *Terminus.*—*Inns:* Hôtel de la Ville, on the Grand Canal; Albergo Danieli, Riva de' Schiavoni. (See *Handbook for North Italy*, Rte. 26.)

ROUTE 222A.

PRIMOLANO, IN VAL SUGANA, TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, BY PRIMIERO, AGORDO, AND CAPRILE.

	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Primolano to Fonzaso	9	—
Primiero	17	6
Agordo	18	8
Caprile	15	5
Cortina	16	7
	75	Eng. m.

Carriage-road to Fonzaso; mule-track thence through Primiero to Agordo; a char-road most of the way to Caprile, and foot-path to Cortina; 3 days to walk.

This route leads through secluded, curious, and some very grand scenes. *Primiero* is interesting as a community founded by fugitives from Friuli at the time of Attila's invasion, and for the extraordinary dolomites at the head of the valley. *Agordo* and *Caprile* are in

the midst of very noble scenery. See Rte. 221.

Primolano, at the entrance of the defile of Covelo, is described Rte. 222. (Vehicles obtained at the Post-house.) The road to Feltre strikes off E. by zigzags over a hill, and then descends by a bare valley to the river

5 m. *Cismone*, which, rising beyond Primiero, joins the Brenta below the defile of Covelo.

3 m. *Arten*. The road continues on to Feltre, about 4 m., but at this village a *branch road* turns off l. to

1½ m. *Fonzaso*, a straggling village; mules or donkeys to be hired at a house at further end on rt.-hand side.

Bridle-path at first runs high above the Cismone in a rocky gorge; then (to avoid a dangerous bridge) winds among stony hills to rt., passes a shrine raised in memory of a pestilence, and reaches, on a pleasant upland, the villages of

Sarriva and *Zorzoi*. Path then re-enters the ravine of the Cismone, and passes

A *Ruined Tower*, once a toll-house for Primiero. Presently the

9 m. *Valley Forks*. [The l.-hand branch ascends to Canale St. Bovo (*Inn*), a dependency of Primiero, in a wild valley, partly filled by a lake, *Lago Nuoco*, formed by a rockfall on W. side from the Cima d'Asta (9192 ft.). It is the entrance to the granite district of the Cima d'Asta.]

Take *rt.-hand branch*. In a short distance the *frontier* between Venetia and Tyrol is crossed, and a small

1 m. *Inn* (Osteria) appears in a green solitary spot (good coffee and bread here, and the rare fern *Asplenium Seelosii*, to be gathered among the rocks). Ascending by side of the stream, a *chapel* is seen on a pinnacle in front, marking where the ravine ends, and the valley, becoming wide, rich, and populous, turns N.E.

[Over a low range of hills N.W. is the frequented path to Canale St. Bovo, passing through the village of *Gobbera*. From it is a striking view S. down the two gorges.]

4 m. *Imer* and *Mezzano*, large villages, are passed, and the picturesque dolomites at head of the valley are seen before entering

3 m. *Pieve di Primiero*, or *Fiera* (*Inn*, Aquila Nera, Bonetti's, further end of street to rt.; best of three, and comfortable), 2366 ft., chief place of the valley, and in old times of a small republic founded by fugitives from Attila; became noted in 15th centy. for its silver-mines, worked by German colonists, who built the church, German Gothic of 13th centy., and presented a *monstrance* of solid silver, still preserved in sacristy. Close by is the

Fürst Amt, a tall fortified house, with eyelet-holes for cross-bows, built for defence of officers of the mines.

Ironworks have been established by Ct. Welsperg, who has a house in the town.

Village of *Transacqua* ("across the water"), with *Ormanico*, was a fief of the Venetian Doges, and possesses a curious little church with frescoes (if not destroyed) and picture of St. Marc; head reputed to be by Titian. (?)

Castello della Pietra on a rock in the distance, see below.

[Beyond Primiero the valley of the Cismone turns N. *Siror* was one of the ancient settlements; near it were the principal silver-mines, abandoned from earthquakes. A frequented track ascends the stream to *S Martino* (*Inn*), 2 hrs. To the E. of this hamlet rises the Palle di San Martino (10,968 ft.) with its magnificent dolomite crags, and in 4 hrs. more the track crosses a col (6664 ft.) to *Paneveggio* in Val Travignolo (solitary *Inn* or hospice); thence 4 hrs. to *Predazzo*, in Fassa Thal. See Rte. 221.

From S. Martino, the traveller, turning E., may gain the *ridge* between the Cimon della Pala (10,642 ft.) N. and the Cima della Rosetta S., 3 hrs.; descend by a series of magnificent gorges and basins, through most striking scenery, into the *Val delle Comelle*, and crossing to right bank of the torrent just above a cascade, reach the village of *Gares* in a charming situation, 3 hrs. Thence an easy walk of

2 hrs. N. and then E. by Forno di Canale will bring to *Cencenighe*, on the road to Caprile; but much finer scenery will be visited by crossing the *Gesurette Col* from Garès E. into the Valle di San Lucano (see below), and entering the Caprile road at Taibon.]

Crossing the Cismone, and leaving to l. spot where a village was buried in the great earthquake of 1348, a bridle-road passes through

Tonadigo, and ascends towards the most remarkable object in the valley, the

2½ m. *Ruined Castello della Pietra*, on an isolated rock, now inaccessible; originally built to defend the approach to the valley, afterwards the stronghold of the Welspergs. Behind it to l. is a wonderful array of shattered dolomite peaks, one of which, the Cima Cimedo, is almost unique for the variety of its horns and pinnacles, especially as seen from near Primiero. In the valley at their foot is a hunting lodge of Count Welsperg, ½ hr. behind the castle. [A very fine pass can be made this way into the *Val di San Lucano*, offering a short route to Caprile: see below.] Our path, ascending across the face of the castle precipice, bears to rt., and ascends a long wooded valley pointing E., and leading to a grassy

3 m. *Col*, whence is an abrupt descent among scrub and bushes into

Val di Mis. (*Sagron*, the earliest settlement of the Primiero refugees, is seen below on rt.) The route keeps high up on l. side of the valley, and circles round the hill till it turns N. to

6 m. *Gosaldo*, a village with a new church.

[The Val di Mis turns in an opposite direction. S.E., and descends into the great Belluneso valley — Val di Mel.]

[From Sagron there is a bridle-road to Agordo, possibly more direct, leading past the great copper-works, but far inferior in scenery.]

Alpine uplands succeed Gosaldo, lying at the base of the *Sasso di Campo*, a great dolomite mass to the N. Then a *Descent* through woods to

Frassene, amidst rich and smiling country, with a view forward of the grand circle of dolomites surrounding the small plain.

7 m. *Agordo* (*Inn*, fair, over arches at upper end of the Piazza). *Casa* of the Monzoni family, large proprietors in province of Belluno, on one side of Piazza, and domed church on the other. Town delightfully situated in valley of the *Cordevole*, where it opens into a small plain girdled by mountains. The most remarkable of these are the Palle di San Lucano, 2 lofty towers of dolomite at entrance of valley of that name, N.W. of the town. The *copper-mines* 2 m. S. of Agordo, where the valley again contracts to a defile, are of great note and antiquity, and distinguished by a unique method of smelting. The wooded eminence S. of the town has delightful walks and *views*.

[The road to Belluno, 20 m., passes through the copper-works, and traverses for many miles a defile of great grandeur, issuing into the charming scenery of the Val di Mel, 5 m. from Belluno. See Rte. 233.]

The road up the valley passes large village of

1½ m. *Taibon* l., at entrance of the *Valle di San Lucano*, [named from a small and ancient church of great repute 5 m. up, from which also the dolomite towers—the Palle di San Lucano, mentioned above—receive their designation. This valley displays *extraordinary scenery* at the upper end, where the precipices and turrets of Monte Agnaro (9441 ft.) on the S. surpass those of the Palle on the N., and are almost unequalled in their grandeur. There are also several beautiful *waterfalls* up the rt.-hand branch, leading to an easy pass over the *Forcella Gesurette*, which conducts to *Garès*, a charming village amidst a grand amphitheatre of rocks, whence is a circuitous but easy path by Forno di Canale (*Inn*) to *Cencenighe*. This route would be preferable for a pedestrian to the direct road. Distance about 20 m. instead of 6.

From the l.-hand branch (*Valle d' Angoraz*) of the Val di San Lucano, a pass may be made highly recommended by Mr. Tuckett, as "traversing some of the grandest scenery of the dolomites." The glacier at its head should be ascended to a depression in the ridge between the Cima di Canali W., and the Sasso di Campo E. From this there is an immediate descent into the Val di Canali, which leads direct to the Castello della Pietra, the path working round to l. of it before descending to Primiero.]

Valle di Comparsa opens rt., leading to the back of Monte Civita.

The valley becomes wild and dreary. In front a distant long line of grey wall is none other than the Marmolata, lost before approaching

6 m. *Cencenighe.* 3 small *Inns:* Stella d'Oro, clean, but very small. Village at entrance of *Val Canale* [at head of which is *Falcade* (*Inns*) and a pass into the Pellegrino Thal, communicating with Val Fassa].

[Ascent of *Cima di Pape* (8238 ft.), formed of volcanic ash, S.W. from Cencenighe, 5 hrs. to summit, is much to be recommended for its magnificent dolomite panorama, including especially the E. face of the Primiero dolomites.]

Send forward to order boat for Lago Alleghe.

A road is constructing hence up the valley, which is somewhat barren, to

4 m. *Lago Alleghe*, the beauty and grandeur of which cannot be appreciated till the further end is reached, where the view *backward* of *Monte Civita* (10,438 ft.) is most superb. The lake was formed 11th January, 1772, by a slide from Monte Pizzo W., the remains of which still form a vast dam at the lower end. The walls of 3 villages then submerged may be discerned from W. shore at certain times.

A boat will best display scenery and save the détour of the road by the E. shore through village of Alleghe. Church on a green mound by the lake.

[A path over the *Col Dai*, 3 hrs. above village E., from which the S. side of Sasso di Pelmo is very grandly seen, leads into *Val di Zoldo*. *Dont*, 3 hrs. further, has a fair *Inn* (Cercena's). *Forno*, 1 hr. further (*Inn* tolerable, also a Cercena's); thence a romantic defile 12 m. to Longarone on the Piave and great road. Rte. 228.]

In the defile above the lake to the rt. are curious *stratifications of rock.* The road is savage and desolate to

4 m. *Caprile* (2 *Inns:* Pezze's, at S. end in the street, best; the other near church). *Obs.* on entering village a column, surmounted by Lion of St. Mark, denoting the former Venetian dominion. For the fine scenery in the neighbourhood and the route over the

Gusella Pass, 7 hrs., to

16 m. *Cortina d'Ampezzo*, see Rte. 221.

ROUTE 223.

BRIXEN TO VILLACH, BY THE PUSTERTHAL.

27 Aust. m. = 127¾ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in 26½ hrs. From Niederndorf a branch diligence starts for the Ampezzo, and communicates with one for Belluno. Plenty of Stellwägen between the intermediate towns. Posting is fairly done. Travellers from Innsbruck, if not using the diligence, need not go down as far as Brixen, but should hire at Mittewald for Unter Viutl, the first stat. in the Pusterthal.

The valley of the Rienz or Pusterthal, though not in itself very interesting, contains within its secondary or tributary valleys, entering it from the N. and S., some very fine scenery. The

finest feature is the dolomite mountains rising on the S. side, which are well seen at the entrance of the Ampezzo Pass at Innichen, where they approach close to the road, and at Lienz. The post-road is very good, except from Unter-Vintl to Brunecken; it is the highway into Carinthia, and to Venice by the Pass of Ampezzo (Rte. 228), which affords the most direct communication from Innsbruck or Munich to Venice.

The inhabitants of the lower Pusterthal are of a more serious turn of mind than the Tyrolese in general, and their sombre and ugly costume corresponds with this character. The women wear a misshapen woollen cap, and draw over their legs thick woollen stockings, which leave a bit of the ankle and knee bare: many of them, however, are very pretty.

The traveller entering the Pusterthal from the Brenner crosses the river Eisack a little below Mittewald, by the Ladritscherbrücke, a single arch thrown over a deep abyss. In coming from Brixen the Eisack is crossed lower down near Neustift. The country from Neustift to Niederndorf is far inferior in interest and sublimity to other parts of Tyrol. The Rienz, which collects the waters of the lower Pusterthal, joins the Eisack at Brixen.

At the entrance of the Pusterthal, and at the end of a deep glen, raised considerably above the Rienz, called Mühlbacher-Klause, lies the village of Mühlbach. (*Inn:* Sonne, good and cheap.) A mile beyond it is a ruined fort, through which the road passes under an archway. It was in former times the key of the passage up and down the valley, and in the war of independence was a keenly contested post, being easily converted into a strong military position. The French attempted to blow up the old fort, with only partial success, owing to the strength of its walls.

Unter-Vintl. — *Inn:* Post, civil people; clean, but dear.

The road is carried under the hill which bears the *Convent Sonnenberg*, originally occupied by the Roman station Litamum.

From the village of St. Lorenzen a path strikes S. into the valley of Gader, which is guarded by the Castle of Michaelsburg, and thence to the Grödnerthal, whose very interesting scenery is described in Rte. 227.

23¼ Brunecken (*Inns:* Golden Star, very good; Post, good, moderate, and clean) is the principal place in the valley, though it has only 1800 Inhab.: it is prettily situated at the foot of a castellated eminence, squeezed in as it were between it and the Rienz. The *castle* built by the bishop of Brixen is now a prison. The view from it is fine. It was at Brunecken that Charles V., after his hasty flight from Innsbruck over the Brenner, to avoid falling into the hands of Maurice of Saxony, first ventured to rest.

[N. up the Ahrnthal, or vale of Taufers, runs a footpath leading over the High Alps by the pass of the Krimmler-Tauern into the valley of the Salza, a distance of about 36 m. (Rte. 225.)]

About 8 m. E. from Brunecken the valley of Antholz opens out on the N.; a few miles up it lie the baths of Antholz. The stream which flows down the valley is said to contain fine grayling (asche). Beyond them a path crosses the mountains to St. Jacob's in the vale of Tefereggen, and hence to the foot of the Gross-Glockner. (Rte. 224.) An improved road, keeping pretty nearly an uniform ascent, has been made at vast expense from Brunecken to Welsburg. (*Inn:* Golden Rose, very clean.) The castle of the Counts of Welsberg, built 1140, is seen N. at the entrance to the Gsiesthal, the valley in which Haspinger, the Tyrolese leader, was born.

14¼ Niederndorf (*Inns:* Post, best, clean; Adler), a neat village of 1000 Inhab. Dolomites of Landro in view: the highest is the Bürkenkofl (9514 ft.). The road presently crosses the Rienz. At Toblach the road to Venice by the Pass of Ampezzo (Rte. 228), turning out of our road to the rt., follows the course of that river S. nearly to its source in the Creppa Rozza, one of the pictur-

esque chain of Alps which wall in the Pusterthal on the S. The point of separation of the roads is marked by a colossal cross. The mountain barrier over which this road is carried presents some very picturesque features. It is well worth the traveller's while to turn aside and explore the remarkable scenery of this pass as far as Cortina.

The plain of Toblach (Toblacher-Felde), a considerable tract of elevated table-land (4150 Eng. ft. above the sea-level), forms the watershed between the Adriatic and the Black Sea. On this table-land the Drave (Germ. Drau), which flows into the Euxine, takes its rise, and accompanies our road for the rest of the way. The first village on its banks is *Innichen* (*Inns:* Zum Bären, good; Rössl, also good: a good place to stop at) (3413 Eng. ft. above the sea), which nearly occupies the site of the Roman station Aguntium, as is proved by antiquities, inscriptions, &c., found here. It contains a very remarkable *Münster*, built 1284, in the Romanesque style. It has a vestibule for Neophytes, a chapel under the high altar, a baptistery, and a music gallery. The elegant portals are furnished with figures of monsters. In a silver shrine above the altar of the *Stiftskirche* repose the relics of St. Candidus—a gift of Pope Hadrian.

The mountain called Drei Schuster Spitze (3 Cobblers), rising on the S., is a highly picturesque member of the dolomites; height 10,350 ft. The Sextenthal is worth exploring from Lienz.

From this, or from Lienz, the pedestrian may make his way into the Gailthal (Rte. 223A.)

Sillian (*Inns:* Post, good and moderate; Neuwirth), a village of 1200 Inhab.

Mittewald on the Drave. (*Inn:* Post, good.) About two-thirds of the way from this place towards Lienz, the Drave, there a furious torrent, works its way through a narrow cleft called the Lienzer-Klause. The road barely finds room at its side: it is partly cut through the rock, partly raised on terraces of masonry. This pass was twice defended by the Tyrolese in 1809. In August the French General Rusca lost 700 men in attempting to open a communication between Italy and the Pusterthal. Later in the same year he passed without opposition, but his rear-guard under Broussier was not so fortunate. As he drew near, a small band of sharpshooters from the Pusterthal appeared on the heights; the ground was covered with snow nearly to the height of a man, and, while the French were floundering through it, in vain trying to force their way, the Tyrolese by the aid of snow-shoes climbed up and down with the greatest ease, singling out their enemies, who stood completely exposed in the depths below to their unerring rifles. Very few were disabled among the French, so sure was the aim of the peasants' rifles—every shot told in a death-wound. The road then passes through the village of Leisach before reaching

33½ Lienz (*Inns:* Post, very good; capital head-quarters for excursions;—Rose;—Fischwirth). The town of Lienz, the last in Tyrol, has 2000 Inhab. It occupies one of the most charming situations in all Tyrol, on the rapid Isel, which, rushing out of the Tefereggenthal, joins the Drave a little below Lienz. It is named after a Roman station Leontium, which stood on the high road leading over the Monte Croce from Aquileia to Valdidena, near Innsbruck. In the ancient Gothic Landgerichtshaus called *Liebburg*, built in the 16th centy. the counts of Görz, the ancient lords of this district, frequently resided. The modern *château* of the Count von Görz, at the mouth of the Iselthal, is now used as a brewery: fine view from its tower. There are 2 convents here; 1 for nuns of the Dominican order.

N. of Lienz the valley of the Isel opens out into the Pusterthal. Up it runs a path N.W. to Windisch-Matrey, a distance of 18 m. (See Rte. 224.)

The peculiar feature of the upper portions of the Pusterthal and the noble valley of the Drave is the range of dolomite mountains forming the partition-wall between Tyrol and Italy, which raise their inaccessible precipices and

fantastic pinnacles above the intervening heights.

[*Excursions.*—(a.) The *most interesting* is to *Heiligenblut and the Gross-Glockner*, the highest mountain in the Noric Alps. A rough bridle-road leads from Lienz, in 2½ hrs., over the Iselsberg, a low lateral ridge, forming the boundary between Tyrol and Carinthia, by the village of Iselsberg, and the Pampenegg, a solitary house, to Winklern (see Rte. 244), in the Mölthal, at the extremity of which, about 16 m. higher up, lies Heiligenblut. It is reckoned a walk of 7 hrs. from Lienz to Heiligenblut, and 14 or 15 more from thence to Gastein this way, over the Rauriser-Tauern. (b.) The *Gailthal* and *Monte Croce Pass.* Roman roads and dolomite mountains (see Rte. 223A).]

Among the picturesque mountains in the vicinity of Lienz, the most conspicuous are, the Gaimberg on the N. or sunny side of the valley, richly cultivated from its base to its summit, and the Rauhkofel on the S. or shady side, a vast obelisk of bare dolomite limestone rising out of a forest of black firs. The two form a remarkable contrast.

Nikolsdorf, about 8 m. from Lienz, is the last place in Tyrol: the frontier of Carinthia is crossed before reaching

Ober-Drauburg (Post; rough inn), a small village, overlooked by an old castle. There is a road from this village into the vale of the Gail by Lass and Kötschach (fair inn). Rte. 223A.

Greifenburg (*Inns:* Beim Nägler; Post). The Drave becomes navigable at Greifenburg.

[*Excursion.*—Leaving the valley of the Drave at Greifenburg, an agreeable walk over the hills to the S. leads the traveller in 2 hrs. to Oberdorf, situated on the little lake called the Weissensee, where a wretched sort of canoe may be obtained, in which the traveller is paddled in about 3 hrs. to the E. and more interesting end of the lake, whence a very agreeable path leading through the Stockenboyerthal, abounding in iron-forges, at one of which is a decent country inn, fully 3 hours' walk from the lake, enables the traveller to regain the Valley of the Drave at Paternion. In the Stockenboyerthal exists a quicksilver-mine.]

3 Sachsenburg, a village with iron-forges, situated in a narrow defile of the mountains. There are 3 ruined castles near it. The Drave is re-crossed immediately, and a little further on the Möll enters the Drave from the N., the road crossing it. The only carriage route to Heiligenblut, and the scenery of the Gross Glockner, is up the Mölthal, Rtes. 201 and 244.

32¾ Spital
Paternion } described in Rte. 243.
23¾ *Villach*

ROUTE 223A.

THE GAIL THAL, FROM SILLIAN IN THE PUSTERTHAL TO VILLACH ON THE DRAVE; ALSO PASS OF SANTA CROCE.

18¼ Aust. m. = 86 Eng. m.

The Gail Thal, about 80 m. long, runs S. of the Drave valley, and nearly parallel to it. The upper end (Lessachthal) is accessible only by foot or bridle paths, and the track through it winds much on account of numerous lateral gullies. At Kötschach the carriage-road from Ober Drauburg (Rte. 223) enters, and continues down the valley. The route does not offer much striking scenery, but it embraces some points of interest.

From near *Sillian* is a steep ascent through woods into the *Kartitsch Thal*, a cheerful valley ascending to the watershed at In der Innerst. The Gail ripples from the grass on the other side, and the *Lessachthal* begins.

Tilliach is a large vill. on an enormous fan of débris; busy in pilgrimage time.

16 m. *Sta. Maria Lukau* (*Inn:* Guggenburger's, fair; accommodation also

at the *Convent*, a large building, pleasantly situated). The small ch., dedicated to the Virgin, and dating from 1560, is famous as a place of pilgrimage. The surrounding scenery is quiet and picturesque, with glimpses on the S. into rocky "*cirques*."

[Lukau may be reached from Lienz by a path in 7 hrs., not always practicable, which leaves the road at *Leisach*, ascends to the Kerschbaumer Alp, crosses a col. above it, displaying fine views of the near dolomites, of the distant Norics N., and the Carnics S., and drops by the side of a torrent through a long and singular cleft into a lateral valley opening upon the Lesachthal.]

Lorenzen. [From this vill. *ascent of the Paralba*, S., offering one of the *finest panoramas* in the German Alps, has been made. At the vill. of Frohn is the guide Lugger. Course is up the Frohnthal to the *Boden*, or highest level of the valley, 2½ hrs.; a good timber road continues up to the *Hochalbel pass* (7550 ft.). There road ceases. A *fine view* of Dolomites and Norics. *Summit* of Paralba (western peak) is reached from the pass in 1 hr. by a good cragsman. *View* includes all the chief dolomite mountains, Antelao, Pelmo, Sorapiss, Marmolata, and Drei Schuster; *all* Friuli, *all* the Norics, and some of the Zillerthal mountains, also the Karavankas and Julian Alps, in profile. From the *pass*, descent can be made to Sappada or to Forni Avoltri (Rte. 228 A).

16 m. *Kötschach* (*Inn:* Kürschner, very fair). A little above this the true *Gailthal* begins, with a drop from the level of the upper valley. The road from Ober Drauburg comes in behind Kötschach. On opposite side of the valley is *Mauthen* (*Inn:* fair), where the old Counts of Görz collected toll (*Mauth*).

[Behind Mauthen is a gap in the hills, guarded E. by the conical peak of the *Polinik* (7743 ft.), and W. by the grand dolomite mass of the *Kollin Kofel* (about 9300 ft.), forming the S. wall of the Valentinerthal. Through this gap went the old Roman road over the Carnic Alps from *Loncium* (Lienz) to Aquileia. It is now but a rough track used for light timber-carts. Near the summit (3 hrs.), among Alp pastures, is the farmhouse of *Auf der Plecken*. Formerly the Hospice, it still serves as an *Inn*, and affords fair summer quarters. The pass (4600 ft.) is through portals of rock. On the S. side occur two Roman inscriptions on the rocks; the earliest attributed to Julius Cæsar. The old *Roman road*, of which the rut-marks are still visible, diverges to the rt., while the present one is carried round the steep face of the hill on the l., sometimes on wooden brackets. *Timau* (Germ. Tischlwang) is the first village below. It is one of the ancient German colonies to the S. of the Alps. Near it is a third Roman inscription; and below *Paluzza* (wretched *Inn*) is Zuglio, the ancient *Forum Julii*. This valley is named St. Pietro or Bute, from its stream, and enters that of the Tagliamento near *Tolmezzo* (fair *Inn*), 24 m. from Auf der Plecken (Rte. 250).]

Light one-horse cars may be obtained at Kötschach to convey travellers down the Gailthal. Population principally Slavonic, villages few, sides of the hills wooded. Scenery is finer in approaching

22 m. *Hermagor* (*Inn:* Zum Mohren, Forster's, small, but very comfortable). A picturesquely situated town at entrance of the Gitschthal, named after St. Hermagoras, the first Christian Bishop of Aquileia. Opposite, S., are the fine peaks of the *Gartner Kogel* (7186 ft.), the N. and W. spurs of which form the sole habitat of the plant "*Wulfenia*." Fine view of Italian mountains from summit.

[From Weissbriach at head of the *Gitschthal* the Reisskofl (7748 ft.), the most eastern peak of the Lienz Dolomites, can be ascended. Also a road crosses a low col to Greifenburg, passing the sequestered *Weissensee*. Rte. 223.]

The *Dobrač* (Dobratsch), a mountain near the junction of the Gail and the Drave, is a fine object from Hermagor, and in descending the valley

the Julian Alps come nobly into sight S.

13 m. *Emersdorf.* [Near this vill. a road, offering interesting scenery, strikes off to the back of the Dobratsch, through the mining district of Bleiberg (*Inn*, good) (whence the *Dobratsch* is best ascended). It is the shortest and most picturesque route to Villach, Rte. 243.]

Further on the road *divides*. [That to l. crosses the river to Feistritz, and leads to Maglern on the high road from Villach to Fervis, Rte. 250.] Our route continues on l. bank of river and at foot of the Dobratsch till it crosses to

9 m. *Arnoldstein;* thence skirting a portion of the plain noted for the Turkish defeat in 1492, it reaches

10 m. *Villach* (Rte. 243).

ROUTE 224.

BRUNECKEN TO HEILIGENBLUT, BY ANTHOLZ, THE VALLEY OF TEFEREGGEN, AND THE KALSER THAL.

Brunecken to	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Nieder Rasen	8	—
St. Jacob, Tefereggen Thal	22	—
Kals (Kalser Thal) . .	24	—
Heiligenblut	—	7

The post-road as far as Nieder Rasen; a country road, good for light carriages, to Gassen, near the head of the Antholz valley; bridle or foot-paths the rest.

By this very picturesque route, crossing two easy cols, the magnificent scenery of the Gross Glockner can from this side be most pleasantly reached by a pedestrian.

From *Brunecken* keep the high road of the Pustherthal E. to

Neunhauser; small *Inn* at the opening of the Antholz valley N., a short distance up which is

8 m. *Nieder Rasen.* Road continues without much ascent to

4 m. *Baths of Antholz* (*Inn*, homely), an alkalo-chalybeate spring, used both for bathing and drinking, and recommended for women. The snow-peaks and glaciers of the great chain can here be seen beyond the head of the valley.

2 m. *Antholz village*, also called *St. Walburg.* (Small *Inn.*)

3 m. *Gassen* or *Oberthal*: thence a path ascends on the E. side of the *Antholzer See*, a small but beautiful lake embosomed in forests, to the

6 m. *Tefereggen Joch* (6664 ft.), the vast snowy mass of the Riesenferner or Hoch Gall group lying to N. The scenery of the pass is highly picturesque, resembling the Klonthal in Glarus; and the

Descent leads by another small lake (whence the *Riesenferner* above is finely seen), and by the short valley of the *Staller Alp*, into that of *Tefereggen* at

Erlsbach, the highest hamlet of the latter valley.

[The upper portion beyond Erlsbach is called the *Affenthal*, and is shut in by snow mountains, over which there is a path into the Valley of Taufers (Rte. 224 B). The chalets of the valley are all built of stone on account of scarcity of wood.]

To the rt., down the Tefereggenthal, is

7 m. *St. Jacob* (*Inn*, the Elder Bassler's, best, tolerable for the situation).

[A path leads in 7 hrs. S. to *Welsberg*, in Pusterthal, by Ober and Unter-Gsies, Pichl, and Taisten.

Also, from *St. Leonard*, 1 m. below St. Jacob, a path leads N. over a small glacier in 8 hrs. to *Pregraten*, in *Virgenthal:* a fine route to Windisch Matrei (see Rte. 224 A).] Passing

St. Leonard, it is 2½ hrs. to

St. Veit (*Inn:* fair). 2 hrs. lower still is

14 m. *Hopfgarten* (*Inn:* tolerable), chief place of the valley: 1000 Inhab. The *Tefereggen Thal*, though narrow in parts, is picturesque throughout,

and below St. Jacob well cultivated. A coarse dress of undyed black or brown wool used to be distinctive of the people, and is still the wonder. Most of the males become pedlers, travelling all over Europe with tablecloths, gloves, &c., and supplying Tyrol with the cowskin mats known as *Teferreggen Decken* (though none of these articles, it is stated, are made in the valley). They all return, if possible, to end their lives in their native valley.

Below *Hopfgarten* it is a fine but gloomy scene of Alpine devastation, and the Tefereggen Bach descends in several small cascades. Presently

The *Alpen Thal* opens S.

[A path ascends this, and passes over by the Bockstein to the Bürglerthal, by which it reaches the Pusterthal at Mittewald, 8 to 10 hrs.]

A fine view is displayed near village of *Huben*, just before entering the

3 m. *Isel Thal.* To the rt. this valley descends to Lienz (Rte. 226).

[The route to Heiligenblut from this point may be varied to advantage as regards scenery, though not distance, by ascending the Iselthal N. to Windisch-Matrei, 2 hrs. (*Inn*, Rauterer's, excellent), and crossing over a pass E., the *Matreyer Joch* (7360 ft.), into the upper Kalserthal, 4½ hrs.: stiff climbing first ¾ hr. Avoid watercourse, keep up the alp to rt., bearing round rt. till clear of forest, then l. to what appears lowest point of the hill, where it is all smooth pasture. *Summit* marked by a cross. (*Good alpine plants.*) *View* here, over surrounding mountains, is magnificent. From no other point in the Eastern Alps of so low an elevation are 3 of the mightiest masses of snow mountain so closely and so perfectly seen: the Gross Glockner is to the l.; the Gross Schober (11,107 ft.) to the rt.; and behind, N.W., is the Gross Venediger. *Descent*, 1 hr., is easy to find; the lower part is steep; avoid détour by Grossdorf, the upper village in the valley, and make direct for ch. of St. Ruprecht, near which is the *Inn*.]

The *direct route* to Heiligenblut is up the

Kalser Thal, which opens immediately opposite that of Tefereggen. The entrance is contracted; path up right bank, through village of Peischlag and tiresome scenery, till at

7 m. *Kals* (*Inn*, near ch. of St. Ruprecht) the valley becomes more open, cultivated, and rather populous. ¼ hr. further is

1 m. *Grossdorf* (*no Inn*), the principal village. The valley terminates in flank of Gross Glockner, seen at intervals.

[*Ascent* of the Gross Glockner (12,454 ft.) has been repeatedly made from Kals, and is recommended as preferable to the route from Heiligenblut; it requires, for a single traveller, 2 guides instead of 3, is 1 hr. shorter, and more than half less costly. 2½ hrs. to the night quarters in the *Jorgenhütte*, on the Ködnitz Alp, affording magnificent views of the G. Glockner and of the Ködnitz glacier at its foot. Starting at 3 A.M., it is 2 hrs. up the slopes to the *Ködnitz glacier*, which, with rope and crampons, can be passed in 1 hr. In 2 hrs. more the Burgwartscharte (very steep) is climbed to the *Adlersruhe*, the point passed in the ascent from Heiligenblut (Rte. 244). From the huts to the *peak* is 6½ hrs., exclusive of stoppages. Schmell, Schmidt, Gräfles, and Hutten, to be heard of at Kals, are able and trustworthy guides. Provisions should be brought from Lienz or Windisch-Matrei. (On the Burgwartscharte, more than 10,000 ft. above the sea, *Ranunculus glacialis* and *Aretia glacialis* may be seen in flower.)]

[*Route over the Kalser Tauern to Utiendorf in the Pinzgau.*—From Kals the path leads N. through Grossdorf, and by W. bank of the stream to the foot of a hill (Auf der Steige) that seems to bar all entrance to the upper Kalserthal (known as the Dorfer Alm). The path climbs the hill, affording a fine *View* of the Kastner glaciers, and descends to the level ground of the Alm. The *last hut*, affording night quarters, but no provisions, is 3½ hrs.

from Kals, and is opposite a fine waterfall on the E. side the Laimet Kogel. Here pasture ceases, and is succeeded by stony *débris;* 1 hr. further is the *Dorfer See* (6226 ft.), and 2 hrs. beyond that the *Tauern* (8387 ft.) is reached; crucifix on summit marks boundary between Salzburg and Tyrol. The Medels Kopf rises on the rt., and in some years there is much snow on both sides of the Col—most on the N. side. *Descent* is over countless blocks of rock, past, first a green lake, and then a white one, the *Weiss See*, to the *Schafbühel*, a mountain that stands between two branches of the Stubbachthal; the path climbs this, working to E. side of it, and coasting round, to avoid the *Tauern Morass;* passes a lake of that name, at the N. end of the morass, and ascends once more to W. of the *Schwarz Kahr See;* then over a ridge the traveller reaches the *Hopfbach Alp*, the highest inhabited spot in the valley. This belongs to a peasant (Enzinger), who with 2 others have been named, from the extent of their property, the 3 kings of Ober Pinzgau. (The W. branch of the Stubbachthal is reached by a path along the W. border of the Weiss See and by the Schwarz See to the Hopfbach Alp.) From this point a car-road runs down the valley to *Uttendorf* in the Pinzgau (Rte. 230). From the Dorfer Alm to Uttendorf is 8 hrs. good walking. The scenery of this pass, especially on the Kalser side, is very fine, and the whole is more continuously interesting than any of the neighbouring passes—the Rauriser, or the Velber, over the main chain.]

[Path to Windisch-Matrei by the *Matreyer Joch* or Prösler Tauern strikes off W. from Kals: see above.]

The route to Heiligenblut from *Kals* ascends the

Berger Thal, E., keeping on its left-hand side, and steep at first; then by side of the hill, nearly level with the Col, which is seen opposite, it crosses a torrent descending from the Gross Glockner (here coming into view), and, immediately leaving the principal path, bears to the rt., reaching after a steep ...nb

3 hrs. *The Col*, or *Peischler Thörl* (8766 ft.), between a spur of the Gross Glockner N., and a prolongation of the Gross Schober S., forming a wild and lofty ridge, with a fine *view*.

Thence the path descends into the

Leiter Thal, easy for the first hr., and then the footing becomes awkward, especially at the

2 hrs. *Katzensteig*, where the path follows a slippery ledge, covered with broken slate, by the side of a precipice, which, however, is of no great depth.

Views of the glacier by which the Gross Glockner is ascended, and of the Sennhütten, which afford sleeping quarters.

Path crosses the torrent, and descends through picturesque larch forests to

2 hrs. *Heiligenblut* (Rte. 244.) From *Windisch-Matrei* to this place is a hard day's walk, as *two* passes have to be crossed. St. Ruprecht's, however, affords a sleeping place. The route is delightful either way, but is perhaps best appreciated travelling from W. to E. The neighbourhood of the Gross Glockner is magnificent. *The two passes are noted among botanists.*

ROUTE 224 A.

WINDISCH-MATREI TO BRUNECKEN, BY PREGRATEN AND ST. JACOB.

	hrs.	m.
Windisch-Matrei to Pregraten	3	or 10
St. Jacob	8	

An interesting variation of the preceding route may be made by following the valley of Virgen instead of that of Tefereggen. This opens into the main valley just below Windisch-Matrey. There is an Inn at Virgen, a

few miles up the valley, but none higher up. The curé at Pregraten will however receive travellers, but his means of accommodation are limited. At the village of Ober-Mauern, a short distance above Virgen, is a ch. adorned with some curious old frescoes in remarkably good preservation. A gigantic figure of St. Christopher on the outside of the ch. has the date of 1468, and the whole walls of the interior are covered with frescoes in a similar style. The lower part of the Virgenthal is not interesting, but the upper part as one approaches Pregraten is very fine. That hamlet is situated directly at the foot of the Gross Venediger Spitze (12,052 ft.), after the Gross Glockner the highest of the Noric chain. Its ascent presents no serious difficulties, and may be readily made from Pregraten within the day by an experienced mountaineer. Bartholomi Steiner of Pregraten is a good guide, and well acquainted with the mountain: it was he who first ascended it from this side, all former attempts having been made from the N. side, which presents great difficulties. From Pregraten a wild and rugged path leads by the Lasnitz-Thal over the mountain-ridge which separates the Virgenthal from the valley of Tefereggen. The upper part of the pass lies over rocks and snow, and there is no path, so that a guide should by all means be taken. The ridge or *col* is covered with a small glacier, rather steep, so as to render *crampons* useful. The view from the summit is very fine; both that of the central chain to the N., where the Venediger-Spitze is seen rising out of an extensive sea of ice, and towards the S., where it commands the whole range of dolomite peaks, S. of the Pusterthal, the fantastic and picturesque forms of which are seen to particular advantage from this point. (To the immediate l. is the tower-like peak of the Lasörling (10,158 ft.), ascended by Von Sonklar, in 1861, in 6½ hrs., from his night-quarters on the Lasnitzen Alp. The Muasspitz, a little to the N., is only 20 ft. higher.) The path descends the valley of the Tegisch, a small stream which enters the valley of Tefereggen at St. Leonard, which is only about 1 m. below

8 hrs. St. Jacob (*Inns*). Rte. 224.

ROUTE 224 B.

ST. JACOB TO HEILIGENGEIST, BY THE OCHSENLEUTE TAUERN.

	hrs.
St. Jacob to	
Col	6½
Heiligengeist	2

Leaving *St. Jacob*, the valley of Tefereggen becomes wilder, and cultivation ceases.

1½ hr. *Bridge* to l., where the path to Antholz and Brunecken crosses the *Schwarzbach*. Here the valley, now called the *Affenthal*, turns towards the N., and the path to the Tauern continues along l. bank of stream to a

1½ hr. *Second Bridge*, by which the path crosses to the rt. bank. At the end of another hour there is a little climbing, the ascent hitherto having been very gradual, though undulating; then the *valley forks*, the l. branch is taken, and just within its entrance is

1½ hr. *Jagdhaus Alp* (6601 ft.), on the Affenbach, a collection of a dozen or so Alp huts, used only in summer. The valley now circles rapidly round to the rt. northward, leaving behind it on the S. side the fine glacier of the Fleischbach; then the path ceases, and at a

1 hr. *Small hut* the ascent to the Tauern begins, with no difficulty, excepting that arising from loose crumbling slate near the

1½ hr. *Summit*, or *Merbjoch* (9279 ft.). The views hitherto have been grand only at intervals; but from the *Tauern* the prospect is "most glorious and sublime." In front, and stretching

westward, is the snow-clad range of the Zillerthal group, while the mighty Drei Herrn Spitze (11,492 ft.) is seen to the rt., partly hidden by an intervening peak. Behind, S., the view is scarcely inferior, for there the Hoch Gall (11,283 ft.) shows his untrodden snow above the immense Gross Lengstein glacier. The Tefereggen valley is terminated suddenly, close to the summit of the pass, by a wall of granite, the clay slate resting upon it on each side.

The descent into the *Ahrnthal* is over a glacier, too steeply inclined to be traversed without crampons, or unless the snow is tolerably deep. The alternative is a path round the head of the glacier, which is certainly unpleasant if not dangerous. The necessity for a *guide* is here apparent.

1½ hr. *A copper-mine* is passed near the bottom, and soon after on the rt. is reached, for sleeping quarters,

Kasern (*Inn*), 5158 ft. There is only a church at the neighbouring

½ hr. *Heiligengeist*. (See Rte. 225.) The whole walk occupies 8½ hrs., *exclusive* of stoppages, to do it comfortably.

ROUTE 225.

BRUNECKEN TO ZELL, IN ZILLER THAL, BY VALLEY OF TAUFERS AND THE KRIMLER TAUERN.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Brunecken to Taufers	10	3
Kasern, near Heiligengeist	18	6
Kriml Inn	—	9
Zell	—	8

The valley is about 35 m. long, with a good carriage-road as far as St. Valentin, near Heiligengeist. Tolerable country Inns at Taufers, Steinhaus, and Kasern (near Heiligengeist), and a good one at Kriml, to which, from Brunecken, it is reckoned 17 or 18 hrs.

This route conducts the traveller into N. Tyrol by the pass which separates the Zillerthal group from that of the Noric Alps. It abounds in striking views of the snowy chain, and leads past one of the noblest waterfalls in Europe (Kriml) at its northern foot. The Valley of Taufers, by which it is approached from the S., is the most considerable side valley of the Pusterthal, and is as interesting for its scenery, as remarkable for its populousness. The Ahren, by which it is watered, gives its name to the upper portion. Running nearly due N. from

Brunecken, the road passes over a small open plain to

2 m. *St. Georg*. At the entrance of the valley, and the first village of importance, is

1½ m. *Gais*, l. bank of stream, with a church of 9th or 10th centy. S.E. on the hill is the Castle of *Kehlburg*, anciently belonging to the bishops of Brixen.

[The *Mühlbach Thal* penetrates N.E. to the snowy group of the Antholz Mountains; and at about 3 m. distance are the baths of Mülhbach.]

From *Gais* the road crosses the Ahren, passes in ½ hr. the ruins of *Schloss Neuhaus*, and reaches

2½ m. *Uttenheim*, 524 Inhab., with a castellated mansion at further end, and a ruined fort above on the l. The next large group of cottages is

3 m. *Mühlen*, at entrance of the *Mühlwalder Thal*.

[This valley stretches westward, and then turns north to the foot of the Hoch Feil and the Möselenock, belonging to the Zillerthal chain. *Lappach* (4055 ft.), the highest village, affords quarters for the ascent of either of those mountains. The latter can be ascended, and Ginzling in the Zemthal reached, in 16 hrs. from Lappach. See Rte. 230.]

1 m. *Taufers*, or *Sand in Taufers* (*Inns*: Post, and Elephant; the former comfortable for a pedestrian, and cheap. at foot of the precipitous Pursteinwand, and amidst very picturesque scenery. See the *view* from the *castle*, which

formerly closed by a wall the further passage of the valley; dating from the 11th centy., rebuilt 1481, and now partly in ruins, it is inhabited only by a peasant family. The *Rainthal* enters to the E. of Taufers. In the angle between the Ahren and the Rain are the *Baths* and *Inn* of *Winkel*, said to afford good accommodation.

[The *Rainthal* is well worth exploring. Its only village, *St. Wolfgang*, is 4 hrs. from Taufers, and opposite the entrance of the *Bachernthal*, E., which leads up to the Gross Lengstein glaciers, and is closed by a noble amphitheatre of snow mountains, the highest of which, the Hoch Gall (11,283 ft.), is the loftiest of the Antholz group. The other branch of the valley above St. Wolfgang is the *Knuttenthal*, N., by which a path crosses in 4 hrs. the *Klammljoch* (7605 ft.) to the *Jugdhaus Alp*, in the uppermost part of the Tefereggenthal; thence it is 1 hr. of wearisome ascent and descent, through forests of *Pinus cembra*, to the *Oberhaus Alp*, from which point to St. Jacob (Rte. 224) it is 3 hrs.]

On leaving Taufers, and passing the castle, the now narrowing valley takes the name of the *Ahren Thal*, and becomes romantically beautiful. It first bends towards the N.W., till at

3 m. *Lüttach* (*Inn*) it turns decidedly N.E., and becomes extremely populous.

[The *Weissenbach Thal* opens here W., and an interesting *excursion* may be made up it in 1½ hr. to Ch. of St. Jacob.]

Houses now almost line the way, and much copper-smelting is going on. Snow mountains also come very finely in view, each small lateral valley N. breaking into the main Zillerthal range. The first of these is the *Tripp Thal*, N.

3 m. *St. Johann* is the parish church of the Ahren Thal; it contains pictures by Schöpf. The opening of the *Frank Thal* N. is passed.

3 m. *Steinhaus* (a *good Inn*, best sleeping-place hereabouts), at entrance of the *Keil Thal*, N. The *Wall Thal* soon follows.

1½ m. *St. Jacob.* [Near this is a path over the *Hörndl* Joch (8365 ft.) into the *Sondergrund* branch of the Ziller Thal (Rte. 230).]

3½ m. *St. Peter*, church upon a picturesque rock. Here the third or highest portion of the valley, now called the *Prettau*, is entered.

3 m. *St. Valentin*, 4580 ft. [A path by the *Weisskahrscharte* (8481 ft.) leads into the Hundskehlgrund branch of the Ziller Thal.]

Road beyond this bad.

1 m. *Kasern*, 5181 ft. (*Inn:* small, but recommendable).

1 m. *Heiligengeist*, no *Inn*, but a small church, built 1455, as house of prayer for travellers over the Kriml, and to afford a burying-ground for those who perish by accidents. Considerable copper-mines, worked since 15th centy., and employing 200 men, are in the neighbourhood, and the metal is also obtained by steeping old iron in the water flowing from the mines.

[A highly praised but somewhat difficult route strikes off here E., up the Windbachthal, and over a secondary ridge to *Pregraten* in the Virgenthal, and so to Windisch-Matrey.]

A guide for the Kriml may be hired among the numerous cheese-carriers employed over the pass—strike a bargain. Road ceases at Heiligengeist; path continues up the valley, left-hand side. Ascent commences in ½ hr. At extremity of valley the Ahren issues from the base of the mighty Drei Herrn Spitze (11,492 ft.), so called from the "three lords," the Counts of Tyrol and Görz, and the Abp. of Salzburg, whose domains met at that point. Path to the Tauern is tolerably marked, but might easily be missed in foggy weather. Just before reaching

3 hrs. the *Col* (8994 ft.), at a point marked by posts, a path to l., and a circuit of 10 min., avoids the glacier on the other side.

The *view* is very fine: below, on one hand, the vast glaciers of the Drei Herrn Spitze; on the other, the fertile vale of Taufers, and the towering head of the Hoch Gall, S.E

¾ hr. A *spring*, on the descent, of excellent water, l. side of stream.

Path turns abruptly to l. into the

Achen Thal, and just above this, from among blasted and fallen pines, the largest glacier of the Drei Herrn presents a scene hardly surpassed for savage grandeur.

1½ hr. *Tuuernhaus*, a châlet, where it is possible to sleep.

Path continues down the valley through wild and picturesque scenery, and by 2 or 3 cascades; one of them, the Rainbach, offers a beautiful picture, having a mountain with pointed summits and fine glaciers (Reichen Spitze or Ziller Spitze?) for background.

2 hrs. *Falls of the Ache.* Fine view of the Pinzgau Valley below, from eminence above the falls. These are almost unrivalled, the uppermost far the finest (described Rte. 230). About 1½ m. distant from the lower fall is

1 hr. *Kriml* (a very fair *Inn*, Kirschdorfer's; horses for hire here). For visiting the waterfalls another hour should be added to the descent. (In reversing the route it is reckoned 5 hrs. to the Tauernhaus, 2 to the summit, 3 to Heiligengeist). [Char-road from Kriml to Mittersill in the Pinzgau, about 19 m, or 4½ hrs. to drive.]

A *path*, described Rte. 230, leads from the waterfall to

4 hrs. *Gerlos* (tolerable *Inn*), a long village in a marsh; rough bridle-track hence, 14 m. to

4 hrs. *Zell*, in Ziller Thal (several good *Inns*): see Rte. 230.

ROUTE 226.

LIENZ IN THE PUSTERTHAL TO MITTERSILL IN PINZGAU, BY THE ISELTHAL AND WINDISCH-MATREI.

20 hrs. Just outside of Lienz the road crosses the Isel near the castle of Bruck.

The vale of the Isel runs in a nearly N.W. direction; its entrance, about 2 m. from the town, is a contracted gorge. The pathway along the l. bank of the Isel is crossed at intervals by timber-courses (§ 111), down which the stems of trees are hurled from the heights above. The principal villages passed are Aineth and St. Johann im Wald. Upon the advance of the French, under General Rusca, in the fatal year 1809, from the E. upon Lienz, the entire population of that town fled for refuge into the innermost recesses of the Iselthal, where they found a friendly reception from its inhabitants. A detachment of 200 French, sent into the valley by Rusca, were attacked, routed, and expelled (8th Dec.) by a handful of peasants, collected and headed by the innkeeper of Aineth, Johann Oblasser. He was, however, made prisoner by a much larger force in the same month, tried by a court-martial at Lienz, and shot before his own door on 29th Dec.; after which his body was hung up over it. A little above St. Johann, the valley of Tefereggen, with the village of Hopfgarten, opens on the W., and that of Kals, up which runs a path to Heiligenblut (see Rte. 224), on the N.E. Our path continues nearly due N. to Windisch-Matrey. 2 m. before reaching it we pass the mouth of the Virgenthal, out of which the Isel issues, a valley well worth exploring (see Rte. 224 A).

6 hrs. *Windisch-Matrey* (6 hrs. walk from Lienz): Rauterer's Inn is very comfortable. This is the chief village in the valley. It was seized by the Slovenes in the 7th centy., whence its name of Windisch. It is prettily situated, overlooked by 3 old castles, those of Weissenstein (upon a dolomite rock) and Zolheim are still habitable. [A path goes over the Matreyer-Jöchl in 3½ hrs. to Kals on the way to Heiligenblut (Rte. 224).] Directly up the valley, N. of Windisch-Matrey, runs our path into the Pinzgau, following the valley, as far as

4½ hrs. Tauernhaus (4956 ft.) (a hovel of an inn, where bread, milk,

and a guide may be found). "Hence an ascent, not difficult, but easily mistaken in foggy weather, leads to the Velber-Tauern, where the path crosses snow, and almost immediately descends abruptly on the N. side, through a wild series of rocky scenes, where it might be easily lost during fog or snow. No habitation occurs for some distance. About halfway down is a remarkable semicircular precipice, which seems completely to close the passage. At the N. foot of the pass, about 4 or 5 hrs. walk from the Tauernhaus, already mentioned, are 2 similar inns: the second, called Schösswend, is the best, where tolerable accommodation might be obtained."

9½ hrs. Mittersill (*Inns:* Grundmer; Bräu Keup)—Rte. 230.

ROUTE 227.

BRUNECKEN, THROUGH THE GADER THAL (ENNEBERG), TO CORTINA D'AMPEZZO, OR BY THE GRÖDEN THAL TO BOTZEN.

	Eng. m.	Hrs.
Brunecken to St. Leonhard	19 or	7¼
Cortina	—	7
St. Leonhard to St. Ulrich, Gröden Thal	—	7
Castelruth	—	2
Botzen	—	5

Char-roads in the lower, and bridle or cart tracks in the upper valleys; for the rest, mountain-paths. Inns small, but fairly clean.

The Gader and Gröden valleys are peculiarly interesting. 1st, in their *scenery:* for they lead through, or give access to, some of the principal *Dolomite mountains*, the strange and majestic character of which, however, can only be fully appreciated by excursions rt. and l. 2ndly, in the *language* of their inhabitants. This is Romansch, but differing from that spoken in the Upper Grisons valleys, as it approaches nearer to the Italian, resembling in this respect the dialect of the Lower Engadine. It is termed *Ladinic*, and is traced to the presence of Roman military colonies, by which Rhœtia was protected and held in subjection: such were Sublabio at the mouth of the Gröden Thal; Enna (Neumarkt) and Tridentum, near the entrance of the Fassa Thal; Ausugum in Val Sugana; and Litamum, at the mouth of the Gader valley.

From *Brunecken* keep the road to Brixen for a short distance to village of

2 m. *St. Lorenzen.* Here the castle of Michaelsburg guards the entrance to the Gader valley, which opens out due S. opposite the convent of Sonnenberg, to whose abbess much of it belonged. *Litamum* was near the modern village of Pflaurenz, l. bank.

Scenery of the Gader is tame in the lower part, but the road is picturesque, winding among dark pine-forests, and sometimes cut out of the precipitous mountain sides.

6 m. *Valley of Enneberg*, or *Rauhthal*, is seen opening E. (The name of Enneberg is sometimes given to the whole Gader Thal.) *St. Vigil*, backed by a primæval pine forest, is its highest and principal village. Certain dolomite peaks of the Ampezzo appear at its head.

[There is a path from the Enneberg a little above St. Vigil, over the Col di Latsch, into the *Prags Thal:* see Rte 223.]

The road descends to

Zwischen Wasser, and passes to the flank of the *Pleisberg*, running at the edge of a gulf with the torrent far below, where a narrow tongue of land is seen bearing a cottage called Klein Venedig (little Venice). Presently it reaches

Picolein, opposite to which is *Thurn*,

on a peninsula, the site of a village buried by a landslip: bones, &c., are often dug up.

5 m. *Prerommo* (*Pratum Romanum*), opposite St. Martino, and the opening of the vale of Campil, W. Presently the

2 m. *Wengen Thal* opens E., where the inhabitants are industrious and opulent. The Gader Thal now contracts to the *Gorge of Pontalg*, beyond which it opens into a district called the *Abtei*, or in Romansch *Badia Thal*, giving the name of Badiotes to its inhabitants. The village of Abtei is often called from its church,

4 m. *St. Leonhard* (*Inn*, Evangelista's, close to church, tolerable; one fair sleeping-room with 3 beds). The traveller is now surrounded by dolomite mountains. The Hoch Kreuzkogel, E., is, however, the only conspicuous one. The village is built on a slope formed of its débris, and it threatens further ruin; under it, but more than 1000 ft. higher than St. Leonhard's, is the small pilgrimage church of Heiligen Kreuz, much resorted to.

Beyond St. Leonhard the traveller turns E. to Cortina and the Ampezzo, or W. to the Gröden Thal and Botzen.

A. *To Cortina.* The path divides at hamlet of

1½ m. *Muda*, and, turning E. along l. bank of stream, reaches

3 m. *St. Cassian* (curé's housekeeper entertains travellers), celebrated for the enormous richness in fossil shells of certain beds in the volcanic ash of its vicinity. Herr Clara, a noted collector, was formerly priest of this village.

[The *direct* path hence to Cortina lies S.E. over the *Valparôla*, and by the *Tre Sassi* pass under the precipices of the Tofana, about 6 hrs. The more interesting, though circuitous one, is the following.]

From *St. Cassian*, by wet green slopes, the ridge may be climbed which separates the valley of the Gader from that of the Livinallungo. The track rises near the fossil beds and the *Prelongei Berg* on the l., but there is no regular path, and a guide will save time.

Views from the summit, N. and S., are very fine, including the glaciers of the Marmolata. The *descent* (to l.) is over undulating, frequently boggy slopes, till a bridle-path is reached. The scenery is especially picturesque on approaching

4½ hrs. *Buchenstein* or *Pieve* (3 *Inns*: largest, in the Piazza, fair; Finazzer's —with a shop—small but comfortable). This village, 5000 ft. above sea, hangs on the steep side of the hill. Fine view of the Sella Spitze W., and of Mte. Civita down the valley S.E., as also of the Marmolata over ridge opposite, by climbing 1 hr. above village.

[*Corfara*, in Upper Gader Thal (good *Inn*), may be reached from Buchenstein over a grassy col in 3 hrs.; *Campedello* in Upper Fassa Thal, by ascending the Livinallungo Thal beyond *Araba*, and crossing a low pass to Gries, and thence to Campedello in 5 hrs.; and *Caprile* (fair *Inn*, Pezze's), down the valley, and close to the splendid scenery of Lago Alleghe, in 2 hrs. From Caprile *Agordo* is 6 hrs. further down the valley, whence a good road 20 m. to *Belluno*: *Cortina*, E., is reached by Sta. Lucia and Mte. Gusella, 7 hrs. (an interesting pass); and *Campedello* in opposite direction by the grand gorge of Sottoguda, and fine pass of the Fedaia, 7 hrs. For Caprile see Rte. 221.]

From *Buchenstein* an umbrageous terraced path with delicious views, including a distant glimpse of Lago Alleghe, is carried round the hill N.E. to

¾ hr. *Andraz* (small *Inn*), and continuing up this lateral valley passes the

¾ hr. *Castello*, a singular ruined castle on an isolated dolomite rock. A stream diverted formed once a moat on the side of access. (*This place is wrongly marked Buchenstein in some maps.*) Keep to rt.-hand fork of valley; the ascent is picturesque to the

1 hr. *Summit* of the Tre Sassi Pass. (A little before this the direct path from St. Cassian has fallen in.) Hence,

on the l., the lofty precipices of Mte. Lagazuoi and Mte. Tofana line the descent down the Val Costeana by pastures and woods, the Croda Malcora and Antelao showing finely in front, to

3 hrs. *Cortina.* Rte 228.

B. *From St. Leonhard to Gröden Thal and Botzen.*

½ m. *Muda*, hamlet; where path divides, take that to rt., which pursues W. branch of the valley. The village was once destroyed by a rockfall, 1821, which formed at the time a lake, *Sompunter See*, no longer existing.

[To obtain a fine view of the dolomites, and shorten the distance into the Gröden Thal, a path (6 hrs.) may be taken over the Guerdenazza Plateau W. by the *Crespena Joch.* It starts at a point between St. Cassian and Muda (opposite side of stream, guide quite necessary); final part of ascent by a labyrinth of rocky walls and terraces. *Summit* is a pathless desert of white rock with grand views of the neighbouring dolomites, especially S., where the Marmolata, Sella Spitze, and Lang Kofel, are successively finely displayed. At the narrow isthmus of the *Joch* a steep funnel-like descent leads into the *Lang Thal*, and past the singular Schloss *Wolkenstein* stuck against the face of a precipice. Lofty dolomite walls guard the exit of the Lang Thal upon the Gröden valley at Sta. Maria: see below.]

1 m. *Stern* (small *Inn*). Ascending the valley beyond this, leave *Colfosco*, the highest village, on the rt., and cross stream S. to

3½ m. *Corfara* (a fair country *Inn*, with an offset containing several small but clean bedrooms). The precipices of the Guerdenazza rise loftily to N. (2 hrs. from St. Leonhard).

[From the summit of a partially-wooded hill (1½ hr. from this *Inn* E.) is a *magnificent view*—Marmolata with its glaciers, Sella Spitze, Guerdenazza Plateau, Hoch Kreuzkogl, and some of the Ampezzo dolomites, all in sight. The W. Noric Alps visible N.

Cortina may be reached by a direct route (avoiding the circuit by St. Cassian) over the Alp of which this hill is a spur. It offers very fine views, but after leaving the Alp the way is very difficult to find (no path), a scramble by woods and rocks, and at last by a small tarn to the *Tre Sassi*, a wild scene, whence easy walking (see above) to Cortina. 8 good hrs. altogether.]

Ascent of pass now begins over grass slopes between enormous buttresses of the Guerdenazza on rt., and Sella Spitze on l., to the

1½ hr. *Col* (6992 ft.), whence is a charming but steeper descent among clumps of *Pinus cembra*, under the magnificent precipices of the Sella, and with the Langkofel now in front, to

1 hr. *Plan*, a very humble *Inn*, but sufficient for night quarters.

[Here the route to Botzen may be varied by taking a path which strikes S. over the Evas, or Fassa Joch, an easy and verdant ridge, to ascend on this side between the Sella Spitze on l., and Langkofel rt. Glorious views on summit level of the glacier side of the Marmolata. A narrow path marked by crucifixes leads with a most abrupt descent into Val Fassa at Canazei, 2½ hrs. ½ hr. further is Campedello (poor *Inn*, Bernard's, but better than Plan; one fair bedroom): see Rte. 221. Hence, to reach Botzen, are 2 routes—*a.* Down the valley, noted for the Rosengarten dolomites near Vigo, and for the mineralogical treasures at Predazzo; then from *Moena* (or Vigo), by a path W., crossing the saddle between the Rosengarten and Latemar dolomites, called the *Caressa Pass*, to Wälschenhofen, and by the romantic porphyry gorges (Karneid Thal) to Botzen.—*Or*, *b.* Up the Duron Thal from Campedello, and over the *Seisser Alp*, amidst a grand array of dolomites, to Castelruth, 5 hrs., and thence as below.]

The *Gröden Thal* or *Val Gardena* runs E. and W. 18 m., opening at Kollman on the Eisack valley. The scenery is more picturesque than that of the Gader. Pop. 4600, occupying numerous handsome villages, mostly employed in carving crucifixes and toys from the wood of the *Pinus cembra*, now becoming scarce: the exports of these to the annual value of 4400*l*., consigned to agencies in the principal European capitals. Women work a coarse bobbin-net, and travel with it themselves through Germany, retaining an excellent character, and returning to marry at home. The dialect, Ladinic, a variety of Romansch, differs from that of the Gader Thal.

½ hr. *Santa Maria*, or Wolkenstein, at entrance of *Lang Thal*, rt., opening between grand dolomitic walls. ½ hr. up is the curious Schloss Wolkenstein: see above.

[The path hence over the *Crespena Joch* (already described the reverse way) may be well varied on this side by turning rt. opposite the small chapel in the Lang Thal; and ascending a gully amongst fir-trees, a rough climb of 2 to 3 hrs., to a col overlooking the plateau. The descent may be made to Colfosco by the Crespena Joch, and Putzthal, or even by a scramble down gullies to the rt. towards the Sella Spitze and into the head of the Gader Thal.]

¾ hr. *Sta. Christina* (a rural *Inn*): the village on a height to rt. is passed lower down. The chateau of Fischberg, built by the Wolkensteins, but now a farmhouse, occupies a picturesque slope l., and the gigantic peak of the *Langkofel* (10,000 ft.), impending on S. side of valley, begins to show itself. This is one of the chief dolomite mountains, and deserves to be studied from the Seisser Alp: see below. From Sta. Christina inn a char-road begins.

1 hr. *St. Ulrich* (*Inn*, White Horse, good; Adler), principal village of Gröden (4050 ft.). Madonna, by a pupil of Canova, in church. Purger's, close by, is a good shop for carvings.



LANGKOFEL.
A Dolomite Mountain in the Gröden Thal, taken from St. Peter's, near Ulrich.

[The Gröden Thal now becomes a *defile*, with the stream and road, the latter often very steep, at the bottom. Village of St. Peter is seen high up to rt., and the road emerges beneath the picturesque castle of Trostburg, belonging to the Wolkensteins, and over a covered bridge upon the Brenner road (1¾ hr. to drive *down*, or 3½ hrs. to walk) at *Kollman* (*Inn*); thence 15 m. to Botzen: see Rte. 217.]

The more interesting, and far more direct route for a pedestrian to Botzen, diverges from the Gröden Thal at S. Ulrich, climbing the hills S. by St. Michael, to

2 hrs. *Castelruth* (*Inn*: Das Lamme; Rothe Rössl—both good and clean). Spengler is an intelligent guide. Above the village, on a rocky hill, is the chapel of *St. Kummernitz*, a female saint with a beard, granted to protect her virtue, and found effectual; it grows still on her statue.

[Brenner Road can be reached in 1½ hr. at Törkele; carriages there at the *Inn*. There is also a bridle-track to Kollman.]

The *Seisser Alp*, famous for rare plants, and the largest and richest in Tyrol, feeding 1200 head of cattle, and yielding abundance of hay, belongs to Castelruth (*Castellum Ruptum*), which occupies a lower plateau of porphyry, with numerous traces of Roman and mediæval importance, the old Brenner road having formerly passed over it.

[The Seisser Alp may be visited en route from St. Ulrich to Castelruth, by a path through Pufl; thence ascending its N.W. outlier, the *Puflatsch Alp* (3 hrs. good walking), whence the surrounding dolomites are displayed to great advantage: the Langkofel, Platt Kogel, Ross Zähne, Hohe Schlern, the latter the most western member of the group, stand in a half-circle E. and S., and there is a distant view, W. and N., of 4 chains of snowy mountains,—the Adamello, the Ortler, the Oetzthal, and the Zillerthal portion of the Norics. (From S.E. corner of the Seisser Alp is a frequented track by the side of the Platt Kogel into the *Duron Thal* (fine view of the Marmolata), by which is a picturesque descent to Campedello at head of the Fassa Thal: see Rte. 221. Path descends to Castelruth on W. side of the Puflatsch.]

½ hr. *Seiss*. Path proceeds over a pleasant cultivated plateau towards the wooded flanks of the Schlern, jutting from which appears the fragment of *Schloss Hauenstein*, once the habitation of the Minnesinger Oswald Von Wolkenstein, date 1410. Beneath it the path from Ratzes falls in.

[*Ratzes Baths*, 1 hr. distant, are close under precipices of the Schlern; homely accommodation, crowd of peasant patients, pleasant wood walks, best point for *ascent* of the Schlern, 4 hrs.]

The path from Ratzes leads down to *Azwang*, nearest Post stat. on Brenner road, and 9½ m. from Botzen. The more direct way to Botzen for a pedestrian is by

1 hr. *Völs*, supposed to have been once a Roman station for light troops (*Velites*), and down to

1 hr. *Steg*, where is a bridge over the Eisack to the post-road, 6½ m. from

2½ hrs. *Botzen:* see Rte. 217.

ROUTE 228.

INNSBRUCK TO VENICE, BY BRUNECKEN AND THE PASS OF AMPEZZO.

Innsbruck to	Eng. m.		Eng. m.
Mittewald. .	43½	Capo di Ponte .	26
Brunecken .	25½	(Belluno. . .	5)
Niederndorf .	14½	Conegliano . .	29
Cortina. . .	26	Venice (Rail) .	36
Tai Cadore .	22		222½

Capital carriage-road to Conegliano, thence rail (3 hrs.) to Venice. Eilwagen daily to Niederndorf, by way of Brixen. Thrice a week on to Belluno, and thence daily to Conegliano. Inns of a comfortable country sort. Travellers posting need not go on to Brixen, but at Mittewald hire for Unt. Vintl, the first post station in the Pusterthal.

This route is the only carriage-road through the *Dolomite Mountains*, several of which are finely seen between Niederndorf and Belluno. Two other routes to Venice are more interesting historically; but this surpasses them in scenery, which is wild and romantic.

From *Innsbruck* by the Brenner road (Rte. 217) as far as

43½ m. *Mittewald* (*Inn:* capital, but dear).

Travellers by diligence go on to Brixen, and change there into the Pusterthal diligence.

At fortress of

4 m. *Franzenzfeste* the road turns

off E., and crosses the Eisack by the *Ladritsche Brücke.*

[A little below this, at a signpost to *Spinges,* the pedestrian can ascend the hill to that village, with fine views, and descend thence to Mühlbach on the Pusterthal road, a shorter and pleasanter way.]

The post-road winds round E. and then N. through picturesque broken country, the road from Brixen joining it before reaching

4½ m. *Mühlbach* (*Inn:* Sonne, good and cheap). The traveller is now in the *Pusterthal.*

3 m. *Unter Vintl* (*Inn,* dear) is the first post stat.;

14 m. *Brunecken* (*Inns,* good) is the 2nd; and

14½ m. *Niederndorf* (*Inns,* fair) the 3rd. (For details see Rte. 223.) The road now soon crosses the Rienz, issuing from the *Höhlensteinthal* S., and ascends to a tract of elevated land (4150 ft.), on the other side of which the Drave takes its rise. The village of Toblach is seen l., and at a

2½ m. *Signpost* the road turns S. to penetrate the gorge of the Rienz. (A short cut for a pedestrian leaves the road at the 2nd bridge from Niederndorf, and makes for a brewery near the Toblacher See, which it leaves to the rt. and rejoins the road.)

The *Toblacher See* is a small shallow lake, buried in woods below the road. The road keeps on the E. side, and presently enters grand portals of dolomite rock, losing sight of the Pusterthal, and mounts through forests and fine rock scenery, where for more than a mile the Rienz runs underground, to

7 m. *Landro or Höhlenstein* (*Inn:* Post, clean and comfortable); solitary cluster of houses where the valley opens upon a green meadow, and a desolate tarn (Dürren See). Scenery grand and gloomy. The splintered spires of the Drei Zinnen, 9831 ft. (3 *battlements*), are seen up a gorge to l., and in front Monte Cristallo (10,644 ft.), fantastically jagged and holding glaciers, both dolomite.

[Up the gorge towards the Drei Zinnen or Cime di Lavaredo, runs a path to *Sexten,* and another diverges rt. to *Auronzo,* both noted for extraordinary scenery (Rte. 228 A).]

Road formerly on E. side of the lake, but destroyed by earthslips, is now carried by embankments on the W. At

2 m. *Schludersbach* (*Inn,* small, but good), Ploner, the Wirth, is a good guide to glaciers of the Cristallo.

[A path here strikes S.E., ascends a low col, and reaches, 2 hrs., the *Lago Misurina;* grand dolomitic views. 2 hrs. more will bring to Cortina (see below).

Another path climbs the woods rt. above Schludersbach, ascends by a striking ravine to a grassy col (6508 ft.) E. of the Geislstein, and descends, fine views all the way, to *Prags Bad,* 6 hrs. (Rte. 223.)]

Further on, a singular blood-stained dolomite, the Geislstein, or Crepa Rossa (10,281 ft.), is seen on rt., and road ascends to

5½ m. *Ospitale,* a solitary tavern, built as hospice, with a small chapel at side of the road. Still ascending, there soon appears to rt. a hole in a crag above, through which the sky is seen; the summit of the Tofana comes in view front, and presently, on l., are passed the ruins of

3 m. *Peutelstein Schloss,* on edge of a tremendous precipice, to visit which it is worth a few minutes détour across the meadow l. for the *view* down the Ampezzo, and of the wild mountains in all directions. W. is Monte Tofana (10,721 ft.); a glacier is seen among its precipices (first ascended by Grohmann in 1863). E. is Monte Cristallo, and on each side of the Ampezzo rise lofty dolomitic mountains. In the distance S. certain strange sharp peaks are seen belonging to the Val di Zoldo.

The *castle,* once the northernmost outpost of Venetian territory, was captured with the Ampezzo by the Emperor Maximilian, 1511. (Between Ospitale and Peutelstein, about ½ m. before reaching the latter, a path descends into gorge l., crosses a fearful

chasm, shows well the position of the castle, and rejoins road below it.)

Beyond Peutelstein the road is carried down zigzags, and by a considerable détour (which allows time for a traveller to visit the castle, or take the path through the gorge, and rejoin his carriage at the bottom) into the Ampezzo valley, crossing the Boita, which rushes from the gorge, and forms the stream of the Ampezzo; scenery woody and confined till near

6 m. *Cortina d'Ampezzo* (*Inns:* Aquila Nera, good; Stella d'Oro, at further end, small, but very comfortable; Post): chief village and centre of administration for Ampezzo district, clean and flourishing. Ch., with a handsome modern campanile of white granite; a curious picture of Murder of Innocents has been washed over. Scenery around bare, but striking. Croda Malcora, or Sorapiss (dolomite), impends, with many pinnacles, to the E., and the Antelao shows like a vast obelisk lower down, with the Sasso di Pelmo, one of the most remarkable of the dolomites, opposite to it W., but not seen from Cortina. *The Dolomite region* E. and W. affords many

Excursions.

a. To *Lago Misurina:* 1½ hr. to pass of Tre Croci, E. of Cortina; thence turn l.; and on reaching lake, 1½ hr., ascend summit of Monte Piana, ½ hr. *beyond*, for a view into the heart of the dolomite world.

b. To *Forcella Grande*, guide necessary. From the Tre Croci ridge descend rt. to a small clearing in the wood with a shepherd's hut (Bastian's); here *a grand rock amphitheatre* opens S. in the mass of the Malcora, with a waterfall in the midst; descend further through woods, 1 hr., to the opening of the *Val di San Vito* rt., which leads up to the Forcella; here the great mass of the Marmarolo lies on the l., and that of the Malcora, or Sorapiss, rt. The climb is through a succession of basins and clefts, keeping on the right-hand slope to the *Col* (7536 ft.), 3½ hrs. From the uppermost basin, a climb to the ridge rt. will show a *glorious view* over the Ampezzo valley to the western dolomites. From this basin it is a short ascent to the col; *descent* very steep down a sort of funnel to a small green promontory; noble views of the Antelao close at hand, and of the Pelmo opposite, with the whole of the lower Ampezzo. From here bear rt. to a small *Alp.* and descend by a short track to St. Vito, or by a longer and easier to Chiapuzza. At St. Vito is a small *Inn*; have a car waiting for the return to Cortina; take a long day. By the *reverse way* Chiapuzza is the best point to commence ascent.

c. The above-mentioned *Waterfall* affords a separate excursion. From the herd-huts (Bastian's) below the Tre Croci, where it is first seen, descend through the woods to the stream, and climb up to the fall. Beyond it is a tarn (6334 ft.), 3 hrs., sublimely situated in the heart of the Malcora precipices. The glen is sometimes called *Val Sorapiss.* Ascending this, and turning rt, brings to the *Selletta Pass* (8696 ft.), a difficult rock climb; and return to Cortina may be made by the *Pian della Biqontina.*

d. Ascent of the Sorapiss (10,858 ft.), the highest peak of the Malcora mass (the name is sometimes applied to the whole), was first made by Herr Grohmann, in Sept. 1864, from the head of the Val Sorapiss, in 5 hrs., descending with great difficulty to the Forcella Grande; a wonderful dolomitic view.

e. To *Schloss Peutelstein*, above described; but vary route by ascending nearly to the Tre Croci, then scramble up rocks to l., part of the *Crepo di Sumelles* (fine view from summit of Marmolata, &c.), and descend by *Val Grande*, uninhabited, to Ospitale; view of the castle in descending very picturesque. Follow road, but when near castle turn l. into gorge, as above described.

Several routes diverge from Cortina.

[A. By *Monte Gusella to Caprile*, 7 hrs., and beautiful Lake of Alleghe,

which also possesses in Monte Civita (10,438 ft.) one of the sublimest specimens of dolomite scenery. Striking view from col E., and from village of *Sta. Lucia*, of the Pelmo (Rte. 221). *Caprile* (fair *Inn*, Pezze's) is itself a fine centre of excursions. The valley thence may be followed down to Agordo, 5 hrs. (Rte. 222 A), and through a grand ravine to Belluno, 20 m. further, by a good road; or Val Fassa may be reached by the surprising gorge of Sottoguda and Fedaia Pass in 8 hrs. (Rte. 221).

B. To the *Gader or the Gröden valleys* a path leads by the side of the Tofana, and the Pass of Tre Sassi to *St. Cassian*, 6 hrs. (curé's house), or 1 hr. further to St. Leonhard's (small *Inn*, Evangelista's); thence the Gader may be descended to Brunecken, or the Western Dolomites explored, by way of the *Grödner Joch* or *Guerdenazza Plateau* (see Rte. 227).

If, however, the traveller be bound for the *Gröden Thal*, he should avoid St. Cassian altogether, striking off soon after crossing the Tre Sassi, and climbing by woods and rocky dells to the great Alp above St. Cassian, whence noble views and an easy descent to *Corfara* (fair *Inn*) at head of the Gader Thal, and foot of the Gröden Joch: 8 good hrs. from Cortina.

C. The pedestrian may vary his route southwards, by striking E. over the Tre Croci, and by Palu, near which is a grand view of Monte Marmarolo, to *Auronzo* (2 rough *Inns*), which displays an exceedingly fine dolomite range (ascend a grassy hill, *Monte Melone*, for the view); thence 14 m. of good road leads to Pieve di Cadore, through romantic scenery. *Inn* fair at Tai, where is junction with the Ampezzo road (see Rte. 228 A).]

Below *Cortina*, Zuel and Acquabuona are the last villages in Tyrol; soon after

5 m. *The Venetian Frontier* is crossed. Austrian *paper money* no longer taken. Country inns inferior. Postmasters not always to be trusted.

4 m. *St. Vito* (*Inn*, small, but decent), finely situated between the Antelao and Pelmo. *Forcella Grande*, as above, well taken from here; or *Forcella Piccola*, leading to Pieve di Cadore between the Antelao and Melcora, whence also the *ascent of* the *Antelao* is best made. [The Antelao (10,890 ft.?) commands both Cadore and Ampezzo, and is seen from Venice and the Adriatic. The ascent, by rather difficult rock and ice, costs, without halts, 6½ hrs. up and 5 down. Ossi, of Resinego, near Borca, is the only competent guide; ascended 1863 by Grohmann, and in 1864 by Mr. Latham and Lord F. Douglas.]

About 1 m. before reaching Borca, the enormous devastation caused by a landslip from the Antelao, 1814, is seen, particularly on rt., where 2 villages where overwhelmed, and 100 persons perished.

2 m. *Borca* (*Inn* tolerable — 2 decent bedrooms); best quarters for ascent either of Antelao or Pelmo.

[The *Sasso di Pelmo* (10,375 ft.), W., rises like a vast tower on all sides, but summit may be reached by a ledge and couloir requiring a good head. Above the couloir is a glacier. First ascended by Mr. Ball in 1857—6 hrs. up, 5 down. *View* magnificent.]

[An easy pass, *Forcella Forada* (6895 ft.), by side of the Pelmo, leads in 7 hrs. to Caprile; small *Inn* at Pescul. 4 hrs., in *Val Fiorentina;* thence by Sta. Lucia (Rte. 221). From Borca an interesting *excursion* may be made to *Zoppé*, romantically situated at S. base of the Pelmo, 7 m., or 3 hrs. Titian took refuge there during a pestilence in Cadore, and has left a small picture in ch. A remarkable dolomite, the *Sasso di Bosconero*, seen S.E.]

6 m. *Venas* (*Inn:* tolerable). The Cadore scenery begins to open finely. The road winds round a vast ravine, showing Antelao N., and village of *Vaile* occupies a picturesque promontory over the Boita, from which the road now turns away, and ascends by long gradients over the battle-field where the

Venetians defeated the troops of Emp. Max. in 1508, to

5 m. *Tai Cadore* (*Inn*, Giovanni Tommas; plenty of rough accommodation and hospitable attention, but rooms charged higher than in Tyrol).

[1 m. N.E. from Tai is *Pieve di Cadore*, birthplace of Titian 1477. Small town on a ridge of hill ending in a bluff, upon which are the ruins of the *castle* once belonging to Patriarchs of Aquileia, afterwards to the Venetian government, taken by the French 1796; offers a fine *view*. In the ch. is a reputed picture by Titian over a side altar belonging to the *Vecelli*. On the tower of the Pretura (recently modernized) is a crude portrait of the great painter, executed a few years back for the Commune. The small *house* in which he was born, down a lane out of the S.E. end of piazza under the castle hill, is marked by an inscription. (By a *field-path* from this, the high road may be regained a mile below Tai.) *Domegge*, 4 m. up valley of Cadore, is said to possess a picture by Titian painted for a standard. At *Zoppé* (see above), 13 m. W. from Cadore (leave high-road at Vodo by foot-path), is a small altarpiece by him; and a fresco that has been painted over remains at *Sta. Lucia*, near Caprile, where Titian was snowed-up one winter time. The dolomite mountains in the neighbonrhood of Cadore appear in several of the backgrounds of Titian's pictures; Mte. Marmarolo (8924 ft.) N.W., Mte. Cridola (8473 ft.) N.E.

A good but hilly road ascends the Cadore valley, and branches off l. to *Auronza* (see above)—a remarkable *cul de sac*, guarded by noble dolomite mountains; and on the rt. leads E. through a fine gorge to *Sappada*, whence is a cart-track over a low pass to *Forni Avoltri*, and eventually to Tolmezzo on the Tagliamento. Another leads N. over the Carnic Alps to *Innichen* in the Pusterthal (*see* Rte. 228A).]

From *Tai Cadore* the road winds round into the gorge of the Piave, and by zigzags (a *short cut* for pedestrians strikes off where road turns to l. about 2 m. from Tai) descends abruptly upon

5 m. *Perarolo* (*Inn:* good; not the posthouse), at junction of Boita with the Piave, in a deep ravine; busy place for the timber trade. The ravine continues for several miles between bare and riven mountains; valley widens a little at

12 m. *Longarone* (*Inns:* Post, good; Leone d'Oro). [A fine opening E. leads to *Cimolais*, whence are paths to the upper Tagliamento, along the E. side of the picturesque dolomite range ending N. with *Monte Cridola* (8473 ft.).] It is about 14 m. from Longarone to Belluno.

9 m. *Capo di Ponte. Road divides;* [rt., following the Piave, leads to Belluno, 5 m.: Rte. 233.]

A bold wooden bridge—of which the buttresses, marked by winged lion, with date 1606, are probably Venetian — crosses the Piave 90 ft. above stream, and carries road S., ascending a moderate ridge, and then skirting the beautiful

Lago Possino (or *Sta. Croce*), upon which, near the S. end, is

9 m. *Sta. Croce* (poor *Inn*, but accustomed to provide dinner for travellers); road then climbs over an old moraine, and descends to skirt shore of a small lake,

4 m. *Lago Morto;* desolate scenery; valley closes again, formerly barred by a wall, and issues through a narrow defile at

5 m. *Serravalle*, 5350 Inhab.; remains of mediæval towers up hills on either side. Road here enters the plains. The best inns are at

2 m. *Ceneda* (*Inns*: Rosa; Post; Aquila Nera;—Leone d'Oro, the best, is at S. end of town); considerable cathedral town. Remains of good frescoes in portico of town-hall; *Duomo* uninteresting; *fine view* from pilgrimage chapel on hill, or from *Bishop's castle*, above the town. Road passes through rich flat country to

9 m. *Conegliano* (*Inn:* Post); here hills finally subside, and *rail* supersedes

road. A huge *castle* overlooks the town; remains of frescoes by Pordenone on some house-fronts; damaged altarpiece by Cima in the *Duomo*.

(Travelling post *the reverse way* an extra horse is required between Ceneda and Santa Croce, Perarolo and Venas, Sterzing and the Brenner.)

9 m. *Spresiano Stat.* For this and following stations see *Handbook North Italy*, Rte. 222.

9 m. *Treviso.*

14 m. *Mestre.*

4 m. *Venice* terminus.

ROUTE 228A.

INNICHEN IN PUSTERTHAL TO PIEVE DI CADORE, BY THE SEXTENTHAL.

	Eng. m.
Innichen to	
Sexten	5
St. Stefano	17
Tai Cadore	18
	40

A tolerable hill-road to St. Stefano, thence excellent to Cadore.

This route offers remarkable scenery in the Sexten Thal, and a fine approach to Cadore; also the shortest communication between Eastern Tyrol and Venice.

Innichen (*Inn:* Zum Bären); a low hill, the last spur of the Carnic Alps, conceals the entrance to the Sexten Thal. Upon it stood the Roman city *Aguntium*, frequently ravaged by the barbarians, and destroyed, 610, by the Slovenes; road winds through wooded scenery. *Wildbad*, small bath-house, to rt. A path across meadows l. shortens distance, and displays, up the *Innerfeldthal*, a magnificent view of the *Drei Schuster* (10,350 ft.).

5 m. *Sexten* (*Inn*, small but clean; first by the side of the road below ch.; also 1 or 2 boarding-houses further —— a thriving village: 1 mile beyond, a magnificent amphitheatre of dolomite mountains opens to the rt., the principal of which are the Drei Schuster, impending over Sexten, and the Monte Popera (10,143 ft.). Road ascends by Moos to the

6 m. Summit of Pass (5360 ft.), where is a Mauthhaus, now a rude Inn.

Descent: the grand dolomitic mountains of Auronzo appear to rt., while those of Sappada are in the distance S. The scenery becomes romantic approaching

7 m. *Comelico* (wine and bread at a small *Inn*), a populous district; 2 or 3 villages, destroyed by fire, have been rebuilt in ugly style. A steep *meadow-path* saves much time down to

4 m. *St. Stefano* (*Inn*: Giraldi's); a large Italian village, in a fine situation, on the new road from Cadore to Sappada.

Turning S.W. from *St. Stefano*, the road soon enters the magnificent gorges of the Piave at the foot of *Monte Cornon* S., issuing into the opener

7 m. *Valley of Cadore.*

[A road at this point turns off rt. through a narrow defile to *Auronzo* (formerly Oberrentsch). *Villa Piccola*, first village, has handsome ch. and official buildings; *Villa Grande*, the second, is a long straggling village (2 rough *Inns* beyond ch.). The valley is remarkable for a wonderful range of dolomites N., ending in the peaks of the Cime di Laveredo (the Drei Zinnen of Landro). *Mte. Melone*, a grassy Alp S., displays a grand dolomitic panorama, including on S. the *Foppa* and *Monte Marmarolo*. New road constructing through valley (*see* Rte. 228).]

Tre Ponti, a triple bridge, formerly fortified, resting on single centre pier at junction of Auronzo stream with the Piave. Road crosses again by a lofty

New Bridge at Pelos.

[Here a road branches off E. to the large village of *Lorenzago*, and is continued for a few miles further in view of the great rock walls of Monte Cridola, but at present it ends abruptly in the

forest, beyond which a path leads over the low grassy *Col* of *Mauria* (4190 ft.) to the upper valley of Tagliamento, the source of which it passes. At *Forni di Sopra* or Vigo (small *Inn*), 3 hrs. from Lerenzago, a road is again found descending through the romantic valley of the Tagliamento, called *Canal* or *Val di Socchieve*, of which *Ampezzo* is the principal place (*Inn*, Due Columbe), to *Tolmezzo*, 30 m., and thence to *Udine*, 35 m., capital of Friuli.]

3 m. *Lozzo*, a busy village

3 m. *Domegge*, a dirty one, with some old houses, a remnant of a Titian picture, and a large new ch. Further on, an opening in the hills E. displays a strange array of jagged dolomites; an ancient *chapel of the Virgin*, picturesquely placed, is passed; and on a ridge in front, to which there is a long climb, is seen

4 m. *Pieve di Cadore*, with the ruins of its *castle* overhanging the deep ravine of the Piave to l. There is but a poor *Inn* here, but fair quarters are met with at

1 m. *Tai Cadore*, on the *Ampezzo* road (*see* Rte. 228).

ROUTE 229.

SALZBURG TO INNSBRUCK.

21 Anst. m. = 98½ Eng.

The quickest route is by rly., *viâ* Rosenheim and Kufstein, in 8 hrs. (Rte. 185). But where scenery is the object and not time, the post-road is preferable. Posting, in 18 hrs., by means of Laufzettel (§ i.), but this allows of no stoppages. Best sleeping quarters are at *Reichenhall* and *Waidring*. 10 m. of Bavarian territory are crossed; baggage should be sealed at frontier, to avoid a search on re-entering Austrian territory.

This route is for the most part through charming scenery. After leaving

Salzburg (Rte. 195), the first stage lies chiefly over the plain, with the majestic *Untersberg* to the l.

6 m. A small strip of Bavarian territory, which extends E. as far as Berchtesgaden, now crosses our route. It is not more than 10 m. broad. Travellers should not omit to request the Austrian custom-house officers on the frontier to plumb their baggage, otherwise their boxes will probably be searched, and an hour's delay caused on the opposite frontier.

4 m. *Convent of St. Zeno l.*, secularized in 1803, but, in 1853, part of it appropriated to an establishment for the education of English girls; ch. is of 12th cent. Notice sculptured portal, stalls, monuments, cloisters.

1 m. *Reichenhall* (*Inns*: Post, clean and comfortable; Löwenbräu), a cheerful, flourishing Bavarian town of 3000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Saal, consisting of handsome houses, chiefly built since a conflagration which consumed the place 1834.

The affix to its name of *hall* shows the connexion of the place with *salt*-works, from which the inhabitants chiefly derive employment and prosperity. The principal edifices—the *Brunnenhaus*, in which are the forcing pumps for raising the brines; the office of the salt-works, and the *chapel*; the *boiling-houses* (Südhäuser), &c., built 1854—show some of the good taste which has prevailed in the best constructions at Munich. There are 18 *salt-springs*, which burst forth about 50 ft. below the surface of the ground: a spacious shaft has been sunk down to them, and they are approached by a flight of stone steps. Some of them are so strongly saturated as to be fit for boiling at once; the others are conveyed to the long evaporating-houses outside the town, near the Salzburg road. These are filled with stacks of thorn-faggots (whence the

German name, *Dorngradirhäuser*); and the salt water, being pumped up to the roof, is allowed to trickle through the faggots, thereby exposing it to the air, which dries up four-fifths of the watery particles, while the salt remains behind.

A water-wheel raises the weak brine to the top of the houses, one 57 ft., the other 77 ft. high, where it is distributed along a trough furnished with spouts alternately on the one side and the other, to discharge it over the thorn-stack, which is 6 ft. wide at top and 7 ft. at bottom. It takes half-an-hour to trickle to the bottom, and, according to the dryness of the atmosphere, is raised from 5 to 20 per cent. in saltness.

Much fuel is thus spared, as the water is not boiled until it is brought to the state of strong brine. The strongest and most abundant spring, called the Gnaden, or *Edel-quelle*, having 24 per cent. of salt, issues from a calcareous breccia, and is perhaps unequalled in copiousness by any other brine-spring in the world, giving 3300 cubic ft. of water in 24 hrs. It furnishes about 200,000 cwt. of salt annually. The water of the lowest spring is pumped up by a stream of fresh water rising a short distance from the salt-spring, which is prevented by an ingenious arrangement from mixing with the brine, and is afterwards carried off into the Saal through a subterraneous vaulted canal, 7089 ft. long, running under the town, and passable by boats. The *boiling-houses*, in which the salt is made, are constructed on a far more scientific and effective principle than those at the Hall, and elsewhere in Austria. Close to the town the river is traversed by one of those wooden grates (Rechen) which serve to collect the timber cut on the neighbouring mountains, and floated down by tributary streams into the Saal. (See § 94, 95, 111.) The store of wood laid up for fuel, &c., in the yards is immense.

Reichenhall is the centre of the Bavarian salt-works, and the greatest curiosity in this neighbourhood is the system of hydraulic works by which the superfluous brine from these springs and from Berchtesgaden is raised by a system of pumps over mountains nearly 2000 ft. high, and is distributed to Traunstein and Rosenheim, towns many miles distant, but more favourably situated by the vicinity of forests for obtaining fuel to convert the brine into salt. The total length of the brine conduit or aqueduct, from Berchtesgaden, through Reichenhall, to Traunstein, is about 60 m.

As many high mountains and deep valleys intervene between these places, the water is raised to the required height by means of pumps of a very ingenious construction, made by a mechanist named Reichenbach. The pipes to hold the brine are of cast-iron, while a series of wooden pipes convey fresh water down the mountain to turn the machinery. Both the pipes and the engine-houses are seen by the road-side on the ascent leading out of Reichenhall to Innsbruck.

Berchtesgaden is about 11 m, from Reichenhall, a picturesque drive by a good road, through the Pass of Hallthurm. (Rte. 199.) Einspänner 3½ fl.

Achselmannstein is a frequented bathing establishment near Reichenhall. Good *Inn*. Brine-baths and goats' whey.

On quitting Reichenhall the road begins to ascend through scenery of the most romantic character. A short way within the grandly-wooded Stein Pass rise the ruined castle Carlstein and the ch. of St. Pancras on 2 rocky heights. At the roadside is a water-mill, where boys' marbles are made (Schussermühle). A little further on the small tarn called Thumsee is passed on the rt., lying at the foot of lofty cliffs. The defile attains the height of grandeur near the spot where the road from Munich by Traunstein (Rte. 185) falls in. Observe the pipes of the brine aqueduct scaling the face of the cliffs high above the road.

To this succeeds a steep descent, and the road continues hilly to

9½ *Melleck*, where is situated the United Austrian and Bavarian *Custom-house*. Here baggage is examined.

There is a noble view from the little *Inn* at *Melleck* looking S.W. over the

snowy Loferer Alp. A steep descent leads into Unken, the first Austrian village, across the boundary stream, and through a *gateway* built by Paris Lodron, Archbishop of Salzburg, to close the Pass Stein, at the time of the 30 years' war.

The defiles through which our road runs were the scenes of repeated contests between the Bavarians and French on the one side, and the Tyrolese, in the wars of 1805 and 1809. Unken was burned in the struggle, and at Melleck Spechbacher was defeated.

6¾ Lofer (*Inns:* Post; Löwe), a considerable village, in a basin-shaped valley, at the base of high mountains, at the junction of the road from the Pinzgau, Gastein, &c. (Rte. 202), with that to Innsbruck, 8 m. from Lofer: following this road is the remarkable scene of the *Seissenberg Klamm.* 8 m. from Unken is the *Schwarzberg Klamm*, a very remarkable gorge, well worth exploring.

Beyond Lofer the road quits the side of the Saal, and enters another defile, walled in by precipitous heights, called *Pass Strub* (2172 ft.), which forms the portal of Tyrol on this side. This defile was heroically defended by the Tyrolese in 1805: but there is scarcely a glen in all the land of which the same may not be said.

Three attacks of the Bavarians were repulsed by a mere handful of peasants, who, though at length compelled to retire, left 1500 of the enemy dead on the field, having lost 170 themselves. The pass was again successfully defended in 1809, with most unequal force, against the army of the Duke of Danzig and General Wrede.

6¾ Waidring. — *Inn:* Post, clean; best night quarters between Reichenhall and Innsbruck. At Fishlack a cross road turns W. to Kuffstein. It is an almost continuous descent from Waidring to

9½ St. Johann (*Inn:* Post: the civil landlord knows the country well, and is capable of giving good information), a large village, in a broad open valley covered with meadows. Picturesque house architecture, of wood, hereabouts. The Pramanthal here opens S. At Fieberbrunn Margaret Maultsach was cured of a fever, whence the name. A good carriage-road hence into the Pinzgau at Mittersill (Rte. 230), by Kitzbühel and the Pass Thurn (Rte. 234).

7 Ellmau. (Post, clean; trout.) The summit-level of this road.

7 Söll. (Post.) A prettily-situated village: near it is the old castle of Ittern. The road descends hence without interruption into the valley of the Inn, which it enters at the base of an isolated limestone rock, crowned by a ch. called Gruttenberg, about 1 m. N. of

8½ Wörgl (*Inn:* Post) is a station on the *Railway* from Innsbruck to Munich and Salzburg (Rte. 229 A).

33 m. Innsbruck (Rte. 212).

ROUTE 229 A.

MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK (RAIL), BY ROSENHEIM, KUFFSTEIN, SCHWAZ, AND HALL.

24½ Germ. m. = 112¾ Eng. m.

2 trains daily in 7 to 9 hrs.

See Rte. 185 for the Rly. from Munich to

46 *Rosenheim Junct. Stat.* From this the line to Innsbruck ascends the l. bank of the Inn, which in the lower portion of its course is uninteresting. Opposite

Raubling Stat. is the walled town of Neubeuern on the rt. bank, with a castle on the hill above.

Brannenburg Stat. in a pretty spot. The *Castle* overlooking the valley belongs to Count Palavicini, and has been restored. The *Wendelstein*, 6400

ft. high, may be ascended in 4 hrs. from this: rather difficult.

Near Fischbach are seen the ruins of the Castle *Falkenstein*, and further on those of Kirnstein. Kiefersfelden is the last Bavarian village. Before crossing the frontier of Tyrol a little chapel is passed, erected by King Louis of Bavaria in honour of his son Otho, in a defile called the Klause.

20¾ *Kuffstein Stat.* This old frontier fortress stands on the opposite (rt.) bank of the Inn (*Post; Hirsch), although its modern detached forts occupy both banks. The stronghold on the top of the rock is accessible only by one steep approach. Provisions and stores are drawn up by pulleys and cranes. It is a state prison. It was the only place which remained in the hands of the French after Hofer's rising in 1809. When the Emperor Maximilian laid siege to it, 1502, the Bavarian commandant derided him by sweeping the wall with a besom whenever a ball struck it. Upon which the emperor ordered up siege-guns from Innsbruck, battered down the wall, and hung the commandant as a deserter. See the view from the *Calvary*, if not from the castle.

The Rly. crosses the Inn to its rt. bank near Kirchbühl, and soon reaches

Wörgl Stat. (*Inn:* Post, an old house, not very clean, but can furnish a good dinner, with trout). Here the post-road from Salzburg (Rte. 229) falls in, and a new road into the Pinzgau by Mittersill diverges (Rte. 234).

From Wörgl it is worth while to ascend the *Hohe Salve*, one of the finest points of view, and the most accessible in Tyrol.

Kundl Stat. On the post-road to Rattenberg stands (l.) the solitary *Church of St. Leonhard*, a peculiar example of late Gothic (date 1500). *Obs.* its S. doorway; the pillars supporting its roof decorated with figures of monsters, double lions, and dragons; the carved pulpit and stalls.

Rattenberg Stat., a dirty town of 1000 Inhab., having silver and copper mines and smelting-houses, and surmounted by an old castle, but no tolerable *Inn*. The river, hitherto rarely seen, now approaches the road. The rly. is carried through the solid rock, in an artificial gap formed by blasting, leaving on one side an old watch-tower. Beyond this the rock has been scarped to a depth of 100 ft., to make space for the rly. between the mountains and the river. There are more silver and copper mines, with smelting-houses, at the next village,

Brixlegg Stat. (*Inn:* ** Judenwirth.) From this an excursion into the Zillerthal (Rte. 230) may be made. A short tunnel. The valley of the Inn from hence to Innsbruck exhibits the most noble and romantic mountain scenery. The view terminates, in fine weather, with the glaciers of the Brenner, Stubay, and Oetzthal. The road passes the picturesque castles of Matzen, Lichtwer, and Kropfsberg.

Jenbach Stat. (*Inn:* Bräu) is situated at the mouth of the Achenthal, up which runs the beautiful road to Munich by Kreuth (Rte. 188).

A bridge leads from this across the Inn, past the Castle of Roth-holz, to the village of Strass (Post, a clean *Inn*), situated at the mouth of the picturesque Zillerthal, a valley which deserves to be visited; it is described in Rte. 230. l. Near the Inn is the huge Château of Tratzberg, belonging to Count Enzenberg. rt. on a height the Benedictine convent.

On approaching Schwaz the most conspicuous object is the great *tobacco manufactory*, near the river, once a convent, employing 4000 persons, belonging to government.

27½ *Schwaz Stat.* (*Inn:* Post).—Schwaz is situated on the opposite (rt.) bank of the Inn, and has 4491 Inhab. It was almost entirely burned to the ground in the campaign of 1809 by the Bavarians, who committed the most wanton atrocities and cruelties. Its celebrated silver-mines, which in the 15th centy. were worked by the Fuggers of Augsburg, in partnership with the Emp. Maximilian, and afforded them an annual income of 200,000 fls. as *their share* of the profits, are now

exhausted. The iron and copper mines, however, are still productive. The smelting of the ore, the manufacture of vitriol, and several other trades and manufactures, as woollen stuffs, hats, &c., give employment to its industrious population. Many of the adits of the mines open at the road-side, and on either hand vast heaps of rubbish and scoria are piled. At the end of the principal street, which includes many old quaintly painted houses, stands the *parish ch.*, of late Gothic, built 1502, remarkable for its curiously ornamented, gable-headed W. front. Within is a good deal of marble; on rt. let into the wall is the monument of the smelting-master, *Hans Dreylinj*, designed by *Colin* of Mechlin, and cast in bronze by Löffler, 1578, a work of art of great excellence. Another bronze bas-relief to the memory of a young man of the Fugger family hangs against one of the piers.

Not far from Schwaz stands the ruined castle *Frundsberg*, the cradle of the family which produced the renowned commander Knight George, the conqueror of Francis I. at Pavia.

Fritzens Stat.

Hall Stat. (*Inn:* Krone), an ancient and well-smoked town of 5000 Inhab., 6 m. from Innsbruck, at the foot of the Salzberg, a mountain distinguished for its bare white precipices destitute of wood. It evidently derives its name from the same source as the Greek ἅλς, salt, and is chiefly remarkable for its salt-mines and pans, belonging to the Austrian government. The evaporating-houses and cabinet of models of the mining-works are shown to strangers on application to the official manager. (§§ 94, 95.)

The *Münzthurm* or mint, a Gothic tower, rises conspicuous above the other buildings of the town.

The *Salt-Mine* is situated more than 5000 ft. above the sea-level, at the extremity of a wild and narrow ravine, hemmed in by limestone cliffs, called Hallthal, about 8 m. N. of Hall. It is approached by an extremely steep and rugged road, barely passable for carriages. On the whole, neither the mine nor the approach to it possesses interest sufficient to compensate for the détour. The salt is obtained in the form of brine by a process similar to that in use at Hallein. (Rte. 200.) The brine is conducted from the mine to the salt-pans in Hall in wooden pipes. Reservoirs are constructed at short intervals to receive it, and prevent the bursting of the pipes from the vast pressure which such a column of water would cause if uninterrupted. Strangers desirous of seeing the mines had better apply for an order at the office in Hall. Arrived on the spot, they are provided with miners' clothes, lights, and a guide at the Verwaltungsgebäude. The entrance through the gallery, called Maximiliansstollen, is low and inconvenient, but opens out into numerous large chambers. The quantity of salt produced has fallen off of late years since the demand from Switzerland has diminished; and Tyrol and the lower Engadine alone draw their supplies from hence. At one time the annual produce of the mines was 264,000 centners, and nearly 700 men were employed at the mines and pans; at present the quantity gained and the number of labourers is reduced by one-third.

A small marble monument bearing an urn, attached to the outer wall of the *Parish Church*, on the rt. of the W. entrance, marks the *Grave of Spechbacher*, the bravest and most skilful and prudent leader of the Tyrolese in their struggle for independence. He was the companion of Hofer, and died here in 1820. Hall and its vicinity are the scene of the hero's most memorable exploits; thrice did he gain possession of the bridge of the Inn, which formed the key of the Bavarian and French position, in the course of the year 1809. On the evening of the 11th of April, the whole male population of the lower Innthal rose *en masse* under Spechbacher's command; watch-fires, fed by the women and children, blazed through the night from every height. The Bavarians, fearing an assault upon the bridge, strengthened that post to the

utmost; but in the mean while Spechbacher, at the head of a chosen band of peasants, crept round to the other side of the town, awaiting the dawn in ambush. As soon as the garrison, suspecting no attack on this side, opened the gates in the morning, Spechbacher's party rushed forward, seized the gates, disarmed and made prisoners of the guard, and gained possession of the town with the loss of only 2 men.

On the rt. bank of the Inn is seen *Schloss Ambras*, or *Amras*, a castle frequently mentioned in the chronicles of the 12th and 13th centuries. The present edifice was erected by the Archduke Ferdinand, Count of Tyrol, who, in 1564, made his beautiful wife, Philippina Welser (see Innsbruck, Rte. 212), a donation of the new Schloss Ambras. It was Philippina's favourite summer residence, and Ferdinand spared no expense in forming the collection of armour and other curiosities known as the *Ambrasser Sammlung*. This collection was transported to Vienna in 1796 to save it from falling into the hands of the French, and is now placed in the Lower Belvedere. This castle retains a number of interesting antiquarian objects: several suits of armour, some old pictures, and Roman mile-stones found in Tyrol, and some fine specimens of wood-carving by Tyrolese artists. The castle itself, an extensive, but not a picturesque pile, was converted into a Military Hospital and afterwards used as a barrack, but in 1842 the troops were removed, since which the Lower Castle has undergone a thorough repair. The view which is gained from its battlements, embracing the grand scenery of the valley of the Inn, with innumerable villages, and the two large towns of Innsbruck and Hall, is of very great interest. A window of the castle is pointed out as that from which Wallenstein is said to have fallen when he was a page, but if such an accident actually occurred it was no doubt at Burgau and not at Ambras. See Rte. 165, and Schiller's *Wallensteins Tod*, act iv. sc. 2.

The Tummelplatz, near the castle, is so called because the lists stood there in which tournaments were held. When the castle was a military hospital, the Tummelplatz served as a cemetery. Between the years 1797 and 1805, upwards of 8000 soldiers were buried here. The spot is now marked by a Calvary.

The Railway crosses the Inn opposite Mühlau, where there is a chain bridge just above the mouth of the Sill, and ascends the right bank of the Inn, partly on a wooden viaduct to

18½ INNSBRUCK STATION. (Rte. 212.)

ROUTE 230.

INNSBRUCK TO GASTEIN OR SALZBURG, BY THE ZILLERTHAL, THE GERLOS PASS, AND THE PINZGAU.

27½ Aust m. = 128¾ Eng. m.

Rail as far as Jenbach. Stellwagen to Zell every day, morning and evening, in 3¼ hrs. (carriage with 2 horses, 8 fl.). For travellers from the N. Brixlegg Station saves distance, but there is no omnibus. A bridle-path only over the Gerlos Pass to Kriml. One-horse cars can be obtained at each village down the Pinzgau to Lend, on the Salzburg post-road. Jenbach to Fügen in a carriage, 1½ hr.; Fügen to Zell, 2 hrs.; Zell to Gerlos on foot, 4 hrs.; Gerlos to Kriml, 4 hrs.—good sleeping-place. Kriml can be reached in 1 day from Jenbach, Lend the day after.

The Ziller Thal is interesting chiefly for the fine Tyrolese type of its inhabs. Its upper branches, however, which penetrate to the high snowy range, are very picturesque. The Pinzgau is monotonous, but much fine scenery is

to be found in the lateral valleys S., and the waterfall at Kriml is superb.

Innsbruck, by rail, to

23¾ m. *Jenbach* (see Rte. 229 A.). (*Inn*: near station). The road thence crosses the Inn by bridge of Rotholz, and a carriage, by a small toll, may pass through grounds of Château Rotholz, shortening distance to

2 m. *Strass* (*Inns*: Post, clean; Neuwirth, new), village at mouth of the Zillerthal. (The limestone mountain on N. side of the river Inn is the Sonnwendjoch, 8507 ft.) On the steep face of mountain forming l. wall of the Zillerthal is the chapel and hermitage of Brettfall.

2½ m. *Schlitters* is the first village; then

2½ m. *Fügen* (*Inns*: Post; Stern; Aigner's), most populous place in the valley, with a needle factory. Church contains some native painted carvings. *Château* of Count Dörnhof close by, now modernized, was built by the Függer family. The *Hackelthurm*, a feudal tower 4 stories high, has been replaced by an ordinary house. The performance of a musical family at one of the inns (Aigner's) is worth listening to.

2 m. *Uderns* (*Inn*) is inhabited by pedlers, who traffic in gloves, chamois leather, &c., all over the Continent. After passing through hamlets of Ried, Kaltenbach, Aschau, and Mitterndorf, a turn of the road shows

8 m. *Zell* (*Inns*: Post, new, good house, only one with a *view*; Engel, close by, is fair. Welschwirth, Greiderer's, and others, in village over the bridge, are also good, *in a rustic way*). This chief village of the valley, 1078 Inhab., occupies both banks of the Ziller, opposite the entrance to the Gerlosthal. 1 m. S. are the gold-mines of *Hainzenberg*, still producing small quantities. The stamping-mills are curious. The hill above the chapel of Maria Rast affords a *view*, and another is obtained by climbing to the two little chapels on the l. side of the valley; path strikes up near the Engel inn. The Gerloswand (7023 ft.) rises opposite; the Ahorn Spitze (9745 ft.) and the Tristen Spitze (8934 ft.) fill the end of the valley S.; while the field of snow to their rt. is the Ingent Spitze, an outlier of the snowy range of the Zillerthaler group.

The inhab. of the Ziller Thal are chiefly pastoral. They are large built, and handsome, industrious, and thorough specimens of the Tyrolese character; immensely fond of dancing and singing, and extemporizing satirical verses. Their costume *was* picturesque—it is seldom seen now—but a wedding or a festival (kirchweihe) are opportunities not to be missed for observing manners, &c. Large numbers, especially about Mayrhofen, had been secretly converted to Protestantism, but after much persecution were, in 1837, by an edict of the Tyrolese estates, expelled the country, finding an asylum by a grant of the King of Prussia in Silesia.

Excursions.

Above Zell the valley extends due S. 5 m. to *Mayrhofen* (*Inns*: Gläser and Neuhaus, the latter a little off the road—both decent). The village is ½ m. further. The accommodation is not so good as at Zell, but the place better situated for *Excursions*, as above this the valley becomes much more interesting, and divides into 4 branches.

a. The branch retaining the name of the *Ziller Thal*. This runs E. for about 15 m., and ends among glaciers and the grand scenery of the Krimler Tauern. From Mayrhofen it is 2½ hrs. to *Brandberg*, 1½ hr. to *Haisling*, and 1½ more to *Auf der Au*. Here the valley *divides* into 3, and a path ascends by each branch to cross the main chain into the Prettau, or Upper Ahrnthal. The easternmost branch is the *Zillergrund*, and it is 4 good hrs. to the *Joch*, and 3 down to *Kasern* or *Heiligengeist*. The central one is the *Hundkehlsthal*, which offers a laborious pass (8481 ft.) over to St. Valentin. The third, or southernmost branch, is the *Sondergrund*. This pass is easier than the others, but it is full 4 hrs. to the *Hörndl Joch* or *Pusterer Tauern* (8365

ft.), whence is a *view* of numberless peaks, &c. (*Obs.* the Krimler Tauern and the Drei Herrn Spitze). Descent is steep, 3 hrs. to *St. Jacob* in Ahren Thal (best sleeping-place is *Steinhaus*, a little further). From Heiligengeist it is 9 hrs., and from St. Jacob's 6 hrs. walk to Brunecken, but a char can travel below St. Jacob's—Rte. 225.

b. The *Stilluper Thal.* This opens 30 min. beyond Mayrhofen, the stream pouring down from a narrow cleft; the path ascends through woods on rt. bank. The valley turns S.E. and ends in the snows of the main chain not far from the head of the Sondergrund. [Between the Stilluperthal and the upper Zillerthal stands the imposing *Ahorn Spitze.* From Mayrhofen it takes 8 or 9 hrs. for the *ascent* (which must be made from Brandberg), and 6 hrs. to descend. The last hr. is a difficult climb to the summit.]

c. The *Zamser* or *Zem Thal, well worth exploring.* 15 min. from church of Mayrhofen cross the Ziller close to a fall, and 15 min. further the Stilluper Bach. Keep along the fields (leaving the track to the rt. which leads to the Unter Steg, and so to Finkenberg), and in 10 min. is the *Hoch Steg*, a covered bridge over the Zem Bach. Cross this, and, turning l., ascend rough ground with a few houses, bearing towards the gorge of *Donauberg*, from which the Zem Bach issues.

This gorge, dark, narrow, with a roaring stream at the bottom, may be compared with the Via Mala. Soon after entering, at a point a few yards to l. of the path, a fine waterfall is seen. The ravine ends at the *Carlsteg*, 8 m. from Mayrhofen; and 4 m. further is *Ginzling* (*Inn*, Hof Gross Dornau, homely).

[Here the *Floitenthal* enters on the l., running parallel to the Stilluper Thal, from which it is separated by a mountain ridge, of which the Tristen Spitze and the Floitenthurm are the principal peaks. The former can be ascended from Ginzling, the latter used to be celebrated for its chamois. At the head of the valley is the *Löffelspitze* (11,115 ft.). The *ascent* is also made from Ginzling—1½ hr. to the Baumgartner Alp, ½ hr. to glacier at head of the valley, 5 hrs. to the summit, but the last portion of the ascent is rather dangerous. The *view* is more interesting than that from the Ahorn Spitze.]

From *Ginzling*, continuing up the Zem Thal, it is 2 hrs. to the chalets of *Breitlahner* (where refreshment can be had). There again the valley divides: the branch to the E. is called the *Zemgrund;* the other, the main branch, to the W., is the *Zamser Thal.*

[Ascending the *Zemgrund*, the chalets of the Schwemm Alp are reached in 1 hr.; here it is possible to sleep. 2 hrs. further, by a difficult path, is the *Schwarzenstein Alp, interesting to mineralogists*, from which is a striking view of the 3 great glaciers at the head of the valley. A small frozen lake, the *Eissee*, can be reached by ½ hr. climb.]

The path from *Breitlahner* up the main valley, now called the *Zamser Thal*, becomes difficult. The glaciers of Hinter Dux, on the N., send down a stream which makes a fine fall. Then the *Hörping Thal* opens S., at the head of which are grand glaciers, and the two loftiest mountains of the whole Zillerthal chain. These are the Hoch Feil on the western side, and the Möselenock on the eastern.

[An ascent of the *Möselenock* (11,424 ft.) was made by Mr. Tuckett and party in 1865, on their way from Lappach in the Mühlwalderthal on the S. to the Zemthal. From the ridge between the Thurner Kamp and the Möselenock, a climb of 4 hrs. over tolerably easy rocks put them on the summit; *view* very fine. Descent, first to the ridge connecting with the Furtschlägel Spitz N., and thence under slopes of the Talgen Kogel into the Hörpingthal, laborious and difficult. 7½ hrs. from Lappach to summit. 8½ hrs. from summit to Ginzling.]

After passing some huts and two small lakes, the track, in 7 hrs. from *Breitlahner*, reaches the *Pfitscher Joch* (7358 ft.), whence the descent down the Pfitscher Thal brings the

traveller in 6½ hrs. to *Sterzing*, on the Brenner road—1½ hr. to Stein, 1 hr. St. Jacob, 1 hr. Kematen (good *Inn*), 3 hrs. to Sterzing.

d. The *Duxer Thal*—the 4th and most western branch. This is the most popular of the expeditions from Mayrhofen: 5 hrs. to Hinter Dux at the farthest point. Ladies can easily go on horseback. Portions of the route are remarkably picturesque, but it may be questioned whether the upper part can compete in snowy grandeur with some of the lateral valleys of the Zem Thal.

From *Mayrhofen* keep up the valley as described in last route, till the Stilluperbach is crossed, then bear to rt. 10 min. to the *Unter Steg*, and ascend on the other side by a beautiful path to *Finkenberg*, 1 hr. from Mayrhofen (an old chalet *Inn*, and a little further a new, fair-looking, country *Inn*, Neuwirt, 9 bed-rooms). Here the scenery is charmingly romantic. ½ hr. beyond Finkenberg, visit by a short détour to l. the *Teufelsteg*, a bridge 96 ft. above a turbulent torrent rushing through a narrow chasm. (The path beyond the bridge leads to the entrance of the Zemthal, and the traveller may return that way by the Hoch Steg to Mayrhofen.) Continuing up the valley, the bridle-path for a time hangs to the steep side of the hill, a considerable height above the stream, and then crosses to the S. or rt. bank, where it is shady and easy walking to *Lanners-bach*, 2 hrs., the principal village of the Duxerthal, which here makes an abrupt turn S. (*Inn* at the second group of houses beyond the turn, rustic but clean quarters, and can supply a good dinner.) The Gefrorne Wand (or Frozen Wall) now comes in sight. *Hinter Dux*, last hamlet in the valley, is 2 hrs. further, and about 20 m. from Zell (*Inn* is decent, with several bedrooms; a hot spring near supplies a small bath-house). The scenery, wild and bare, is dignified by the impending glacier of the *Gefrorne Wand*, which closes the valley. The stream from this glacier forms a fine cascade ½ hr. from the inn; a guide is desirable both for this and the glacier. A valley, called *Beidenthal*, W., is separated from the Duxerthal by a low ridge, from which there is a *superb view* of the glaciers. From Hinter Dux there is a frequented path over the *Duxer Joch* (7618 ft.) (fine view) to *Ober Schmirn*, in 4 hrs. (*Inn* there extortionate.) 3 hrs. further is *Stafflach*, upon the Brenner road. See Rte. 217.]

From Zell, over the Gerlos, to Kriml and the Pinzgau.

Guide unnecessary. Porter to Kriml, 3½ fl.; horse, 8 fl.

From *Zell* the *Gerlos Thal* opens E. 10 min. from the village is the *Virgin's Pillar*. Take rt.-hand road, pass the gold-smelting works on the l., ascend the Hainzenberg, and pass the chapel of St. Maria Rast (20 min.), belonging to the hamlet of *Hainzenberg*, ½ hr. beyond.

3 m. near *Oetschen Wirthshaus* (1 hr. from Zell) is a fine *view* over the whole Zillerthal. (Any one bound hence to Mayrhofen will find a path from Hainzenberg over the hill, saving an hr. of distance, and giving a view of the snowy chain S.) The rough track now continues through woods on a level (the Gerlos Bach deep in the gorge to l.), and crosses successively the Schönbach ½ hr., the Zaberbach ½ hr., and the Schwarzbach ½ hr. A *view* opens rt. of snow and glacier, and 20 min. further the

Wimmach is crossed by a bridge; the path here enters a populous Alpine valley, and 1 hr. further the straggling village of

9 m. *Gerlos*, 4½ hrs. from Zell (two *Inns*: Kammerlander's, the last large stone house at E. end of village, is the best; night quarters are better at Kriml). The path is now on the rt. bank of the Gerlos stream. The

Schonach Thal opens S., and a snow-peak now seen is the Schönacher Kees. Path is lost for a time over wet ground, and affords no view till it reaches the upper part of the valley called *Dürren-boden*; then the

Wilde Gerlosthal is seen to S., with the Reichenspitz (10,851 ft.) and its glaciers in the distance. Passing under

a timber slide and crossing the Gerlosbach, the

Frontier between Tyrol and Salzburg is marked by a post, and a little further the

5 m. *Summit of the Pass* (4716 ft.), 1½ hr. from Gerlos, is reached, covered with vast and solitary forests. The track descends to

3 m. *Ronach* (*Inn*, only tolerable), first village in the *Pinzgau* or valley of the Salzach. Here the carriage-road begins. N.W. is the *Source* of the *Salza*, which, after its union with the Ache between Kriml and Wald, takes the name of *Salzach*. It issues from a tarn at the foot of the Geierkopf (9061 ft.).

[Instead of proceeding to Ronach it is far better to diverge and reach *Kriml* by passing over the *Plattenberg*. 10 min. beyond the frontier post, and between it and the summit of the pass, is a separation of roads. Take that to rt., which ascends to the pastures of the Plattenberg. A post here (½ hr.) marks the path to Kriml. (From this point, by a détour of 1½ hr. to the summit of the *Platten Kogel* (6658 ft.), a splendid *view* may be obtained, including the Pinzgau, as far as Taxenbach, and the glaciers and snow summits of the four-cornered Drei Herrn Spitze, the Reichen Spitz, and the Krimler Tauern. The path turns off rt. about 5 min. beyond the above-named post. 40 min. climb brings to 3 chalets, and 20 min. more to the summit. A small monument records the visit of a Prince Abp. of Salzburg in 1838.) On the descent to Kriml is a fine *view* of the Krimlthal, a long narrow gorge hemmed in by precipitous pine-covered mountains, with the foaming falls which render it famous in vivid contrast to the foliage. Path descends through a pine wood to

Kriml, 3412 ft. (*Inn*, Kerschdorfer, 6 rooms with 20 beds, better than any in the Pinzgau; capital trout, guides and ponies dear), 3½ hrs. from Gerlos, or 5 hrs. by the Platten Kogel. The *Cataract near this village is the finest in the Eastern Alps, and not excelled by any in Switzerland.* Take a boy to show the way among the many paths: 18 kr. to lower fall, 35 kr. to upper. In 3 leaps the torrent of the Ache descends 2000 ft. The two lower are much broken by rocks; the upper one is an unbroken column of 1000 ft., and should on no account be missed. It takes about an hour to reach it from the inn, and another to climb to the top. The lower fall, 1½ m. from inn, can be seen in 1½ hr. there and back. The 3 falls cannot be seen at one view except from a distance. In the valley are many ferns and interesting mosses.

The path up the Achen Thal and over the *Krimler Tauern* to the Prettau, valley of Taufers, and Brunecken, 45 m. in 18 hrs., is described Rte. 225. From Kriml by a char-road to Wald in the Pinzgau is 4 m.]

From *Ronach* it is a carriage-road to

5 m. *Wald* (*Inn*: decent), 3043 ft., a poor village on l. bank of Salzach. Between two stones in front of the church the peasants squeeze themselves to cure rheumatism, or used to do so. Fine *view* from it of glaciers of Gross Venediger. Near Wald the ruins of a castle belonging to Count Küenberg. On S. side of the valley the Ober Sulzbachthal falls in, at entrance to which is a waterfall.

[At the head of the *Ober Sulzbachthal* are the snow-fields and glaciers of the *Gross Venediger* (12,052 ft.), which mountain has of late been repeatedly ascended from this side. The inkeeper Bachmayer is a guide, and also Franz Scharler. In 1842 a hut was erected 3 hrs. from the summit. The mountain however is more easily and more usually ascended from Pregraten, Rte. 224 A. From this latter place Mr. Tuckett and party, in 1865, crossed by a snow pass between the Gross Venediger E. and Heiligengeist Kees W., into the Sulzbachthal. "Scenery of a very high order."]

2½ m. *Neukirchen* (*Inn*, Bachmeier; (5½ hrs. walk by Kriml from Gerlos, or 4½ by Ronach). Opposite Weierhof the *Habach Thal* S. is seen closed by a

glacier. Bramberg and Muhlbach are passed, and the Salzach crossed to

9 m. *Hollersbach*, at the mouth of the *Hollersbach Thal;* in the background is the snow peak of the *Kratzenberger Kopfl* (9942 ft.). (This part of the road is often in rainy weather impassable for pedestrians.)

3 m. *Mittersill*, 4½ hrs. from Wald (*Inns:* Bräu Ruep, best, large, but ill-managed; Grundmer, good), chief place of the valley. Noble *view* from the new road to Kitzbühel. The snow-covered *Bernkopf* (10,053 ft.) is seen S. Note some lines on the grave of a priest in the churchyard, l. side.

Post omnibus to Zell am See four times a week in afternoon.

[Hence S. is the very interesting but difficult path over the *Velber Tauern* to Windisch Matrei, Rte. 226. Also N. the new carriage-road over *Pass Thurn* by Kitzbühel 18 m. or 6 hrs., to Wörgl 22 m., Rte. 234.]

The Pinzgau now becomes very dreary. Much of it is marshy, the bed of the river being raised by mud and débris; the waters are restrained by embankments, and a monument 1½ m. beyond Mittersill records the aid granted by the Emperor Francis to this end, quoting his words, "My children, here you must be helped."

From *Mittersill* the road crosses the Salzach to the N. bank, and that from Kitzbühel falls in.

Stuhlfelden, a small village. The *Geisstein* (7747 ft.) N.E. may be ascended in 4 hrs. from this; it offers a grand panorama.

Uttendorf. The *Stubbach Thal* opens S.

[Up this is the path leading by the *Kalser Tauern* to Kals, in 12 hrs., Rte. 224.]

7½ m. *Lengdorf* (*Inn:* Oberhauser). Here the *Muhlbach Thal* enters S. Its stream, in 1798, brought down torrents of mud, committing frightful ravages, traces of which are still visible about the village of Niedernsill at its mouth. Further on to the S. across the valley, now widening to a small plain and all more or less marsh, is the castle of Kaprun, and near the head of the *Kapruner Thal* are seen the peak and glaciers of the *Wiesbachhorn*, the highest mountain in the ridge separating that valley from the Fuschthal.

Fischhorn, a picturesque castle (*view*). The valley of *Zell am See* opens N. with a pleasing prospect of the lake and town.

[The road by Zell am See goes by Saalfelden to Lofer, where it joins the post-road between Innsbruck and Salzburg; see Rtes. 202 and 229.]

8 m. *Bruck* (*Inn*, Von Mayer's, good), at junction of the Zillerbach with the Salzach, which at times is several feet above the former sluggish stream. To the S. is the *Fusch Thal.*

From *Bruck* a capital government road runs down the now contracting valley of the Salzach: passing through *Hundsdorf* (good *Inn*) and by

2 m. the *Chapel of St. George*, on a hill (fine view, especially in the morning), it reaches

5 m. *Taxenbach* (*Inn*, Beim Taxwirth, better than any higher up, and not dear), the first village of the Lower Salzach called the *Pongau*, and opposite the entrance of the *Rauris-thal*, where, at its right-hand corner, a fine waterfall, the Kitzlochfall, is to be seen 1 hr. from Taxenbach.

[The *Rauris Thal* is celebrated for its gold-mines, and for the easy mule-road through its western branch and over the *Rauriser Tauern*, or *Hoch Thor*, to Heiligenblut in Carinthia.]

From *Taxenbach* to Gastein there is a path by the village of *Embach*, but it misses the fine gorge of the Klammstrasse. On the road there is a succession of picturesque rock scenery with the river far below, to

5 m. *Lend*, village on the post-road from Salzburg to Gastein, and at the entrance of the *Klammstrasse;* for description of which and remainder of route to

21 m. *Gastein*, see Rte. 200.

ROUTE 231.

SONDRIO, IN THE VALTELINE, TO BRESCIA, BY THE PASS OF APRICA, VAL CAMONICA, AND LAGO ISEO.

95¾ Eng. m.

A good carriage-road. Diligence daily from Sondrio as far as Tresenda. Carriages may be hired there for Edolo. Omnibus daily from Edolo to Brescia.

A most charming route, hitherto little frequented, and not well supplied with Inn accommodation.

Sondrio, on the Stelvio road (Rte. 214.)

13 m. *Tresenda* (*Inn*, miserable). Road here turns rt., crosses the Adda, and commences ascent by two long gradients, commanding near the top, and especially from an *Inn* called Belvedere, magnificent views of the valley. A little beyond the

5 m. *Summit* (4052 ft.) is the poor village of *Aprica*, and soon after, on open level sward, a *clean large Inn* is reached, good for either sleeping or dining. The snowy group of the Adamello is seen in front, and the *descent* is gradual through the Val di Corteno, somewhat picturesque, and with several iron-works, till a charming *view* of the Val Camonica opens on approaching

13 m. *Edolo* (*Inns:* Leone, tolerable; Due Mori, near bridge; Post), 2293 ft., a pretty town amidst the richest scenery. The Oglio rushes through, crossed by 2 bridges, and the snowy mass of Monte Avio impends E. Beautiful walks to Mu or to Incudine. Several ironworks in the neighbourhood.

[The route by *Monte Tonale* into Tyrol by the Val di Sole, and so to Trent, ascends the Val Camonica from Edolo. (Rte. 220).]

Below Edolo Indian corn fills the valley, which winds for several miles through a cleft in the mountains, the forms of which are very fine.

2 m. *Bridge* to the rt. bank of the Oglio. [The *Val di Malga* here opens on the W.; the upper portion, called *Val di Miller*, reaching to the Adamello. Mr. Tuckett's party, after ascending the Adamello from Val di Genova, descended by this valley (Rte. 220A).]

4 m. *Road crosses* again to l. bank. *Val Paisco* opens W. The road winds with the river towards the E., and at

4 m. *Cedegolo* (*Inn* pretty good) crosses to rt. bank.

Grevo, a considerable village, is seen on the opposite side, and road crosses to E. side before reaching

3 m. *Capo di Ponte* (*Inn* poor). Striking scenery. A ruined castle on a bluff opposite, and abrupt heights of Monte Vaccio magnificent to the W. (A mule-track leads under them to *Val Scalve.*)

5½ m. *Breno* (*Inn:* Pellegrino, good), principal place in the lower Val Camonica, a highly picturesque and curious old town in a cleft on a rock that blocks up the valley, and leaves scarcely more than space for the river. *Monte Frerone* (8676 ft.), a bold granitic peak, rises to the E., and several narrow valleys penetrate in that direction towards Mte. Castello, the most southern of the snowy ranges.

[An interesting path leads by Prestine to the *Croce Domini Pass* (about 6500 ft.), by which the upper valley of the *Calfaro* may be gained, which, at *Bagalino* (tolerable *Inn*), becomes extremely beautiful. Road thence to *Lodrone*, near Lago Idro (Rte 220A).]

The road crosses the Oglio, and bends round to

2½ m. *Cividate*, very picturesque on all sides. The road now, keeping the rt. bank, enters an alluvial flat, bounded by limestone cliffs, to which two huge masses of dark-coloured porphyry in the centre of the valley are singularly opposed.

7 m. *The road divides:* rt. continues on to *Lovere* (8 m.) and Bergamo; the l., crossing the Oglio to *Darfo*, is the only one that skirts the shore of *Lago Iseo.*

[Opposite Darfo the *Val di Scaiv* enters from the W. one of the mos

important of the lateral valleys; bridle-track along the N. side. At *Vilminore*, 4 hrs., valley turns N.E. *Schilpario* (tolerable quarters) is the chief village in this upper portion. From this it is 3½ hrs. to Capo di Ponte in Val Camonica. *Mte. Gleno* and *Mte. Venerocolo* are the principal mountains on the N. side of the upper valley, and on the E. side of the former is a path into the Valtelline near Tresenda.]

7 m. *Pisogne* (*Inn:* Corona, Post), flourishing little town on the Lake.

[*Lago d'Iseo* (627 ft. above sea)—extreme length 17 m., average width 2 m.—is surrounded with landscape beauty. The mountains rise in gentle slopes, some to between 6000 and 7000 ft.; villages, villas, and gardens adorn the shores. In the midst, where the lake widens, is a picturesque island (Mezz-Isola) with precipitous rocky sides. The best quarters on the lake are at

Lóvère (*Inn:* Canone d'Oro), a very picturesque town, opposite Pisogne on W. shore, long the residence of Lady Wortley Montagu. See *monument* by Canova in family chapel of the Tadinis. The Count's museum and gallery may also be visited. (See *Handbook for N. Italy.*)

Steamer daily, leaving Lovere at 4, reaching Iseo at 5, and Sarnico, at further corner, at 6, returning thence at 10. Diligence from Lovere to Bergamo, and omnibus twice a day between Sarnico and *Palazzolo*, on rail, half-way between Bergamo and Brescia.]

From *Pisogne* the post-road for 5 m. is a fine construction blasted out of rock or carried on terraces over the lake. It passes through *Marone*, to

8 m. *Sale* (*Inn*: Posta), and by *Sulzano*, to

7 m. *Iseo* (*Inns:* Leone d'Oro, very fair; Vapore, filthy). *Obs.* in the neighbourhood the ancient moraines of the Oglio.

Omnibuses twice a day to Brescia.

[At the S.W. extremity of the lake stands Sarnico (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro, indifferent). Here the Oglio quits the lake. Carriages to Grumello Stat. on Milan Rly.]

[S. G.]

The road passes through a pleasing fertile country to

15 m. *Brescia* (*Inns:* Albergo d'Italia; Regina d'Inghilterra). See *Handbook N. Italy.*

ROUTE 231A.

BRESCIA TO RIVA, BY LAGO D'IDRO.

	Eng. m.
Brescia to	
Vestone	20
Storo	16
Riva	21
	57

A carriage-road, where night travelling should be avoided, since some of the inhabitants are reported *mauvais sujets.*

The whole of this route is abundantly picturesque, and the descent upon Riva marvellous.

From *Brescia* the road ascends for a few miles N., then turns E. up the Val di Garza and crosses the hills, commanding at one point a beautiful *view* over the Lake of Garda; then passing

17 m. *Preseglie*, descends into the valley of the *Chiese* (also called Val Sabbia) at

1 m. *Barghe.* [Here following the main road down the valley, the traveller can reach Salo, on the Lago di Garda: scenery lovely. The road, after passing Sabbio and Vobarno, makes an abrupt turn to the l. (about 4 m. beyond Vobarno), and is carried along the ridge of a steep hill to Salo (13 Eng. m.). (*Inns:* Gambero, good but dear; Giardino, clean and moderate.) (Steamers twice a week to Riva, and to Desenzano, Stat. on the Milan Rly.) There is a road from Salo along the shores of the lake to Gargnano (steamers twice a week each way).]

Turning up the valley, through tranquil scenery,

3 m. *Vestone* is reached, chief place in the valley. (*Inn:* Tre Spade, *not* Lecchi's, near the gate.) Passing

Lavenone, a picturesque village, and through a gorge where the Chiese tumbles over rocks of argillaceous schist,

4 m. *Lago d' Idro* comes in sight, 7 m. long, 1 broad, 965 ft. above sea; more Swiss in character than the other Italian lakes. The village of *Idro* lies at the S. end on the E. side; the road keeps on W. side.

3 m. *Anfo*, a cluster of picturesque old houses; near it, on a projecting mass of rock, is castle of *Rocca d'Anfo*, assaulted with much loss by Garibaldi in 1866, and evacuated by the Austrians same night.

[At N.E. end of the lake is *Bondone*, romantically perched on the summit of a steep rock, nearly 1000 ft. above level of the water. The *Cima Spessa* beyond affords a fine *View* of the valley of the Chiese (wait to cross the frontier before visiting it), and path crosses the ridge of Mte. Tombea to Magasa in *Val Vestino*. (See below.)]

Soon after leaving the lake at

6 m. *Lodrone*, the stream of the Calfaro forms the *frontier* between Austria and Italy. Douane on either side.

[The charming *Val Calfaro* opens W. with interesting route to Val Camonica (Rtes. 220A and 231); also from Bagalino (*Inn*) is a path over into *Val Trompia* S., interesting in upper part, important for ironworks in lower. Road thence to Brescia.]

After passing through Darzo the road branches off rt. and crosses the

3 m. *Bridge* over the Chiese, to enter the narrow *Val Ampola*.

[The road up the valley of the Chiese leads into the romantic scenery of the *Giudicaria* and the dolomites of the Brenta Alta in Val Rendena (see Rte. 220A).]

1 m. *Storo* (*Inn:* Cavallo Bianco, clean), strikingly situated under precipices, and for some time head-quarters of Garibaldi in 1866. The road ascends the limestone cleft called *Val Ampola*.

2 m. *Fort Ampola*, a small work that delayed the Garibaldians several days.

[Near this, *Val Lorina* enters from S., a wild and deep glen, the path leading along the bottom, and finally ascending to a ridge between a summit called Caplone and *Mte. Tombea* (6800 ft.), the N. face of which especially is remarkable for *many rare plants*. The descent crosses the S. face of Mte. Tombea to *Magasa* (rough *Inn*) in *Val Vestino*, the upper part of a valley which lower down is called *Val Toscolano:* this latter is poorly inhabited, and rather tame. It issues on the Lake of Garda at village of Toscolano. (*Inn* humble, but not bad.)] At the

5 m. *Summit* of the pass is a small pool, succeeded by marshy ground for some distance, when the wide basin of the *Val di Ledro* opens to view; several villages are passed; at *Besseca* the last action between Garibaldians and Austrians in the war of 1866 was fought; and at

5 m. *Pieve di Ledro* (*Inn*, tolerable country sort) the borders of the charming

Lago di Ledro are reached. The lake is 2 m. long by 1 m. wide (2183 ft.). It is surrounded by sloping meadows and wooded hills, with higher mountains in view S. After passing it, the road descends rapidly by the stream of the *Ponale*, which finally flings itself by a cascade into the Lake of Garda. At a point 700 ft. above the waters of the lake the road turns l., and is carried for 1½ m., with wonderful views below, along the face of a tremendous precipice in a notch or shelf, till it reaches

7 m. *Riva* (*Inns:* Il Sole, good; Giardino, cheaper), at the N. end of the lake. (See Rte. 218.)

ROUTE 232.

ROVEREDO TO VICENZA, BY THE VALLE DEI SIGNORI AND SCHIO, WITH EXCURSIONS TO THE SETTE COMUNI AND THE BATHS OF RECOARO.

ROVEREDO to	Eng. m.
Schio	28
Vicenza	21

A stellwagen starts daily at 4 in the morning from Roveredo for Schio, where it is in communication with another for Vicenza, arranged to meet the trains. There are no post-stations between Roveredo and Schio, but horses and carriages can be hired at both those places. An extra horse is required to ascend the pass of *Fugazze* on either side, and 8 hrs. are generally required from Roveredo to Schio. The rest is easy.

This is the most direct route between the Italian Tyrol and Vicenza or Venice. It leads over the extremely fine pass of *Fugazze*, and through the romantic valley *dei Signori*, and offers from Schio two interesting excursions — to the *Sette Comuni* on the one hand, or to the *Baths of Recoaro* on the other. The former is a bold table-land occupied by a sparse and singular population, the latter a gay and charmingly picturesque watering-place.

Roveredo (*Inn:* Cavallo Bianco and Corona in one; good, but dear.) Rte. 217. The road enters the Val d'Arsa, traversed by the Leno, to the E. of the town; the lower end is called also Val Lunga, as far as the point, ½ hr. from the town, where the

2 m. *Val Terragnolo* opens E. [Noriglio, San Nicolo, and Piazza are the principal villages of this valley; the latter is the chief place, whence by hill paths the Val Astico and Sette Comuni may be reached.]

A large paper-mill is passed, and presently is seen the Chapel of St. Columbano niched against the wall of precipice across the stream. The valley is beautiful, clothed with brushwood, but remarkably solitary. After a long ascent Pozzachio is the first village that comes in sight on a height to the l. Soon afterwards, at Valmorbia, the upper valley opens strikingly, closed by the dolomite peaks of Recoaro. The view becomes very fine about

9 m. *Raossi* (*Inn* small). A little beyond this, commandingly situated, and reached by a winding ascent, is

Chiesa, a few houses near a church on a hill, and chief place of the valley. It is called also *Pieve di Val d'Arsa*.

[A bridle-path to Recoaro here leaves our route, continuing up the valley by the village of *Campo Silvano* (*Inn* tolerable), and ascending to a col in the dolomite ridge called the *Campo Grosso*. It descends by *Marendaore* into the richly wooded valley on the other side. This path is interesting to the geologist. Requires a guide.

(A pedestrian bound for Recoaro from the N. may find a still more interesting path from *Ala* below Roveredo on the rly. (See Rte. 217.) This ascends the Val Ronchi, crosses the *Colle della Lora* (called also *Revelto*), on the N. side of the dolomitic pyramid of the Cima delle tre Croci (6368 ft.), and descends to Recoaro by the village of Obante.)

From Chiesa the ascent continues, bearing to l. away from the main valley. The road makes the circuit of a vast wooded hollow, and mounts through noble scenery, passing a small *osteria* (which can supply coffee, wine, and bread), to the

5 m. *Pass of Fugazze* (4560 ft.). The *Frontier between Tyrol and Italy*. The road immediately descends with numerous zigzags into the Valle dei Signori, which opens magnificently. Rocky peaks of most picturesque form pierce the clouds on the l., and the blue plain of Italy is seen in the distance. The valley soon becomes superbly rich in vegetation.

6 m. *Valle*, with a fine ch., is the first village, whence is a path W. to Recoaro, which is also gained lower down by a path striking over the hill a little before reaching

3½ m. *Torre Belvicino*, whence the road is level to

2½ m. *Schio* (*Inns*: Croce d'Oro, good rooms, but extortionate; della Stella, fair. The inns are close together.) The town is neat and flourishing. It has 12,000 Inhab., 1500 of whom are employed in the cloth-mills. Passini's Geological Museum is a rich collection. Dr. Bologna, who accompanied Sir Roderick Murchison, lives here, and can give information about the Sette Comuni. Low picturesque hills surround the place and overlook the plain of the Vicentino.

[Two bridle-paths cross the hills from Schio to *Recoaro*. One is that already mentioned, which leaves the road of the Valle dei Signori about 4 m. above Schio, winds upward to the ridge, with fine views towards the head of the valley, and descends upon Recoaro by Rovigliana, 4 hrs. The other is by Magré.]

Excursion to the Sette Comuni.

This singular district may be best approached from Schio. It consists of a high table-land between the rivers Astico and Brenta. Mean height above sea 3250 ft.; climate cold; productions Alpine. Trade in cattle, cheese, timber, and straw-plait. It is penetrated by but one road, which ascends from the side of the Astico, and by a few abrupt and rough paths. Asiago, Pop. 5300, is the capital, situated nearly in the centre. The whole mountain mass is of great *geological* interest (see Murchison in 'Geol. Journ.,' vol. v. pt. i. 1849). The chief peculiarity of the district, however, is derived from the *character of the population*. The Inhab., about 40,000 in number, are Germans, divided into 7 parishes or communities spread chiefly over the southern half of the plateau, and distinguished in language and manners, as formerly in dress, from the Italians, by whom they are surrounded. Their *history*, like that of all the German colonies S. of the Alps, is obscure; but their *language*, which is the old Suabian dialect (now gradually dying out), suggests that they are a remnant of the Suabian tribe occupying in the middle ages Western Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, and which the encroaching Italians have isolated upon their bleak hill-tops. It is said to have most similarity to the dialect spoken by the people living near the Schliersee and Tegernsee, Bavaria. The scattered thatched farmhouses and quaint villages remind the traveller of Würtemberg or Bavaria. The churches are becoming Italianized; that of *Rotzo* is the most ancient. Until 1797 they formed a republic under the protection of Venice.

At Schio carriages may be hired for the whole distance, about 25 m., to Asiago; time required, 6 hrs.

The road goes by *Piovene*, 6 m., where it enters and crosses the Val d'Astico, and by an extraordinary series of zigzags laid up the mountain-side, and visible far in the plain, reaches the summit, whence over an undulating and curious country, broken by protruding rocks, like the Karst of Carniola, and barely inhabited, it descends into the basin of Asiago.

The geologist, will, however, find it more to his advantage to abandon this new route for the old one, and, proceeding up the valley of the Astico to *Pedescala* (10 m. from Piovene), take the steep ascent to the plateau, where a succession of oolitic strata full of fossils, covered by red limestone containing ammonites, will be observed. *Rotzo*, 3 m., is near the edge of the plateau; thence it is almost level to Roana, 5 m.; then the deep ravine of the river Assa has to be crossed; and 2 m. further is *Asiago*. (*Inn*: Bosco's, just tolerable, 2 bed-rooms; others cleaner over the way.) It is a long, straggling, and rather dirty village with a large new church.

There is a *path*, only passable in dry weather, from Asiago to Valstagna, on the Brenta, 4 hrs.; 1 hr. over the open plain on a good road, passing Gallio, one of the 7 communes; then 1 hr. down a stony gully, to *Bas*, where is a poor osteria and a small church, picturesquely situated, for at

this point both stream and path drop suddenly into a grand and deep gorge, descending all the way to *Valstagna*, 2 hrs., where the Brenta valley opens very finely. There is an excellent small *Inn* over the bridge on the high road: 1 hr.'s drive to Bassano.

From *Schio* the road, skirting a range of low hills to the W., keeps along the plain, through

5 m. *Malo*, to

16 m. *Vicenza*. *Inns:* Albergo della Villa, by Torresani, best; Bahnhof's Restauration. See *Handbook N. Italy*, Rte. 26B.

Baths of Recoaro.—A very interesting excursion may be made from Vicenza to this fashionable watering-place, returning through Schio, by travellers who have arrived in Italy by other routes than through the Tyrol.

Recoaro owes its attractions to the beauty of its situation — a richly wooded and elevated basin surrounded by charmingly-varied mountain forms, among which to the N. are dolomite peaks—to the celebrity of its mineral waters, to its remarkable geological features, and last, not least, its crowd of visitors.

Vicenza to	Eng. m.
Recoaro	32
Schio.	13

A good road to the Baths, and public conveyances several times a day in about 4 hrs. A carriage and pair can be hired for 20 fr. For the bridle-path to Schio donkeys may be hired at 4 fr. each.

Travellers by rail from Verona should stop at *Tavernelle*, where carriages wait for hire to the Baths.

From *Vicenza* the broad dusty high road is pursued as far as

3 m. *Tavernelle*, where it turns towards the foot of the hill upon which stands the ruined castle of *Montecchio*. [A bridle-path ascends and keeps along the hills by Castel Gomberto, thence descending into the Val d'Agno; this route will reward the geologist by its fine sections of volcanic tufas of the tertiary period, especially at Montecchio and Gomberto.] Winding round to the N., the road enters the Val d'Agno, rich and beautiful with several villages, at

10 m. *Cornedo*, small *Inn*, where the voiturier usually halts, and a fair meal is supplied.

Near the village of Valdagno, and on the l. of the road, are coal-mines which produce an imperfect coal or anthracite ore of very inferior quality for ordinary purposes, but rich in oil. Valdagno is situated in the tertiary strata. Beyond San Quirico, the mica slate, here the fundamental rock of this part of the Alps, appears, and after passing the bridge, 1 mile below Recoaro, several interesting specimens of basaltic dykes may be seen cutting through it on the side of the road leading to the baths.

9 m. *Recoaro*. *Inns:* Albergo di Trettenero, good and reasonable; Albergo del Europa, cuisine good, the landlord is very obliging, and understands how to make English travellers comfortable. There are several other hotels in the place, and furnished apartments are numerous. Visitors generally content themselves with a bed-room, and live at the table-d'hôte as at German watering-places. Charges *en pension* are moderate, and include bed-room, dinner, and supper; luncheon, breakfast, tea, &c., being extras. Table-d'hôte and supper are served at the same hours at all the principal hotels, viz., 4 and 9 respectively, occupiers of apartments in the village usually dine at the table-d'hôte of an hotel, or they can have their meals sent to their lodgings. Mules for distant excursions are easily obtainable, and donkeys stand for hire in the Piazzetta, and at the principal wells. 'Galignani' and other papers can be seen at the public Assembly and reading-rooms.

The situation of Recoaro at the head of a large mountain valley is extremely beautiful—on the banks of a rapid torrent, the Prekele. Behind it, encircling its valley on the N.W., rises a very grand circus of serrated dolomitic peaks, which form a wall 6000 ft. high between it and the valley of the Adige

—the most remarkable of which are the Campo Grosso and Cima delle tre Croci. Close to and almost towering over Recoaro is the Monte Spitz, or Peak of Recoaro, an excursion to the summit of which can be easily effected on mules or with donkeys in 2 hrs., and from which the traveller will command a most extensive view of the whole range of the serrated pinnacles that shut in the valley.

The waters of Recoaro issue from the red sandstone and mica-slate strata, where these latter are cut through by a powerful basaltic dyke. The temperature of the sources is from 52° to 55° Fahr., and the general composition of the water is the same in all, containing carbonates of lime, iron, and magnesia, and sulphate of lime, with a great excess of carbonic acid, which renders them acidulous and particularly agreeable to the taste.

They are considered to be very efficacious in all chronic disorders of the digestive organs and liver. In urinary complaints, in general debility, and in complaints of the nervous systems, they are used internally.

The following are the principal springs. The Fontana Regia (or Lelia), which was enclosed by the late Imperial government within grotto-like buildings, connected by a covered promenade: the flow of its waters has been much increased by judicious underground operations. They are dispensed by officials to the visitors from a marble counter which runs down the length of an elegant covered promenade. The pump-room is surrounded by beautifully arranged and picturesque grounds, the property of the state. The Fonte del Capitello, another favourite resort, is perched up near the summit of a hill which rises abruptly from the little village piazzetta; the terrace on which the pump-room stands commands one of the most charming views imaginable. Further away lie the Fontana detto del Franco, the Oreo, the Emiliano, and the Civillina, each of which is an easy walk from the village. Recoaro is much frequented from every part of Italy in June, July, and August, and is a most agreeable retreat during the burning heats of summer, when a sojourn in the large towns of Lombardo-Venetia is far from agreeable. Recoaro is situated at an elevation of 1500 Eng. ft. above the sea-level, and consequently the pathways in its neighbourhood "are all more or less shaded from the sun, and are cool even at noon in the hottest weather."

A large quantity of the mineral waters of Recoaro is exported in bottles; it is to be met with everywhere in Italy, and is sent largely into the Levant, where it is much used by the Greeks.

The Geology of the environs of Recoaro has been well illustrated by Signor Maraschini,* and more recently by Sir Roderick Murchison, in his paper on the Structure of the Alps. The lowest part of the valley of the Prekele consists of mica slate and red sandstone, cut through by an extensive basaltic dyke, from the intersection of which spring the chalybeate waters. Higher up are seen a series of calcareous beds (the *Muschelkalk* of German geologists), and higher still the limestones of the oolitic series, which, being converted into dolomites probably by subterranean igneous action, form the high peaks of the Cima delle tre Croci, of Campo Grosso, &c. An excursion to the summit of the Spitz and the quarries of muschelkalk, and from thence to the village of Tongara, and descending the valley to San Quirico and Recoaro, may be easily performed in a day. A curious porphyritic rock will be seen piercing the limestone at Tongara, and which is probably connected with the conversion into dolomite of the elevated ridge of Laste and of the Cima della Fratta on the S. side of the valley.

A still more interesting excursion to Schio by Rovegliana, across the hills that separate the valleys of the Prekele and of the Signori.—This route may be performed in 3 hrs. on mules or donkeys (which may be hired at 4 fr.

* Saggio sulle formazioni delle Roccie del Vicentino. 8vo. Padova, 1824.

each); but the geologist would do well to do so on foot, and he will find a good day's work between Recoaro and Schio. Ascending from the former, through chestnut groves, to the village of Rovegliana, near which he will do well to visit a locality called La Commenda, near the Pass, where the muschelkalk is well characterised, and where he will find an abundance of its rare and characteristic fossils in the slaty limestone at the base of the Monte Civillina and in the ravine descending to the Valle de' Signori. A fine view over the latter valley may be had by going to the top of the last-named hill; and the geologist will not fail to remark, on the opposite side of the Valle de' Signori, high up on the mountain-side, a projecting vein of crystalline marble (first observed by Arduini), and from which he deduced some of those ingenious views on the changes produced on compact rocks by igneous agency, perhaps the earliest mention of the modern theory of geological metamorphism. From the Pass of Civillina the path descends into the arid valley of gli Zuccanti, where the basaltic rocks appear in large masses. On the S. of this valley the oolitic limestones are covered with beds of red scaglia containing cretaceous fossils; and these latter are seen to alternate with beds of volcanic or basaltic conglomerate, the whole surmounted by tertiary rocks containing nummulites, &c.

The road, before reaching Schio, passes through the village of Magre.

The high pointed mountain, called the Spitz di Schio, and at the bottom of which Magre is situated, is one mass of porphyritic rock.

ROUTE 233.

SCHIO TO BELLUNO, BY BASSANO AND FELTRE.

Schio to	Eng. m.
Bassano	22
Feltre	30
Belluno	19
	71

Good country road to Bassano. 2-horse carriages for 20 fr. can be hired at Schio. From Bassano 50 or 60 fr. are charged to Belluno, but the diligence for Trent takes passengers as far as Primolano, where the postmaster supplies small carriages for Feltre or Belluno.

This route leads through interesting and beautiful country, especially fine from Feltre to Belluno. It offers also an opportunity to regain the Brenner road, or reach Carinthia by the grand pass of the Ampezzo.

Schio. (See Rte. 232.)

5 m. *Tiene*, through a rich country, a town of 4000 Inhab. There are some frescoes by P. Veronese in one of its palaces. St. Gaetano di Tiene, one of the founders of the religious order of the Theatins, was born here in 1478.

7 m. *Marostica*, a picturesque town, rebuilt by the Scaligers in the 13th centy., on the spot supposed to have been occupied by Marius after his defeat by Sylla, and to derive its name from *Marii Status*. Marostica is surrounded by walls, which offer a very picturesque appearance. Prosper Alpinus, the physician, who introduced the use of coffee into Europe, was born here in 1553. Marshal Alvinzi, sent to relieve Wurmser, in Mantua, was beaten here by Massena (Nov. 5, 1796), and forced to recross the Brenta. The road for the first 3 m. crosses the same plain as far as the river Astico, near which, on a gentle rising, is the village of Breganze; from hence to Marostica and Bassano it runs along the last spurs of the mountain group, the table land of which constitutes the district of the Sette Communi. (See Rte. 222.) Before entering Bassano,

the Brenta is crossed on a wooden bridge.

10 Bassano (*Inn:* St. Antonio, good): see Rte. 222.

From Bassano there are 2 roads to Feltre: *a*, by the E. bank of the Brenta (described in Rte. 222), and through the villages of Solagno (4 m.), Carpane, and Cismone, to Primolano. Here the road turns to the rt., by Arsie and Arten, and the valley of the Stizzone, to Feltre. *b*, the more interesting, by *Possagno*, Pederobba, joining here the road from Treviso, Fener, and Querro.

30 *Feltre* (*Inns:* Il Vapore; Aquila d'Oro, fair), a town of 4000 Inhab., near the confluence of the Sarnnia and Colmeda torrents in the Piave, in a rich agricultural district, at the foot of the last slope of the Rhætian Alps. Remains of its middle-age fortifications may still be seen in the upper town. On the highest point rose the *Rocca*, or *Castle*, of which a tall square tower remains, commanding a fine view over the valley of the Upper Piave and Alps of Cadore. In the Piazza is the *Town Hall*, façade attributed to Palladio, and the pillar on which once stood the Lion of St. Mark. In a street adjoining is the *Monte di Pietà*. Those very useful establishments for lending on pledges, so general all over France and Italy, were first established at Feltre by a monk called Frate Bernardino, a native of the town. Feltre gave a ducal title to Gen. Clarke, one of Napoleon's officers; indeed, some of Buonaparte's most celebrated marshals and ministers bore ducal titles derived from places in this part of Italy—Massena from Rivoli, Caulincourt from Vicenza, Mortier from Treviso, Moncey from Conegliano, Maret from Bassano, Victor from Belluno, Ornano from Padua, and Savary from Rovigo. Feltre to Primolano and Val Sugana (Rte. 222), is about 12 m. *Diligences* to Bassano, by Primolano, in the valley of Brenta, and to Roveredo, to Belluno, and Treviso.

The distance from Feltre to Belluno is 17½ Eng. m., the road running through the wide valley of the Piave, the hills on the N. of which are very picturesque. At Brebano, 5 m. from Belluno, it crosses the Cordevole.

19 *Belluno* (*Inns:* Due Torri, good; Leone d'Oro) (1254 ft.), capital of the province of that name (Pop. 11,500), situated at the junction of the Ardo with the Piave, on a promontory, round the foot of which the latter river flows, whose gravelly bed is sometimes ½ m. broad and nearly bare in summer, with just water enough to float down timber-rafts, with cargoes of turpentine, pitch, &c., from the mountains. In the *Cathedral*, built by Palladio, are *pictures by Bassano and Palma Giovane* (neither first-rate), and a bust of Gregory XVI., a native of the place. The *Palazzo della Ragione* is a fair specimen of Venetian architecture of the 16th centy. In front of the Gothic *Church of St. Stephen* is a Roman sarcophagus of the 4th centy., belonging to a C. Hostilius Sertorianus, with reliefs of a chace, found in the vicinity. The town is supplied with water by an aqueduct 6 m. long.

The country is here composed of tertiary greensand and sandstone deeply indented by the torrents and rivers. E. of the city the Ardo flows through a deep ravine into the Piave, so that Belluno is flanked on 2 sides by a precipitous hill. An excursion may be made N. towards Bolzano (*a small mountain hamlet*) to see Colontola, a spot said to have been sketched by Titian, and introduced into one of his pictures. It lies below the road in the hollow of the Ardo, and is nothing but a mill and a few houses; but the combination of scenery is extremely fine. This excursion may be made in a timonella, but not very conveniently.

[A good road has been made from Belluno to Agordo and its Copper Mines, 18 m. (Rte. 222 A), striking across the hills in a direct line to Mas; about Mas the tertiary sand is covered by the fall of the neighbouring calcareous mountains. At the village Agordo, 2 m. beyond the Mines, is a tolerable *Inn*.

Near Mas, about 8 m. from Belluno, is the large suppressed Cistercian monas-

tery of Vedano, now the property of the Marquis Airaldi. The road to it passes through huge fragments of the fallen mountain.]

[A new and more direct road is made from Belluno to Treviso, passing through the hills to the W. of Ceneda. The Piave is crossed at Capo di Ponte (4 m. from Belluno) by a fine wooden bridge of 1 arch; here the road joins the highway from the *Ampezzo Pass*, by which the traveller can either return into Germany by Val Cadore and Cortina di Ampezzo, or descend into the plains of Italy by the Lago de Santa Croce, Conegliano, *Treviso*, &c. (See Rte. 228.)]

ROUTE 234.

WÖRGL IN INNTHAL TO MITTERSILL IN PINZGAU, AND TO GASTEIN, BY KITZBÜHL.

17½ Aust. m. = 81½ Eng. m.

A good road the whole distance, and excellently engineered, over Pass Thurn.

A convenient carriage-route between Innsbruck and Gastein, and by an excursion from Mittersill affording an opportunity of visiting the noted *Kriml Falls*.

Wörgl (see Rtes. 229 and 229A). Soon turning out of the valley of the Inn, and keeping at first on the l. or S. bank of the Ache (the road to Salzburg following the rt. bank), the road turns S.E. to ascend the *Brixen Thal*. Opposite the *Castle of Itter* the stream is crossed to reach

5 m. Hopfgarten (*Inn:* Paulwirth), at S.W. foot of the *Hohe Salve*. At the *Inn* are horses for the *ascent* in 3 hrs. For view, &c., see Rte. 229.

[The *Kelchsauthal* opens S. with ruins of the castle of Engelsberg at its entrance. Path from head of the valley to Wald in Pinzgau, near Kriml.]

5 m. Brixen (*Inn*, Gemeinde Gasthaus). *Ascent* of the *Hohe Salve* also made from here. Close by are baths —Maria-Louisenbad—named from the Duchess of Parma. The road now mounts out of the valley to *Spertendorf*, and then descends the *Spertnerthal* by village of Kirchberg, and presently passing a small lake l., to

9 m. Kitzbühl (*Inn*, Tiefenbrunner Hof, good), a neat little town, in the valley of the Achen, the stream flowing N. to the Chiem See. A bathing establishment near is supplied from mineral springs. The range of the Kaisergebirge is seen N. (*Ascent of the Kitzbühlerhorn* (6426 ft.), N.E., made in 4 or 5 hrs., offers a fine panoramic view. Chapel on summit.) (Copper-mine of *Rohrerbüchel*, 500 fathoms, is deepest in the globe after Monkwearmouth.)

[A good carriage-road hence 6 m. to St. Johann, on the way to Salzburg, Rte. 229.]

The road now turns S., and then, crossing and recrossing the Achen before reaching *Jochberg*, by well-managed gradients climbs

10 m. Pass Thurn (4173 ft.) *Descent* is gradual and bears E. through fine mountain and forest scenery into the *Pinzgau* at

4 m. Mittersill (*Inns:* Grundmer, good; Bräu Ruep, large and good). For *Kriml Waterfall*, distant 16 m., and for road down the Pinzgau to *Lend*, see Rte. 230: thence to

48½ m. Gastein. See Rte. 200.

SECTION XIII.

STYRIA,* CARINTHIA,† CARNIOLA,‡ ISTRIA, DALMATIA, &c.

Preliminary Information.

§ 110. *Divisions of Illyria. Travelling in Carniola.*—§ 111. *The Forest.*

ROUTES.

ROUTE		PAGE
240.	Salzburg to Gratz, by Ischl, *Aussee*, Leoben, and Bruck on the Mur	412
241.	Lietzen to the *Monastery of Admont*, and to Eisenerz, by the *Pass Gesäuse*	415
242.	Linz to Gratz, by *Steyer* and *Eisenerz*	416
243.	Salzburg to Laibach, by the *Pass of the Radstadter-Tauern* and *Klagenfurt*	418
244.	Lienz in the Pusterthal, or Sachsenburg in the Upper Drauthal, to the *Gross-Glockner* and *Heiligenblut*, and over the Rauriser-Tauern to Bad Gastein	424
245.	Vienna (partly by Rail) to *Mariazell* and Bruck on the Mur	430
246.	Mariazell to Eisenerz, by *Wildalpen*	434
247.	Vienna to *Gratz* (*Railway*), over the Semmering	435
248.	Gratz to *Laibach* and *Trieste* (*Railway*), with Excursions to the Quicksilver Mines of *Idria*, the Lake of *Zirknitz*, and the Caves of Adelsberg and Planina	443
249.	Trieste to *Pola* and Fiume	457
250.	Vienna to Venice, by *Judenburg*, Klagenfurt, *Pontebba*, *Udine*, and Treviso	461
251.	Villach to Laibach, by the Valley of the *Save* and the Julian Alps	466
252.	Gratz to Körmönd in Hungary, by *Schloss Hainfeld* and the Pass of *St. Gotthard*	469
253.	Gratz to Klagenfurt, by Marburg	471
254.	Trieste to Villach, by Görz, the Vale of the *Isonzo*, and the *Pass of Predil*	473
256.	*Tour of Dalmatia.* — Trieste to Cattaro, by Lussin Piccolo, Selve, Zara, Sebenico, Spalato (Diocletian's Palace), Milna, Lesina, Curzola, and Ragusa	475

For Money, Travelling, &c., see § 86 *to* § 92, *Section XI.*

In many of the Styrian inns the traveller must "look sharp" to secure for himself the privilege of clean sheets.

Good maps of Styria and Illyria have been published by the Imp. Military Geographical Institute, from the Austrian Trigonometrical Survey (General-

* German, *Steiermark.* † *Kärnthen.* ‡ *Krain.*

stabs-karten). § 68. There is an excellent map of Carniola, by Loschau, Vienna, 1832; and a good one of Illyria, by Artaria, Vienna, 1847.

The Posting Tax in Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, was in 1849 1 fl. 6 kr., with 20 kr. to the postilion, per horse and per post; but it varies from year to year. § 91.

§ 110. DIVISIONS OF ILLYRIA.—TRAVELLING IN CARNIOLA.

The Duchies of Carinthia and Carniola, together with what is called the Küstenland or Littorale, including the districts of Istria and Görz, have, in quite modern times, been united into a sort of vice-royalty, under the name of the Kingdom of Illyria. The name is ill chosen, for the Illyricum of the ancients was on the east side of the Adriatic, and the only part of it now belonging to Austria is the Littorale of Dalmatia. The rest is included in Turkey. Carinthia has a German, Carniola a Slavonic, population.

"Carniola is, generally speaking, not well adapted for pedestrian excursions; the objects of interest are too scattered; even the hilly country is, with few exceptions, unpicturesque, and the habits and (Slavonic) language of the people diminish the pleasure which its natural objects of interest might afford. What Goldsmith, who knew well both the people and the country, observes of the Carinthians, may with much greater force be said of the people of Carniola:—

——— 'The rude Carinthian boor
Against the houseless stranger shuts the door.'

"The Inns are generally comfortless; and one feature which strikes the traveller is the extraordinary precautions taken against house-breaking, by the invariable use of strong iron stanchions in the smallest windows of the most trifling cottages, whilst iron shutters and bars are common even in small villages.

"The great exception in favour of the picturesque is the upper part of the Valley of the Save (Rte. 251), and the incomparably beautiful and grand scenery of the side valleys running up from it into the heart of the *Terglou* and *Mangert* mountains."

The Chain of the *Karavanken*, traversed by the Loibl Pass, possesses pleasing valleys and mountain peaks most picturesque in form.

The *Caldron of the Steiner Alp*, slightly described in Rte. 248, is a singular scene of exceptional and peculiar grandeur.

The chain of the Julian Alps, extending in a direction from N.W. to S.E., through Carniola and Istria, is remarkable for the immense number of caverns which occur in it. There are, it is said, more than 1000 between the Isonzo and the frontier of Bosnia. It is one of the peculiarities of the limestone of which these mountains consist, to disintegrate in places and to be cleft by fissures, so that in parts they may be said to be hollow. Large lakes are formed within them, and streams flow through them, following a mole-like course, engulfing themselves in gaping caverns, and reappearing above ground at intervals, before they finally terminate in the sea or in some great river. The want of moisture on the surface, occasioned by the fundamental rock not being water-tight, and the rain passing off through cracks, gives to the greater portion of this district a character of the most repulsive barrenness, except in the valleys. It is in all respects a desolate and howling wilderness. The Julian Alps cross the line of route between Laibach and Trieste, and the traveller traverses the district called the *Karst* with eyes aching from the reflection of the sun on the white rocks, to relieve which he looks in vain for a spot of verdure.

§ 111. THE FOREST—RIESEN—KLAUSEN—RECHEN.

The forests of Tyrol and Styria, by their magnitude and number, form one of the distinguishing features of those countries, when compared with Switzerland. They cover the middle region of the Alps, and encroach more upon the verge of the cultivated fields, which occupy the lower part of the valleys, than in Switzerland.

The character of the Forests of the Austrian Alps has been drawn by the masterly pen of the author of Vathek:—

"There seemed no end to these forests, except where little irregular spots of herbage, fed by cattle, intervened. Whenever we gained an eminence, it was only to discover more ranges of dark wood, variegated with meadows and glittering streams. White clover, and a profusion of sweet-scented flowers, clothe their banks; above waves the mountain ash, glowing with scarlet berries; and beyond rise hills and rocks and mountains, piled upon one another, and fringed with fir to their topmost acclivities. Perhaps the Norwegian forests alone equal these in grandeur and extent. Those which cover the Swiss Highlands rarely convey such vast ideas."

It might at first be supposed that these vast storehouses of timber, from their extreme remoteness and the difficulty of access, would hardly be of any value to man, and that the trees would be allowed to flourish and rot, undisturbed by the axe, on the spot where nature sowed them. This is by no means the case: there are many remote districts of the Austrian Alps where timber is the sole produce, where the people draw their subsistence entirely from the forest; and human ingenuity has contrived means by which the stately stem of the Tyrolese larch, which has grown to maturity close to the glaciers of the Ortler-Spitze, is transported to the arsenal of Venice, or the port of Trieste; while that which has flourished near the fountain-head of the Salza may be found in the course of a few months from the time when it has quitted its native forests serving as a mast to some vessel of war or merchandise on the Black Sea.

There can be no difficulty in the transport of the timber growing on the borders of a navigable river; but it is a different thing when it grows at the distance of many miles from any stream capable of floating a log, or where the streams flow in a direction opposite to that in which the wood is to be carried.

The first of these obstacles is overcome by means of slides (called Riesen); semicircular troughs formed of six or eight fir-trees placed side by side, and smoothed by stripping off the bark, and extending sometimes a length of many miles. They are constructed so as to preserve a gradual descent, are not always straight, but are made to curve round the shoulders of the mountains, being at times carried in tunnels through projecting rocks, and at others conducted over ravines and depressions on the tops of tall stems, like the piers of a bridge, until they terminate on the borders of some stream capable of carrying them onwards. The great slide of Alpnach was constructed in the same manner; it however did not succeed, and has long since been destroyed. The Austrian forests are everywhere traversed by these contrivances, which form, in fact, a rude railroad for the timber. Let the traveller take heed in passing these slides after snow or rain has fallen. The wood-cutter waits for such favourable opportunities, when the ground is slippery, and the rivers are high, to launch forth the timber, which has been cut many weeks before. The logs descend with the rapidity of an arrow, and it would be certain destruction to encounter one in its course: so great is the force they acquire, that if by chance a log strikes against any impediment in the sides of the slide, it is tossed out by the shock, and either snapped in two like wax, or shivered to splinters.

The streams which traverse a forest district are often so shallow and so much impeded by rocks, that even after rain they would be insufficient to carry forward the wood. In such cases a strong dam or lock (Klause) is built across the stream, at a point where its banks are narrowest, usually at the mouth of a gorge, and the waters are pent up by sluice-gates until they have risen so as to form an artificial lake. In this sheet of water the logs from the surrounding forests are collected. At a given signal the sluice-gates are opened, and the pent-up waters force their way down the valley, bearing along the wood with which they are freighted, until they reach a larger stream capable of floating them on its surface without artificial aid.

A few only of the finest trunks are formed into rafts, and transported down the Danube into the Black Sea, or into the Adriatic, for ship-building. The greater part of the wood is consumed in the country where it grows, for fuel for supplying the salt-pans and mines, or is converted into charcoal for the smelting and forging of iron. But it constantly happens that a ridge of high mountains intervenes between the forests and the salt-works or furnaces; and that the timber grows near to streams flowing in a contrary direction to the point where it is wanted. Under such circumstances the trees, instead of being thrown down from the height, must be carried up the ascent, which is of course much more difficult. The transport is then effected by means of a vast inclined plane (called Holzaufzug, wood-elevator), extending from the bottom of the valley to the summit of the nearest cliff or height overhanging it. A number of waggons are constructed to run up and down it in a sort of railroad; when loaded, they are attached by ropes to a species of windlass, communicating with a water-wheel, which is put in motion by turning on it the stream of a mountain-torrent. By this means they are raised to the top of a precipice many hundred feet high, and are then transported down the opposite side in the usual manner.

The business of the woodman (Holzknecht) affords occupation for a great number of persons. They set out early in spring in gangs, and repairing to the spot where the wood is most abundant and of the finest growth, they build themselves rude huts of logs and branches, and begin lustily to ply the axe. The trees are then sorted into stems suited for masts or ship-building, which are merely lopped, and into wood fit for fuel, which is cut into logs, split, and dried; the whole is then heaped up in stacks. As soon as the winter has fairly set in, and the snow has fallen deep so as to fill up the hollows in the mountains, the wood-cutter puts the cramp-irons upon his feet, and either by the aid of oxen or upon a hand-sledge, conveys the wood to the borders of some neighbouring precipice, or to the side of one of the slides above mentioned. The snow is partially removed from the trough of the slides, and a few logs are thrown down to smooth it and make the passage clear. Water is also poured down it, which, speedily freezing, covers it with a sheet of ice, and serves to diminish greatly the friction, and to assist the rapidity of the descent. The logs are then discharged, and descend with the quickness of lightning into the depth below, passing in a few minutes over a distance of several miles. The effect of such a discharge is much heightened when the Riese, or slide, terminates on the brow of a precipice overlooking a lake. The mountains around re-echo with a report like that of thunder: vast trees, hurled forth with the ease of a bundle of sticks, clear half the width of the lake in their leap, and descending with a splash into its waters, ruffle the surface far and wide, and strew it, as it were, with the fragments of a wreck. The duties of the woodman do not end when he has thus discharged the wood; many logs and stems are arrested in their progress by projecting masses of rock, or tufts of bushes, and may be seen adhering to the sides of the ravine or precipice, looking at a distance like straws scattered over the hill-side. The woodman must disengage these, and see them fairly and prosperously on their way: at times, where the

timber falls from a great height, the hardy woodman is let down by a cord, axe in hand, in the face of a precipice or cataract, to clear away all obstructions. In like manner he must push off and set afloat the timber which runs aground, or is stranded in the bed of the river.

For the purpose of collecting the swimming wood (Schwimmholz) a species of barrier or grating of wood (Rechen) is erected across the rivers at the entrance of the great valleys, or in the neighbourhood of the salt-pans and charcoal furnaces. It is here arrested and sorted according to its quality, by the persons to whom it belongs. Different proprietors distinguish the wood belonging to each of them by cutting the logs of a particular length, so that even when several owners discharge their timber into the river at the same time, it is easily sorted and appropriated. A tax of a certain sum upon every stack of wood is paid for the use of the river and the services of the woodmen.

In some of the remote forests, trees of huge dimensions may be met with, giants of the vegetable creation: a larch which stood near Matsch, in the Vintschgau, was called the King of the Larches, and seven men could scarcely surround its trunk with outstretched arms. A fir (Pinus picea), growing on the Martinsberg, in the forest district of Zirl, measured 5 ft. in diameter at 9 ft. from the ground, and at a height of between 90 and 95 ft. from the ground still retained a diameter of between 8 and 9 inches. The Siberian pine, called by naturalists Pinus cembra (Zirbelnusskiefer), which grows only on the limits of vegetation, on the borders of glaciers and everlasting snow, is much prized in Tyrol, as well as in Switzerland, for the facility with which it is cut into figures, bowls, spoons, and other utensils and toys; it is out of this wood that the inhabitants of the Grödnerthal carve the crucifixes, &c., which are so abundantly dispersed through Tyrol; and the pretty toys of Berchtesgaden are of the same material.

ROUTES THROUGH STYRIA, CARINTHIA, &c.

ROUTE 240.

SALZBURG TO GRATZ, BY ISCHL, AUSSEE, LEOBEN, AND BRUCK ON THE MUR.

38½ Austrian m. = 181 English m.

Eilwagen daily, from Salzburg to Bruck, a stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly., in 32 hrs. Eilwagen from Salzburg to Ischl, in 7 hrs. Vorspan between Gniggl and Hof.

This route is, on the whole, very picturesque and interesting.

The road begins to ascend the hills at Gniggl, skirting the N. slope of the Gaisberg. From its summit (4223 ft.) is an extensive panorama of lakes and mountains. (See Rte. 195.)

Hof (*Inn*, bad). Beyond, the road skirts the S. side of the Fuschel See, 1 hr. long. Fuschl, a village (*Inn:* Zum Mohren).

St. Gilgen (*Inn:* Post, tolerably good, fish dear), at the W. extremity of the *Aber* or *St. Wolfgang See*, 2½ hrs. long. Boat to St. Wolfgang, 1½ hr., 70 kr.

[A more circuitous, but more picturesque route from Salzburg to St. Gilgen forks off at Gniggl and through *Thalgau:* then skirting part of the Mond See, 3 hrs. long (*Lunæ Lacus*), and S. to St. Gilgen. The road passes within a short distance of the small town of Mondsee (*Inns:* Goldener Löwe; Goldene Krone) 18 m. It then runs along the S. border of the lake, and commands exquisite views. On quitting it there is a steep ascent, and, after passing a tarn, the lonely *Kroten See*, it descends upon St. Gilgen.]

On the opposite side of the lake stands

St. Wolfgang (*Inns:* Zum Weissen Ross, good (guides and mules for the Schafberg); Gasthaus zum Cortisen (a decent homely inn, with a spacious wooden balcony, commanding a magnificent view of lake and mountains; Hirsch). A very curious *Gothic Church* (date 1481) contains the shrine of St. Wolfgang, the object of a very celebrated pilgrimage, and a very remarkable *altarpiece*, elaborately carved in wood, by an artist named Michael Pacher, in 1481. It consists of a series of subjects, carved in high relief, associated with paintings, the central portion representing the 3 Kings of Cologne, the Virgin blessed by the Heavenly Father, with the statues of St. Wolfgang and St. Rupert at the sides, as large as life, surmounted by pinnacles and foliage, and by figures of the Saviour between Mary and St. John, accompanied by the Archangel Michael and other saints. The wings are painted with subjects from the Legend of St. Wolfgang, on a gold ground, in the style of Wohlgemuth; altogether it is a great curiosity. There is a singular chapel built on a pinnacle of rock protruding into the church through the pavement. In front of the church is a bronze fountain, with bas-reliefs, date 1518: within the church, behind the existing high altar, is a small ancient stone altar, let into the wall, and worthy of notice. St. Wolfgang's hatchet is also preserved there. The Emperor Leopold took refuge in the parsonage while Vienna was besieged by the Turks, 1683.

The scenery of the lake of St. Wolfgang is very beautiful; boats may be hired to row to the head of it. There is excellent fishing. The finest view of the lake is from Herr Grohmann's gardens, open only on Tuesdays and Fridays. At the Falkenstein, between St. Wolfgang and St. Gilgen, is a remarkable echo.

[*Summit of the Schafbery* (5836 ft., or 4056 ft. above lake), 3½ hrs. from St. Wolfgang, commands *one of the finest panoramas in the Eastern Alps.* Close

around are the bristling limestone peaks of Salzburg and of the Salzkammergut, with its numerous azure lakes; while more distant rise the snowy mountains of the Central range. If very clear, the Gross Glockner is visible. The view has been compared with that from the Rigi, and is not inferior to it. Like the Rigi, too, it is often in cloud, while all below is clear. Many *fossils* found here.

An inn on the summit has lately been enlarged. Herr Grobmer, the landlord of the Weissen Rössel at St. Wolfgang, is the occupier, and to him application should be made for guides, mules, or *tickets for prior claim to night accommodation on the mountain*. During the season table-d'hote (dear) is provided. There is another inn on the Ober Alp, 1 hr. below the top, belonging to the postmaster of St. Gilgen, with 8 beds in 4 rooms; but the inn on the summit is to be preferred, as saving the 1 hr.'s ascent before sunrise. If meat be required the visitor must take it with him, as also extra clothing for the night. The inns not opened before the beginning of July.

One of the St. Wolfgang guides, *Panzner*, having frequently accompanied geologists, would be useful to a visitor seeking information as to fossils, &c.

The descent may be made (guide needed) in 2 hrs. *down the W. slope* to the road between St. Gilgen and the Mond See, not far from the Kröten See and close to Prince Wrede's schloss of Hüttenstein.]

From St. Gilgen the road proceeds by the side of the river Ischl, through parklike scenery, to

33 m. *Ischl* (*Inns:* 1st rank, Bauer's, far the best, but very dear; Kreuz, excellent and moderate: 2nd rank, Baierischer Hof; Stern: 3rd rank, Krone). The most central point for making excursions through the *Salzkammergut*. (See Rte. 203.)

Goisern, a Protestant commune. Beyond this village the post-road separates l. from the road to Hallstatt, and passes through *St. Agatha*, and then ascends a low pass, the

Pötshen Joch, on the summit of which, 3354 ft. (no view here), a pillar marks the boundary of Salzburg and Styria.

[From the fork beyond Goisern the Hallstatt lake may be visited on the way to Aussee by making a détour of one day. Good road from Ober-Traun (Rte. 203) to Aussee.]

Fine view, including the Dachstein and its glacier.

17 m. *Aussee*, or Augstsee (*Inns:* Post, moderate; Hackerl, good; Blaue Traube; Johann Stüger's; Sonne). Good head-quarters for excursions, and much cheaper than Ischl, but the Inn at Alt-Aussee better as a halting-place. It is a salt-village, situated at the junction of 3 streams, which, issuing from the lakes of Aussee, Grundl, and a tarn, the Oeden See, by their union form the river Traun. Looks like a great timber-yard.

In the Spital Ch. good altar-piece, date 1449. Good guides may be obtained here.

Excursions to

(*a*) *Alt-Aussee, the Lake, the Salt-mine, and the Loser Berg.*—The road follows one of the branches of the Traun up a narrow valley N.W., and in 1¼ hr. reaches the village, and close to the lake. There is a good *Inn*, recently opened, by the lake, and good fish, salbling (*Salmo alpinus*), to be had. Charmingly situated, and has a noble view of the Dachstein. The mine is beyond the lake, divided into 11 levels. In the 5th, called the Moosberg, visitors are admitted, and provided with dresses at the Berghaus. The brine is carried down in wooden pipes to the salt-pans at Aussee. From the lake the *Loser* (5799 ft.) one of the peaks of the vast plateau of the *Todtegebirge* (Dead Mountains) can be ascended in 3 hrs., and offers a magnificent *view*. Guides may be inquired after from the Bergmeister, Herr v. Rothberg.

(*b*) *The Grundl, Töplitz, and Kammer Lakes.*—A car-road leads for about 3 m. along the banks of another feeder of the Traun to the spot where it

emerges from the first lake, the *Grundl See*, long and narrow, amid scenery similar in character but far inferior to that of the Gmunden See. Here is a tidy *Inn* (Erzherzog Johann, Edw. Grogger's), not dear. Good fish, and salbling also, may be had at this inn; the latter is dear. Permission to fish may be purchased for a few florins from the renters of the water. A boat may be hired with two men to row to the other end, above 4 m., for 1 fl. This inn is also a pleasant station from which to make excursions over the Todtegebirge.

From this point cross a

Wood, 1 m. wide, and the second lake, the *Töplitz See*, 1 m. long, comes into view. Lofty precipices hem it in on each side. A fishing canoe may be found on it, which, manned by a boatman brought with the traveller, will convey him to the only landing-place, which is at the farther end.

Beyond is a much smaller *lake, the Kammer See*, only 330 ft. long, one of the sources of the Traun, in an extremely picturesque situation. It is connected with the Töplitz See by a cutting for floating timber, date 1549.

Time required for the excursion from the Erzherzog Johann and the return, 4½ hrs., including the 1½ hr. occupied in walking between the lakes.

(*c*) *The Klam* (*Slam?*) *Alp in the Todtegebirge.*—Situate about 9 m. from Aussee, E. of the Grundl See, and 2500 ft. above it. Deserves a visit on account of the extraordinary features of the rocks surrounding it. Similar in its geological phenomena to those of the Gosauthal (Rte. 204). Notice the face of the *Grossberg* (about 5600 ft.). From its summit a fine *View*.

(*d*) *The Sarstein* (6558 ft.).—This peak may be ascended in 4½ hrs., and offers an exquisite *View*. Track rough and broken. Descent 3 hrs. Guide Franz Lötzel.

(*e*) From the Grundl See excursions may also be made to the "*Wilden Gössel.*" and to the *Feuerthalgebirge*, and by the *Gross Priel* down to *Hinter Stoder*, in the Steyerthal. (See Rte. 242.)

Leaving Aussee, the next station is

10 m. *Mitterndorf* (*Inn:* Post, good). The road winds under the precipices of the Grimming (7697 ft.) to the rt., and, after descending through striking scenery and passing the remains of an old *moraine*, it enters the broad

Ennsthal. [A post-road ascends the l. bank of the Enns to Radstadt (Rte. 243). Beyond, it leads by St. Johann to Salzburg, to Gastein, and into the Pinzgau.]

9 m. *Steinach* (*Inn*, Post, small and homely). The road passes through a picturesque and fertile district, enlivened by castles in ruins, and inhabited châteaux, to

9 m. *Lietzen* (*Inns:* Post; Stanziger's), a large village. *View* from the Calvarienberg of the Grimming.

[A post-road branches off at this point N. to Windischgarsten; another E. to Admont and its *Monastery*, and beyond by the romantic pass *Gesäuse* and Hieflau to the celebrated iron district of Eisenerz (Rte. 241).]

Crossing the Enns and leaving it, the route ascends the *Paltenthal*, commanded at its entrance by Schloss Strechau. *View* from it fine.

9 m. *Rottenmann* (*Inn:* Post, comfortable and roomy), a small town.

8 m. *Trieben*. Large iron-forges belonging to the Admont monastery.

[Here a post-road forks off S. over the Rottenmanner Tauern to *Unzmarkt*, in the Murthal (Rte. 250), and thence S. through Neumarkt to *Friesach* in N. Carinthia (Rte. 250). From Trieben it is 12 m. to *St. Johann* in the Upper Pölsthal, a tidy little Inn; 20 m. farther to *St. Georgen*, and thence to Unzmarkt about 3 m.]

5 m. *Gaishorn* (*Inn:* Post), opposite to a lake out of which flows the Palten Bach.

7 m. *Col*, the *second* Rottenmanner Tauern of that name (5000 ft.) *Inn* here.

6 m. *Kahlwang*, on the Lisingbach (*Inn:* Post). The Admont monastery possesses copper-mines here.

13 m. *Timmersdorf*.

5 m. *Murthal.* First village, St. Michael.

5 m. *Leoben* (*Inns:* Goldener Adler; Kaiser von Oesterreich in the great square; Zum Möhren, clean and good), the most considerable town in Upper Styria and head-quarters of the K. K. Mining Administration of Styria. Fine *Views* from the steps of the new Redemptionist Ch. by the river Mur and from the ruined castle of Massenberg.

The treaty of the *Peace of Leoben*, between the Austrians and Buonaparte, was signed at the Bishop's Palace at Göss, near Leoben, 18th April, 1797, and not in Eggerwald's garden, notwithstanding the Latin inscription there.

The road along the banks of the Mur picturesque. Coal-mines have been worked for 100 years past at Münzenberg, near Leoben.

[Left, a post-road strikes off N.W., through Vordernberg, to *Eisenerz*, *Steyer*, and *Linz* (Rte. 242).]

Omnibus daily to Bruck, 50 kr.; Einspänner, 2 fl.; Zweispänner, 3 fl.

The traveller descends the Murthal to

11 m. *Bruck*, a stat. on the rly. to Gratz (Rte. 247), which may be reached hence in 2 hrs.

34 m. *Gratz*, or to Vienna by the rly. (Rte. 247).

ROUTE 241.

LIETZEN TO THE MONASTERY OF ADMONT, AND TO EISENERZ, BY THE PASS GESAUSE.

8½ Aust. m. = 39½ Eng. m.

Einspänner from Lietzen to Admont in 1 hr. 3 fl.; and from Admont to Hieflau, by a good road through the pass, 3½ fl. A seat may be had in the mail-car running daily between Lietzen and Hieflau, for 2 fl. 60 kr.

From Lietzen the road proceeds along the l. bank of the Enns, and then crosses it to

12 m. *Admont* (*Inns:* Joseph Dräxler's; Post; Buchbinder's). Took its origin from the Benedictine monastery. To the rt. is the Frauenberg with the Pilgrimage Ch. of Maria Kulm. From it a fine *View* over the Ennsthal. A *panorama* from the Calvarienberg.

The Kloster ("Ad Montes," founded 1074 A.D.), once the richest in Styria, had a collegiate character, adapted for teaching its youthful members the practical arts and sciences. The building, of great extent, consisted of 6 courts and 300 rooms. It contained a library of 80,000 vols. and rare MSS. (placed in a room 220 ft. long with 60 windows, frescoes by Altamonte and marble floor and pillars); a museum of the natural productions of Styria; and a church in the Italian style, date 1627, with a monument of Bishop Gebhard of Salzburg, the founder of Admont.

The Kloster, Church, Prälature, and Natural History Collection, were burnt down 28th April, 1865, and only the library was saved.

In the gardens are kept separate reservoirs for various species of fish, under lock and key.

[Near *St. Gallen* (*Inn*, clean and decent), a village 14 m. N.W. of Admont, with many iron-forges, is *Schloss Gallenstein*, erected by the Abbots to defend the approach to Admont. Picturesque situation.]

3 m. *Pass Gesäuse.* A magnificent, dark, fir-wooded defile, extending without interruption to Hieflau. Name derived from the murmur of the river dashing over the rocks in its bed, occasioning a succession of rapids. In 10 m. the river falls 690 ft. On rt. in descending is the *Johnsbachthal*, a scene of great grandeur. It is worth while ascending it as far as the village of Johnsbach, 2 hrs. (*Inn*), for the sake of the scenery.

13½ m. *Hieflau* (*Inn:* Steuber's, best), a post station on the road to Steyer. (See Rte. 242.)

11 m. *Eisenerz* (*Inns:* Franz Moser's; König von Sachsen). See Rte. 242.

ROUTE 242.

LINZ TO GRATZ, BY STEYER AND EISENERZ.

34½ Aust. m. = 161 Eng. m.

From Linz, as far as Enns (rly.), is from 25 to 50 min. Between Enns and Steyer, and between Leoben and Bruck, stellwagen daily. The interval, that is to say, between Steyer and Leoben, can only be travelled by extra-post. Extra-post difficult to obtain at Hieflau.

This is a bad post-road, but it runs through the highly picturesque deep and narrow Enns Thal. It is called the *Iron Road* (*Eisenstrasse*) from the staple product of Styria, the manufacture of which employs almost exclusively the population of the district through which it passes.

Linz, described Rte. 195.

14 m. *Enns* (*Inns:* Adler, very good; Krone, good). By rlwy. from Linz, and described in Rte. 195.

The road here turns S. up the Enns Thal, and passes the

13 m. *Kloster Glaink*, the summer residence of the Bishop of Linz.

3 m. *Steyer* (*Inns:* Goldener Löwe; Ochs; Schiff), a town, of 11,000 Inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the Steyer with the Enns, famous for iron-works. The Austrian *Sheffield*. The old town lies between the two rivers, and is united with its suburbs *Ennsdorf* and *Steyerdorf* by 2 bridges.

Rt. of river on a height behind town is *Burg Steyer*, belonging to Prince Lamberg. The *parish Church*, date 1443, has a tower built on the model of that of St. Stephen's, Vienna. The ch. contains *painted glass, bronze font*, with reliefs, 1569, and a modern votive carved *Altarpiece* by Guggenberger, of Munich. Old and new *Town-house* noticeable.

[A very interesting *Excursion* may be made from Steyer, by ascending the Steyer Thal S. through picturesque scenery, to its head among the *Stoder* mountains. At *Dürnbach*, about 30 m. from Steyer, the main-road, which proceeds S.E. to Windischgarsten, is abandoned for a track available for country cars through the gorge of the Steyer to *Hinter Stoder*, 6 m. At the narrowest part of the gorge the *Strumboding*, a fall of the Steyer, is worth seeing. Beyond the ch. on a small hill is the Inn, *Schmalzer Wirth* (Vogel's, good). Situated in a smiling and verdant alp basin, surrounded with lofty precipices of limestone, with peaks of grotesque outline, and abundance of waterfalls, it offers examples of the most charming scenery. The *Polster Thal*, and at its upper end the *Polsterlucke*, is one specimen; and the *Dietelhöhle* is another. But the ascent of the *Gross Priel* (8238) ft.), the culminating peak of the *Todte Gebirge*, is the principal excursion. The way to it lies through the Polster Thal and Polsterlucke: thence in 3 hrs., over the *Gross and Klein Ofen* to the *Klinser Alp*. Here good night-quarters. Hence there are two ways to the peak, but the easier one through the *Klinserscharte* requires 4 hrs. further. Both the near and distant panorama are highly rewarding. The *Kreideluche* is a curious cavern in the Klein Priel. From Hinterstoder, Windischgarten can be reached in 4 hrs. by the *Hocheck*, a low pass above Vorder Stoder. It affords a magnificent and the best view of the Hinter Stoder amphitheatre.

Another outlet is by the *Salzsteig* in 7 hrs. to Mitterndorf, near Aussee (Rte. 240). It is 3 hrs. to the *Poppen Alp*, and 1½ more to the col between the *Krupstein* W. and *Schneslitz* E. Thence descend by the Schwarz See

and Steyer See to Tauplitz, Furth, and Mitterndorf. By Herr Vogel's care the track has, in 1864, been made safe in one or two places against the risk of a false step. Besides the scenery it offers, it is by far the *shortest route* from the Stoder Thal into the Salzkammergut.]

14 m. *Losenstein*, a village of nail-makers, with an old ch. and ruined castle.

3 m. *Arzberg* (*Inn*). Opposite is *Reich-Raming*, with important brass-foundries and government iron-works.

12 m. *Weyer*, the seat of iron and steel manufactures. The road now penetrates among scenery of the most romantic beauty.

10 m. *Freuzbach*. This stream falling into the Enns on l., and that of the

2 m. *Laissa* falling into the Enns on rt., divide the duchy of Austria from that of Styria. Opposite the Laissa is *Altenmarkt* (*Inns:* Hirsch, clean and comfortable; Adler).

[Road from here to Admont, 18 miles, past St. Gallen, and the Burg Gallenstein, belonging to Admont Kloster. (Rte. 241.)]

8 m. *Reifling*. The Styrian Salza, springing from the Göller, N.E. of Maria Zell, one of the mountains of the Wiener Wald, falls into the Enns here. A *Rechen* (grating) 2100 ft. long, across its mouth, to arrest the floating timber (*Flossholz*). In the *Trias* beds near, ichthyosauri have been found.

7 m. *Hieflau* (*Inns:* Steuber's, best; Stiegmayr's, good), romantically situated near the mouth of the Pass Gesäuse (Rte. 241). *Rechen* across the Enns at this place. The *Lugauer* Sp. (7210 ft.) can be climbed from here. It costs some trouble; guides can be inquired for of Stiegmayr, whose alp pastures lie on this mountain.

Einspänner to Admont, 3½ fl.

The road now leaves the Enns and ascends by the Erzbach.

7 m. *Leopoldsteiner Burg* and *See*. The castle, l. side of road, belongs to a peasant. The lake, behind the castle, beautifully situate, is surrounded by high mountains.

4 m. *Calvarienberg*, with fine view to rt., and

Eisenerz (*Inns:* Franz Moser's; König von Sachsen, not dear; Schaffer's; Zum Ochsen). An ancient mining town of unprepossessing appearance, 1500 Inhab., overlooked E. by the precipitous *Pfaffenstein* (6110 ft.), and W. by the *Kaiserschild* (6815 ft.). The parish *Church*, St. Oswald's, date 1279, Gothic, is said to have been built by Rudolph of Hapsburg. The Emperor Maximilian surrounded it with ramparts, that the monks of St. John might defend it against the Turks. The *tower* on the height S. calls the miners to and from their work.

The red Erzberg (literally an *Iron* mountain), 4870 ft., appears to close the valley S. The greater portion of its mass is so rich in ore, that in summer the rock is actually *quarried* from the top and sides of the mountain in open day, and conveyed to the smelting-house without any other preparation than that of being broken small. In winter the mines alone are worked. Fine white *Arragonite* (Eisenblüthe, carbonate of lime), in the form of branching coral, is found lining the wall of several small *Grottoes* (Schatz Kammern) in the interior of the mountain. The lower part of the mountain belongs to government, the upper and richer portion is the property of companies in Vordernberg. The mines and furnaces—in use more than 1000 years—employ 5300 men, and produce 280,000 cwts. of iron annually.

Permission to visit the mines and grottoes can be obtained at the mine-office (Kanzlei) in the town.

The native excellence of the Styrian iron enables it to compete advantageously on the Continent with the best irons in Europe, even the Swedish and English.

Probably from this district the Romans derived the "Noricos enses" mentioned by Horace.

Excursions.

(*a*) To the *summit of the Erzberg*, 3 hrs. Here is an iron cross 28 ft.

high, erected 1823, by the Archduke John, enclosing a votive painting by Schnorr. *Fine View.*

(*b*) To the *Frauenmauer Cavern or Tunnel.* Between the Gsoll Graben on the Eisenerz side, and the Jassing Graben on the E. or Tragösthal side, the former opening out E. of Eisenerz, is a lofty limestone wall. Penetrating this wall E. and W. is a cavern, with an entrance facing Eisenerz, 4707 ft. above the sea. Length of Tunnel 2115 ft. Ascent eastwards in Tunnel more than 400 ft. 3 openings; but the middle one is the real entrance. 3 hrs. ascent from Eisenerz. *Fine Views* from each end of Tunnel of the neighbouring mountains, that from the E. outlet including the Hochschwab (7441 ft.). The finest part of the Cavern is the "Kreuzhalle." After entering, there is to l. a lateral *Ice Cavern* 200 ft. long with ice stalactites. Both Tunnel and Ice Cavern well deserve a visit. Application for guides and lights to be made at the Mining Office. Domminger and Haid are safe guides.

[A mountain path of 6 hrs. leads over to Wildalpen, through scenery of extreme beauty, and thence to Maria Zell. Rte. 246.]

A long steep ascent on the E. side of the Erzberg leads to the

2 hrs. *Prebühl Joch* (3862 ft.), the watershed between the basins of the Enns and Mur. A continual descent hence to (*a branch road leads direct from the Mine into the post-road*)

8 m. *Vordernberg* (*Inns:* Louis Ander's; Post). A wealthy village, to which its exterior does not correspond. Has 14 iron furnaces.

5 m. *Trofajach* (*Inn:* Zum Lebzeltern). From this point a broad mountain valley as far as the river

Mur, which the road crosses to enter

6 m. *Leoben* (*Inns:* Goldener Adler; Kaiser von Oesterreich). (Rte. 240.)

11 m. *Bruck* on the Mur Stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 247.)

34 m. *Gratz* (Rte. 247).

ROUTE 243.

SALZBURG TO LAIBACH, BY THE PASS OF THE RADSTADTER TAUERN AND KLAGENFURT.

48¼ Aust. m. = 227 Eng. m.

Eilwagen twice a week as far as Villach, in 30 hrs. Rail to Klagenfurt. Eilwagen from Klagenfurt in morning daily to Laibach, in 11 hrs.

This road abounds in fine scenery, and crosses three chains of Alps, the Radstadter Tauern, the Katschberg, and the Loibl. Road good.

Salzburg to Werfen already described. (Rte. 200.)

33 m. *Werfen* (*Inn:* Post, tolerable). A mile beyond, the road branches off l. from that to Gastein, crosses the Salzach, and, after surmounting a two-mile long ascent by the Fritzbach, reaches

10 m. *Hüttau* (*Inn:* Post, indifferent). Iron-plate works. Beyond is

4 m. *Steg*, a hamlet. The road crosses the Fritzbach, and turns more to the S., climbs out of the Fritz Thal over a ridge (2700 ft.), and descends into the Ober Enns Thal.

[Here a country road on rt. runs W. 14 m. through Altenmarkt and Wagrein, over the watershed between the basins of the Enns and Salzach, and falls into the Gastein road at St. Johann; not always practicable.]

7 m. *Radstadt* 2170 ft. (*Inn:* Post, dear and dirty). An ancient town still surrounded by walls. In April, 1865, almost entirely burnt down. The Enns rises about 14 m. off to the S.W. in the *Flachau*, a valley containing one of the most considerable iron-furnaces in Austria.

[A post-road descends the Enns Thal to Lietzen (Rte 240), by the Mandling Pass, the boundary between Salzburg and Styria, 5 m.; *Schladming* 7 m.; *Gröbming* (*Inn:* Goldner Adler, one good room), 14 m.; *Steinack*, 16 m.

(*Inn:* Post, small and homely); to Lietzen, 9 m. About 1½ m. before reaching Steinach the road from Ischl and Aussee falls in (Rte. 240). Schladming (2385 ft.) is picturesquely placed between the limestone plateau and wall, to which the peak of the Dachstein (9844 ft.) belongs, on the N.; and the Hoch Golling, the culminating peak of the central range in Styria (9390 ft.). During the Peasants' war (Bauernkrieg) in 1526, Schladming acquired a fearful notoriety. Count Sigismund Dietrichstein, who had been sent to suppress the rebellion, was surprised here by the peasants whilst he was carousing with his followers; 3000 of his men were slain, 32 nobles beheaded, and the Count himself taken prisoner. Shortly afterwards Schladming was surrounded by the Imperial troops under Count Nicholas Salm, and burnt to the ground with all its inhabitants, those who attempted to escape being forced back into the flames by the exasperated soldiers.]

Excursions.

(*a*) *The Hoch Golling.*—Is about 9 m. S. of Schladming, and closes the E. fork of the Schladmingthal. On the first day 7 hrs. walk to the upper *Steinwänderalm*, at the foot of the Hoch Golling. Here a hut, erected by Herr von Vernoullier, of Schladming, who owns the shooting, may be used as night quarters. The visitor must bring provisions. Next day, 2 hrs. to the *Gollingscharte*, and 3 more thence (some portion very steep, with an inclination of from 45° to 50°) to the summit. Guides: Johann Bachler and Mathias Lechner.

(*b*) *The Riesach See* (4444 *ft.*) *and Waterfall.*—About 4 hrs. to the lake, up the Schladmingthal. At the third hour turn up a valley to rt. Here, close to the lake, is a well-furnished hunter's hut, where, by permission of Herr von Vernoullier, salbling (*Salmo alpinus*) from the lake may be cooked.

Not far distant is a very picturesque waterfall.

(*c*) *Hallstatt.*—From Schladming to Hallstatt, *over the Dachstein plateau*, by a depression (7242 ft.) between the Eselstein and Sinibell, in 12 hrs. Very laborious. Herr von Vernoullier may be consulted for the southern valleys of the Dachstein group.

(*d*) *Through the Pass Stein.*—Descend the Ennsthal about 7 m. to a hamlet called Salza, at the S.W. base of the Grimming. A rough, badly-kept road runs hence northwards 8 m., between the precipices of the *Kam Spitze* l., and of the *Grimming* rt., as far as Mitterndorf, on the Aussee road (Rte. 240). The scenery said to excel that of the Lueg Pass (Rte. 200).

7 m. *Untertauern* (*Inn:* Post). Near this place, and not far from the road, is a fine waterfall (200 ft.).

The road becomes steeper, and Vorspänner are required.

Quitting the stream of the Tauernache, the road, after a long ascent and a turn to the l., reaches the

8 m. *Tauernhaus*, 5650 ft. (a kind of hospice; tolerable, but very dear). *View* desolate and rather monotonous. A rich *botanical* district. A stay here of a few days, and the ascent of the neighbouring peaks, such as the *Glöcklerin* (7933 ft.), the *Bleislingkeil* (8200 ft.), the *Hundsfeldkopf* (7903 ft.), and the *See-kahr Spitze* (7434 ft.), would produce a rich harvest of plants. A chapel and a burial-ground, surrounded by high walls to keep out the wolves, stands near. Many of the tenants of the latter are unfortunates who have been lost in the snow. The road now descends S.E. to

6 m. *Tweng*, 3840 ft. (*Inn:* Post), the first village in Lungau, the south-eastern Gau, or district, of the 4 divisions that form the principality of Salzburg.

The next place in descending is

6½ m. *Mauterndorf*, 3422 ft. (*Inns:* Post; Wallner's, good), a small market-town of old-fashioned buildings. Near are the ruins of a *Schloss*, surmounted by a tower 140 ft. high.

5½ St. Michael (a vorspann is required in going to Tweng.—*Inn:* Post), in the vale of the Mur. The next stage is occupied by the ascent and descent of the Katzberg, which

are both very steep, forming the boundary between Austria and Carinthia. An extra horse is put on in ascending the mountains between St. Michael and Rennweg, and Gmund and Spital. The road is good.

9 Rennweg. Two additional horses are taken in going from Rennweg to St. Michael. This and the following stations lie upon the central granitic backbone or axis of the Alps. Between Rennweg and Gmund the road passes through a fine defile.

10 m. *Gmünd*, 2255 ft. (*Inn:* Post, Herr Lax, large and good). The only market-town in the Lieserthal. The central point for the neighbouring lateral valleys, which contain many iron-works.

[Here the *Malta*, or *Maltcinthal*, more than 20 m. long, falls in on rt. At Dornbach, 1 hr. above Gmünd, is a *château* of Count Lodron. At the village of Malta, a little higher up, is the strong *Schloss Kroneck*.

Guides may be procured at this village by inquiry of the curé, who is a botanist.

Descending still, the road enters the broad Drauthal at

11 m. *Spital*, 1867 ft. (*Inn:* Post, large and good). Owes its name to the hospital erected by the Counts of Ortenburg in the middle ages for the reception of their people attacked with leprosy, &c., during their conflicts with the Turks. The building is still in existence, but almost entirely renewed. Since 1662 this thriving market-town, with large estates near, has belonged to the Princes Porzia, who at present live chiefly at Milan. The family *château*, near Spital, is richly adorned without; and its saloons are crowded with works of art.

[Rt. the road *ascends* the Drauthal to *Sachsenburg*, 9½ m., where the Möllthal falls in on rt. from N.W., and supplies the only carriage route to *Heiligenblut* and the *Gross Glockner* at its head (Rtes. 201, 244); and beyond to *Greifenburg*, 12 m.; and to *Lienz*, the first town in Tyrol, 23¼ m. (Rte. 243).]

Eilwagen daily from Spital to Brixen, through the Pusterthal, in 21¼ hrs.

Descending the broad Drauthal the first town is

12 m. *Paternion* (*Inn:* Post, rough), a small market-town near the entrance to the *Stockenboyerthal*, leading to Weissenbach and the Weissen See (Rte. 223).

The Drauthal, from Spital downwards, is fertile and well cultivated.

15 *Villach* (*Inns:* Post, tolerable country inn; Goldenes Lamm), a town of 2400 Inhab., on the Drave, a little above its junction with the Gail. The *Parish Church*, a building of the 15th centy., contains numerous monuments, including the handsome cenotaph of Dietrichstein, the faithful friend of the Emp. Maximilian I.; the tombs of 6 of the Khevenhüller family, including that of George K., 1580, interesting as specimens of knightly costume; the sculpture tolerable. The octagonal *font*, decorated with heads of the apostles (14th centy.), and the carved *pulpit*, are of white marble. Villach is the birthplace of *Theophrastus Paracelsus*, whose grave is shown at Salzburg. In the neighbourhood are warm mineral *springs*, used by the Romans, temp. 87° F., and advantageous in chronic rheumatism, paralysis, and lead colic, &c. They have given to the town its name,—"*Villa ad aquas*."

On a wooded hill N. of the lake, near the outlet of the river, stands the ruined castle *Landskron*, which belonged to the Khevenhüllers. Fine view from it. Mangert, Spik, Terglau, &c., mountains of the Julian Alps, seen from it. The convent on its shore is now a stud-house.

The Turks were defeated by the chivalry of Carinthia under Khevenhüller, and their pasha slain, in the neighbourhood of Villach, 1492.

The plains of Carinthia were, during the 14th and 15th centuries, the theatre of frequent campaigns of the Turks. Their empire was then at its height, or rather still on the increase, and the incursions and forays of their wild hordes, like the waves of an advancing

tide, on each succeeding inroad overleaped the limits of their previous incursions. At each assault they penetrated deeper into the fertile provinces of the Austrian dominions. Their last and most fearful attack was made in 1492. The country wherever they trod was desolated with fire and sword; thousands of its inhabitants were carried away as slaves, and many more were butchered with horrid accompaniments of cruelty.

One of the first effectual checks which the Turks received was at the battle of Villach. The Emp. Maximilian sent an army to the aid of Carinthia, whose nobles and knights for generations had been bred to a sort of hereditary hostility against the Turks. The host of Mussulman marauders, who greatly outnumbered their opponents, was met near Villach as they were retreating, bearing with them booty of all sorts and a great many prisoners, and a terrible battle commenced. During the confusion of the onset the greater part of the male captives managed to set themselves free, and lent good aid to the Christian cause. The victory declared against the Turks; 10,000 of them were left dead on the field, 7000 were made prisoners, and their leader shot: 7000 Christians also fell. The mound heaped over the remains of the slain still exists near the town of Villach, serving to mark both the spot where they fell and the number of the dead.

It sounds somewhat strange at the present day to hear of the horrors of Asiatic warfare in the very heart of Europe; but at the period alluded to the very name of Turk created a panic in the farthest corners of Europe, and even the Pope himself trembled in the Vatican.

The Summit of the Dobrač (*Dobratsch*) *or Villacher Alp*, 7066 *ft.*—The best approach is from Bleiberg, 2930 ft. (*Inn* good), a mining village of 3800 Inhab., 10 m. W. of Villach, and situate in a high longitudinal cleft at the N. foot of the Dobrač. A good carriage-road leads up thither in 2 hrs., and proceeds onwards through *Kreuth*, down into the Gailthal, near Notsch, and on to Hermagor in 8 hrs., dining at Kreuth. The lead-mines here—at and near Bleiberg—are among the most extensive and productive in the empire. The ore occurs partly in the Dachstein limestone of the lower Lias, partly in the upper Trias.

The path to the summit—in 4 hrs.—leads in a series of zigzags up the *Lanner Schlucht*. On the highest point is a German pilgrimage chapel, and close by a Slovenic one, extensively visited by pilgrims of the two races on the 24th July.

**Panorama one of the finest in Carinthia.* The line of Julian, rising behind the Carnic Alps and Karawankas, is opposite S.; 5 lakes and the whole length of the Gailthal lie below; the Antelao and Marmolata are seen in the S.W.; while the view N. is bounded by the Gross Glockner and other snow-peaks of the Noric chain. Looking downwards along the bare crags into the Gailthal, more than 5000 ft. below, the eye recognises in the precipitous face of that side of the mountain and the desolate hillocks at its foot the results of the earthquake of the 25th Jan. 1348.

A *hut* near the summit, with lower and upper room and a stove, affords tolerable night-shelter for the visitor who desires to see the sun set and rise. He must take provisions and candles.

A most interesting excursion may be made from Villach to the source of the Save, along the side-road to Laibach. (Rte. 251.)

Three great roads, to Vienna, Innsbruck, and Venice (Rte. 250), meet at Villach, rendering it a frequented thoroughfare for goods and passengers.

The railroad from Villach to Klagenfurt continues along the valley of the Drave, but at some distance from the river.

11 m. *Velden* (*Inn:* Stadt Triest), a small village at the W. end of the *Wörther* or *Werder See*. Here the traveller may continue his route by rly. along the N. bank of the lake to Klagenfurt; or, if the steamer be at hand,

take the lake and canal route. Better seen by steamer than by rail.

The steamer leaves Klagenfurt morning and afternoon daily, and the passage occupies 4 hrs. It does not stop long at Velden, and touches at 6 places on the N. and S. banks of the lake.

The most interesting object on the lake is the ruined ch. of *Sta. Maria Werth*, standing on a high promontory on the S. bank, about half-way. Built in 891 A.D., it has given its name to the lake. On l., on entering the Lend Canal, stands the

13 m. *Schloss Maria Loretto*, belonging to the Count von Rosenberg.

At the end of the canal is

3 m. *Klagenfurt* (*Inns*: Kaiser von Oesterreich, good; Moser's, good; Kaiserkrone, indifferent; Post, not good; Sterne; Sonne; Hirsch): Pop. 13,480. The town stands at an elevation of 1437 ft. above the sea-level, and at the westerly end of a small plain about 18 m. from E. to W., and 9 from N. to S. This plain—formed of diluvium, and at its E. border descending by several terraces to the trough of the Drave—was once the basin of a lake of which the Wörther See appears to be the last trace. It has been the capital of Carinthia since 1518. The old capital was St. Veit (Rte. 250). The fortifications, erected 1580, and, except one gateway, destroyed by the French in 1809, have given place to agreeable promenades. *The chief objects of interest in and near the town are—*

a. Landhaus.—The building where the Carinthian Estates hold their meetings, date 1591. The Great Hall (*Wappen Saal*) has its walls covered with the arms of the Carinthian noblesse. Two paintings here represent the ancient mode of election and of homage of the Dukes of Carinthia upon the Karnberg and at the Zollfeld (Rte. 250). The public museum and library, containing objects of Roman and middle-age antiquity, old portraits, rock specimens and ores, &c., and open daily, is in another part of this building. The *Fürstenstein*, brought hither from the Karnberg in 1864 for better preservation, is under shelter in the court-yard (Rte. 250).

b. Dragon (*Lindwurm*). — A huge figure of bronze in the new square, the monument of one said to have haunted this district in ancient times, when it was a wild morass.

c. Tower of St. Egydius, the Pfarrkirche, 290 feet, erected 1709, commands an extensive *panorama*. The Karawankas, finely in view S., are, however, too near to allow the peaks of the Julian Alps to be seen beyond.

d. Franz-Joseph Anlagen (Gardens). —On the *Kreuzberg*, above the Kalvarienkirche, outside the town, W. Laid out in a variety of walks commanding distant views; nearly the entire range of the Karawankas is seen. A *military band* twice a week.

e. Satnitz Plateau and the *Prediger Stuhl*.—Concealing from view the roots of the Karawankas, is a plateau of *miocene*, or newer tertiary origin, with cliffy edges, 500 to 600 ft. above the plain, and running for many miles E. and W. at a distance of 4 m. S. of Klagenfurt. Inhabited entirely by Slovenes, a branch of the Slavonic stock: the same people who occupy the valleys of the Karawankas and Carniola. The plateau is dotted with small hamlets, and isolated from the world below. A fine prospect of Klagenfurt, the plain, the lake, and the old historic sites to the N., may be obtained from the *Prediger Stuhl*, 1 hr.'s walk from Ebenthal, a village at the foot of the plateau, near the château of Count Goës. The Satnitz possesses a rich flora: 800 species of flowering plants are said to have been found upon it. At *Gurnitz*, 2 m. E. of Ebenthal, and, like it, at the foot of the Satnitz, is a picturesque break in the face of the cliff, running up some little distance, and called the *Grotto*. It shows well the character of the conglomerate that forms the upper portion of the plateau: and, owing to its cold currents of air and N. aspect, shelters certain Alpine plants, as *Rhododendron hirsutum*, *Silene alpestris*, *Saxifraga mutata*, and others, at the *unusually low* level of 1500 feet above the sea.

f. White-lead manufactory, belonging to the Herbert family, the largest in Austria. The Herberts were ennobled by Maria Theresa in 1765.

The common people here speak a dialect of the Vindic language called Krainerisch (Carniolian).

[The *Cathedral of Gurk*, near this, is a curious basilica, Romanesque in style, with W. tower and a narthex, and a noble W. portal; choir of 8 bays, raised above a crypt of 100 columns. *See* effigies of 2 Bishops, paintings on walls and ceiling, wood-carvings, old glass, &c.]

[The rly. is continued E. of Klagenfurt, past Völkermarkt, Unter Drauberg (where it quits Carinthia), and, continuing E. down the Drauthal, joins, at Marburg. the Vienna and Trieste Rly. Rtes. 253 and 248.)]

Leaving Klagenfurt, the route lies through the Viktring suburb, and across the level S., to

3 m. *Viktring*, formerly an extensive convent, founded in 1142, and dissolved by Joseph II. In the ch. is some fine old stained-glass. The road now gradually ascends the Satnitz plateau to

3 m. *Schloss Hollenburg*, on its S. edge, built in the 16th centy. by Sigismund Count von Dietrichstein. This point overlooks a great portion of the Rosenthal, and faces the *Gross Harlouz*, and two of the entrances into the Karawankas. Descending the cliff by a zigzag, crossing the Drave, and passing through *Kirschentheuer*, the road arrives at

3 m. *Unterbergen*, where horses are changed.

Vorspänner hence to the summit of the pass. 7 hrs. from Unterbergen, over the summit, to Neumärktl.

The entrance into the Loibl Thal is at

1 m. *Unter Loibl*. Iron-works. The *Gross Harlouz*, now on l., is said to shelter numerous chamois. At

2 m. *Sapotnik*, the narrow entrance into the Bodenthal (see above) is passed on rt., and its stream forms a fine waterfall under the road. At

1 m. *Deutscher Peter*, an *Inn*, where German is spoken. (Rough accommodation, and not over-clean — the resort of chamois-hunters.) Passing the new ch., and at some distance further, the old ch. of St. Leonhard, the road rises by wide sweeps to the summit of the

5 m. *Loibl* or *Leobl Pass* (4522 ft.), constructed by the Emperor Charles VI. in 1725. Along the top of the ridge is the boundary between Carinthia and Carniola. The road was formerly carried through the summit ridge by a tunnel; but the roof having fallen in, the road has been made open to day. A black obelisk on each side marks the summit. Close to the S. side is a row of wooden huts, used to store goods in when brought up from either side to wait until it be convenient to carry them down the other.

The Loibl Thal is so beset with spurs as to prevent any distant view until the summit is reached. The surrounding peaks are still the haunts of wolves, which do much damage to the flocks feeding on the Alpine pastures. In spite of the protection of St. Wolfgang, to whom the peasant of Carniola intrusts his cattle, 30 or 40 sheep are sometimes destroyed by them in one parish during a winter, and many more, besides horses and cows, are worried and wounded by these ravenous persecutors.

8 m. Neumärktl, a prosperous village at the foot of the Loibel. Its inhabitants are supported either by superintending the transit of goods over the pass, or by the manufacture of iron-ware.

Before reaching Nagles, the side-road to Villach by Veldes and the beautiful vale of the Save (Rte. 251) falls into our route.

13 m. Krainburg (*Inns:* Post; Mayer's, close to the bridge;—both good), a small town of 1712 Inhab., is built upon a rock above the Save, just where it enters the plain, and contains an old castle.

17 m. *Laibach* (*Inns:* Stadt Wien, good; Elephant). Stat. on the *Vienna and Trieste Rly.* (Rte. 248.)

ROUTE 244.

LIENZ IN THE PUSTERTHAL, OR SACHSENBURG IN THE UPPER DRAUTHAL, TO HEILIGENBLUT AND THE GROSSGLOCKNER; AND OVER THE RAURISER TAUERN TO GASTEIN.

	Eng. m.	hrs.
Lienz to Winklern	—	3
Sachsenburg to Ober Vellach	15	—
Winklern	22	—
Heiligenblut	18	—
Würth	—	7
Gastein (by Rauris)	—	6
Gastein (by Bucheben)	—	7¼
From Bucheben (by Goldzecher Tauern) to Hblut	—	12

The scenery of the valley of the Möll, on the south side of the Gross Glockner, is surpassed in grandeur by few spots in the Alps. The direction of the valley is very sinuous. After running S. from the G. Glockner as far as Winklern, it bends E., beyond Stall it turns N.E., and, finally, at Ober Villach makes another abrupt turn S.E. The waterfalls in the upper portion are striking and numerous. The villages are many and flourishing; but several are the successors of older ones that have been destroyed by the masses of débris brought down by torrents. The débris forms great *fans* (Schutt-Kegel), which in some instances stretch quite across the valley level. Heiligenblut, near the foot of the Gross Glockner, may well be called the Austrian Chamouni; but its simple village Inn, though enlarged and improved, has not yet been transformed into an hotel, so that luxuries must not be expected.

The Möll Thal may be entered *from the W.* by way of Lienz in Tyrol; or *from the E.* by way of Sachsenburg in the upper Drau Thal, at the point where the Möll falls into the Drau.

From Lienz (Rte. 223)—for travellers approaching *from W.*, from Brunecken and Brixen—the path runs E. 4 m. over the plain to *Dölsach*, a small village at foot of the Iselberg, a low, lateral ridge (3755 ft.), the boundary between Tyrol and Carinthia. Its summit commands a magnificent *View* of the *Kreuzkofel* group of Dolomites on S. side of the Drave, the highest of which, the *Kreuzkofel*, is 8978 ft. The path descends thence into the valley of the Möll, and reaches

(It is possible to take a car from Lienz to Winklern, but not advisable except for luggage)

3 hrs. *Winklern* (*Inn*, Von Aichenegg's, a wealthy farmer; very good, charges most moderate), built at the angle of the valley where it bends to E. It is beautifully situated, and stands on a terrace high up on the slopes of the Iselberg.

A car or horse may be hired here to Heiligenblut, 18 m.; of late road improved.

From Sachsenburg (Rte. 223—for travellers approaching *from E.*, from Villach—there is a good carriage-road as far as Winklern, passing through the village of Möllbrucken at the junction of the Möll with the Drave to

7 m. *Kolbnitz*, or Kolmitz, at the foot of the *Danielsberg*, an isolated hill, of tertiary conglomerate, standing in the middle of the valley, with a small church upon its summit. A Roman temple dedicated to Hercules once stood on this site, converted in the 7th centy. into a Christian church. Not far off, at Naplach, are iron-works. At

3 m. *Penk* are the ruins of Möltheuer. Traces of the old Roman road leading by Malnitz over the Korn Tauern to Gastein and Salzburg may be seen here. At

3 m. *Stallhofen*, in a chapel with a cupola roof, attached to the ch., are some good biblical frescoes, done 1717, by Fromiller, the Carinthian artist. To N. of the village are the ruins of

the *Schloss Oberfalkenstein* on a rock 300 ft. high. Beyond is

2 m. *Ober Vellach* (*Inns:* Post, passable; Pacher, dear), a small market-town, and the principal place in the valley; pleasantly situated. Probably of Roman origin, it was in the middle ages the centre of the mining activity of Carinthia, Styria, and Tyrol. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 16th centy., when it possessed in its vicinity 7 thriving gold and silver mines. The *Schloss Probuschjen* shows the remains of better days. In the church, a Holy Family on wood, by Ignatius Schoreel. ¼ hr. beyond are the ruins of *Groppenstein* with a tower 180 ft. high.

[On rt. a road, very rough for cars, runs N. 4 m. to *Malnitz*, the meeting point of two passes over the main chain, the more western, the *Nassfelder Tauern* (8038 ft.), and the more eastern, the *Korn Tauern* (8088). Both, however, meet on N. side at Böckstein. From Malnitz to the summit in about 3 hrs., and about the same time for the descent to Böckstein (Rte. 201).

At the foot of the Korn Tauern, 1 hr. from Malnitz, is a tarn full of trout and salbling (*Salmo alpinus*); and upon the alp slope beyond may be seen here and there traces of the old Roman road—the so-called *Heidenweg*. The mountains around shelter abundance of chamois.]

The valley now runs W. as far as

6 m. *Fragant*, where an enormous fan of débris occupies the whole breadth of the valley. In 1861 a lake nearly 2 m. long was formed by its further extension. In the lateral valley—above Inner Fragant—are copper-mines, once rich, now almost given up. At

8 m. *Stall* (*Inn*, Räsinger's) the village stands upon an avalanche of earth that has covered its predecessor, Wildeck.

[The pedestrian may ascend the slopes to N. by a track that leads to a *Thor* between the Kolmitzen and Melen Kogel, and descend by rt. side of the Melen Bach to Mörtschach. This track cuts off the great bend made by the valley, but leaves out Winklern.]

8 m. *Winklern*. See above. The Emperor Franz Joseph and the Empress stayed the night at Von Aichenegg's, on their way to Heiligenblut, in 1856. Above Winklern the valley bears the name of *Grosskircheim Thal*.

6 m. *Mörtschach*. This village is surrounded by the abundant débris brought down from N.E. by the Astenbach.

4 m. *Döllach* (*Inn*, Ortner's, good). *Sagnitz*, passed on rt. before reaching Döllach, stands on a broad ridge, strewn with stony fragments, the result of a fall from the Mohrenkopf. The Zirknitz Bach falls in on rt. after passing through a long, curious cleft called the "*Grotto*." Above this point the valley grows narrower, and the view forwards is limited. Beyond Putschall, and after crossing the Möll, the

3½ m. *Jungfernsprung* is passed l. It is a fall of the Staubbach order, thrown over a serpentine precipice of more than 400 ft.

1½ m. *Pockhorn*, a pretty village with a graceful spire among alders. A little further the river forms a considerable cascade by forcing its way through a rock wall that appears to close the valley. There is on the ascent a path l. to a seat that affords a good view of the Fall. When at the summit the Glockner is in full view, and also

3 m. *Heiligenblut* (*Inn*, Schober's, comfortable, but very dear: on 18th Nov. 1864, this inn was burnt down; the ch. was also injured; the Vienna Alpine Club contributed to repair the loss), 4247 ft. Stands on a small terrace overlooking the rt. bank of the Möll. It derives its name from a phial of the "*holy blood*" of our Saviour brought, according to tradition, from Constantinople in the time of the Emperor Leo by Briccius, a Dane, who was on his way to his native country to convert the heathen, and met with his death in a snow-storm near Heiligenblut. Buried where he was found, the little chapel erected over his grave—about an hour above Hblut—re-

mained for many centuries the original and only place of Christian worship in the district. The present fine Gothic ch. was built in 1443, and shelters in a *monstrranz* the sacred phial 1½ inch long; and in the crypt the tomb and a figure of the saint. The walls of the ch. contain representations of the principal events of his life.

(*a*) *General View of Valley.*—Ascend to *Kirchhof*, on a hill behind, and higher than the Calvarienberg. The graceful, slender form of the Glockner, named from a fancied resemblance in its peak to a bell ("*Glocke*"), is well seen, with the lower portion of the Pasterze glacier at its foot.

(*b*) *Pasterze Glacier.*—This glacier stretches from its N.W. border, at the foot of the *Hohe Riffl*, to its end, where the Möll—above H-blut called the Pasterze—takes its rise, a distance of more than 6½ m. It is the largest and longest E. of the Brenner, and the 9th in order in the entire Alps. (The longest in the Alps, the Aletsch, is 15¼ m. in length.) After passing a hamlet, *Winkl*, the path leads by the rt. side of the Möll, by the ruins of Briccius's Capelle, opposite to which is the Fall of the Leiterbach, the finest in the valley, and in 3½ hrs. reaches the *Brettboden*, named also after the Empress, the *Elisens-Rast*. From this point the Glockner ridge is seen foreshortened, and the lowest portion of the glacier lies below. The grandeur of the scenery is more fully developed, however, at the *Hohe Sattel*, ½ hr. beyond, also, after the Emperor's visit, called the *Franz-Josefshöhe*. It is 8322 ft. above the sea, and looks down upon the middle and lower sections of the glacier 500 ft. below, and the grand ice-fall which links them together. Across are the two peaks of the Glockner, and in the distance, rising beyond the upper basin of the Pasterze, is the snowy *Johannisberg*.

½ hr. beyond, and opposite the Glockner, is the *Johann's Hütte*, at the foot of the Fuscherkaarkopf, erected in 1833 by the Archduke John, and since frequently put in repair. The brothers Schlagintweit occupied it for nearly a month in 1848, while making observations upon the glacier and other physical phenomena. Behind it is the *Gamsgrube*, a part of the slope of the Fusch Kaar, where may be gathered *Braya alpina*, *Sagina bryoides*, *Potentilla frigida*, *Artemisia glacialis*, *Swertia Carinthiaca*, *Carex rupestris*, &c. The neighbourhood of H-blut is rich in Alpine plants. The late Dr. Hoppe of Ratisbon, for more than 40 years in succession, made this village his headquarters for botanic excursions. Interesting mineral specimens may be gathered in the moraines of the Pasterze.

(*c*) *Ascent of the Glockner*—Was first climbed in July, 1800, and by order of Cardinal Prince Salm an iron cross and a barometer were fixed upon the summit. The barometer, with its strong wooden case, disappeared only in the winter of 1852-3. No other attempt was made for more than 30 years. Since 1852 it has been ascended nearly every year. A record of these ascents, and of the visits to and over the Pasterze, will be found in the '*Glocknerbuch*' preserved at the *inn*. The 1st vol.—destroyed by fire Nov. 1864—began with the year 1818, terminated in 1856, and contained many celebrated names, such as those of Von Buch, De Beaumont, Prof. J. Forbes, Agassiz, Studer, &c. The 2nd commences with the signatures of the present Emperor and Empress.

3 guides are usually considered necessary for each traveller, and 5 for a party of 2, though of late many have limited themselves to 2 guides. The entire cost for guides and provisions, from 30 to 35 fl. The usual implements, such as alpenstocks, crampons, ropes, ice-axes, and veils or dark glasses, should be provided. Time required, from 20 to 24 hrs., varying according to the weather and state of the ice.

The usual course is to start in the afternoon, follow the Möll as far as Winkl, opposite the *Gösnitz Waterfall*, cross that stream, and ascend the

slopes of the *Krockerberg*, on W. side of the valley. After passing the châlets "am Trog," the Leiter, an affluent of the Möll, is crossed, and the *Katzensteig* (cat's path), on the Leiterberg, is entered upon. This is a steep slope, scattered over with loose fragments of sliding slate, on the verge of a precipice, at whose base, varying between 60 and 240 ft. below, rushes the Leiterbach. Its difficulties have been exaggerated. The hut of the Sennerinn at the Leiterbach—the resting-place for the night—is reached in from 2½ to 3 hrs. from H-blut. The *Ochsenhütte*, about 500 ft. higher up, on the other side of the stream, is often used for the same purpose; but the lower hut is said to be more commodious. The start in the morning should be made early—between midnight and 1 A.M.—to allow of the snow being crossed before it is affected by the sun's rays.

The 1st stage takes the traveller, in from 1½ to 2 hrs., to the foot of the Leiter Kees (glacier), to a spot called after the Cardinal Prince Salm, the *Salmshöhe* (8791 ft.). Here he erected a stone hut, but it has long been in ruins. From this point the glacier is ascended to its upper end, where crampons are required for the further steep slope to the *Hohenwartscharte* (10,428 ft.), a notch in the ridge between the *Kellerberg* rt., and the *Hohenwartskopf* l. Time, 1½ hr. Here another hut for shelter was built by the Cardinal, and named after his vicar-general, Hohenwart; but this is also in ruins. In ¾ hr. from this point—over snow—the *Adlersruhe* (Eagle's-rest), 11,337 ft., is reached. A third stone cabin was erected here by the Cardinal; and though now without roof, it is useful as a shelter from the wind, and generally serves as the half-way house, where refreshment is taken before commencing the ascent of the lower or 2nd peak of the Glockner. The route now takes a N.W. direction, keeping on the E. side of the arête to the bergschrund at the foot of the 2nd peak. The more laborious portion of the day's work now begins. The slope of this peak, as of the higher one also, is often at an angle of nearly 60°, and requires from 200 to 300 steps to be cut. Its summit, affording standing-room for 12 persons, may be attained in 1½ hr. from the Adlersruhe. The principal peak stands W. of the other, and is about 60 ft. higher, or 12,454 ft. above the sea. The *Scharte*, or notch separating the 2 peaks, is a narrow ridge less than a foot broad, and from 60 to 100 ft. long. It consists partly of ice: to pass it requires perfect freedom from giddiness.

View. To N. the Dachstein, Tännengebirge, Ewige Schnee, Watzmann, and other peaks of the N. limestone zone, as far W. as the Solstein, near Innsbruck, and the Zugspitze at Lermoos, with the Bavarian plain and the Böhmerwald beyond. E. and W. the Little Carpathians, the other peaks of the Noric Alps, and the Œtzthaler, Orteler, and Adamello Gebirge, the Bernina group, and Monte Baldo, near Verona. S., the Karawankas and its highest peak, the Grintouz; the Terglou and other Julian Alps, Carnic Alps, and the whole dolomite region as far W. as the Schlern, near Botzen, with the Marmolata and its glaciers prominent in the centre of the series. It is said that at times the Adriatic is visible.

Descent about 1 hr. to the *Adlersruhe*, and 45 min. thence to the Salmshöhe; 1 hr. further perhaps to the Sennerinn; and thence in about 3 hrs. to Heiligenblut.

The passage between the 2 peaks varies much according to the character of the weather and season. In 1861—so favourable for ascents—the higher peak was free from snow; and the descent from the lesser peak to the *Scharte* was also free, and quite easy, down great steps of *chlorite schist*, of which rock the Glockner consists. The bridge, however, was much lower than usual, rendering the ascent of the principal peak more difficult. The temperature on the summit—without wind—was 38° Fahr.

(*d*) *Ascent of the Johannisberg*, 11,580 ft.—This is a snow-peak standing at the N.W. side of the rim of the cirque

enclosing the upper snow-fields that feed the Pasterze. It is a glacier expedition of the first order, and affords a near view of most of the phenomena of the ice-world. The *Johannshütte* may be made night-quarters; and thence, ascending the glacier, and passing by the W. side of the *Klein Burgstall*, it takes 6 hrs. to the summit, and about 3 more back to the point of starting.

(*e*) *Ascent of the Stanziwurdi*, 8872 ft. —This can be easily effected in 4 hrs. from Döllach, 8 m. below H-blut. The view of the whole valley, as well as of the snow-peaks which shut it in, including those of the *Schober group* opposite, is very extraordinary. The Johannisberg especially shows itself to great advantage. Warmly recommended by Von Sonklar.

(*f*) *Visit to the ruins of the Gold-mine on the Kloben.*—These consist of the remains of a miner's house (Knappenstube), two adits, and a heap of refuse ore, with bones and fragments of clothing, and lie close under the S. side of the ridge uniting the *Kloben* with the *Spillmann* on the W. The mine (9580 ft.) is the highest that has been worked in the German Alps, and, after those on Monte Rosa, is the highest in Europe. The melting of the glacier in 1857 and 1859 laid the remains bare for the first time. Date of abandonment unknown.

The passage from Hblut to Bad Gastein is usually made by the *Rauriser Tauern*.

A guide is necessary; as far as Bucheben 4 fl., and thence to Bad Gastein 3 to 4 fl. more and provisions.

The ascent commences immediately behind Hblut; and at the *Mariahilf Chapel*, 1½ hr., the route enters the upper part of the *Tauernthal* and becomes steeper. All vegetation here ceases, and in front nothing is seen but a vast expanse of wild desolation and fields of snow. Looking back is a grand view of the Gross Glockner and its glaciers, and down over the Möllthal. At the

¼ hr. *Sauerbrunn* is a spring of delicious water. Next the

1¼ hr. *Hochthor*, or summit of the pass (8464 ft.), marked by a wooden cross, is reached. Scene wild and imposing: the light grey wall of the *Übergossene Alp* (Ewige Schnee) seen in the distance N. Descent steep, keeping near the stream, over snow and loose slate, the shattered fragments of the Brennkogel (9895 ft.), which is in view on l. Snow-poles mark the route.

[½ hr. below the summit, after the first steep descent, a path diverges l., which leads into the *Fuschthal*. It winds round the base of the Brennkogel, passes the *Mitterthörl*, and, after a troublesome walk of 2½ hrs. from the Hochthor, reaches the *Fuscherthörl* (7923 ft.). Here the whole of the Fuschthal bursts upon the view. Nearly opposite is the snowy pyramid of the *Gross Wiesbachhorn* (11,737 ft.), connected by a series of snow-peaks and an amphitheatre of glaciers, closing the head of the valley, with the Gross Glockner, whose slender obelisk comes into view from behind the *Sinnibelleck* (10,731 ft.), a little way down the Fusch side of the Thörl. The square-cornered, flattened pyramid, bare of snow, that stands out to the front overlooking the Fusch valley, is the *Hohe Dock* (10,708 ft.). The highest branch of the Fuschthal, which turns W., is called the *Käferthal*, the scenery of which is extremely fine. A long but easy descent leads by *Petersbrunnen* to *Ferleiten* (Inn or Tauernhaus) in about 3 hrs., and to the baths of *St. Wolfgang* in 1½ hr. further, taking a shorter path by the E. side of the stream at a point a little below Ferleiten. Thence to *Bruck*, in the main valley of the Salzach, is 2½ hrs. (Rte. 230).

In *reverse* order, it is 4 hrs. good walking from Ferleiten to the Fuschthör, and 2 hrs. from Petersbrunnen.]

[*Another and more direct route* from H-blut into the *Fuschthal* is by the *Pfandelscharte* (8816 ft.) l. As there is a glacier at the col, and the crevasses vary, fine weather and a guide are desirable. The path strikes upwards to rt. from the *Wallner Hütte*, above the foot of the Pasterze. As-

cent steep. It takes 4½ hrs. to reach the glacier from H-blut, 1 hr. to cross it, and about 4½ more to reach the baths of St. Wolfgang. The descent into the Fuschthal, over débris and alp, is also steep, and continues on rt. of stream from the glacier to the *Tauernhutte*, comfortable châlet quarters, where milk and cheese may be had. Thence in 1½ hr. to the *Tauernhaus*, or *Ferleiten*, and 1½ more to St. Wolfgang. The views of the Glockner and Pasterze on the ascent, and of the Käferthal and the Wiesbachhorn on the descent, are magnificent. In the distance to the N. are seen the *Zeller See*, the *Hundstod*, and *Watzmann*. For the traveller who is not bound to the Pinzgau, the Fuschthal is still well worth a visit; and an interesting excursion of 2 days may be made from H-blut by crossing the Pfändelscharte to Ferleiten the first day, and returning the next over the Fuschthör and Hochthor.]

2 hrs. the *Tauernhaus* is reached after turning a corner. It will supply bread, coffee, and sour wine, and stands at the upper limit of the forest zone. Beyond is the

½ hr. *Spitzbach*, forming a beautiful cascade. The valley the traveller is descending—the *Seidlwinkl*—is solitary and monotonous, and clothed in forest. After becoming narrow, it opens at last into the main Rauristhal at

2½ hrs. *Wörth*, or *Vorstand*. This village stands at the junction of the 2 branches of the main valley of the Rauristhal, the Seidlwinkl, and the Hüttwinkel. At a time when an active commerce was carried on by means of packhorses over the Hochthor, it was much more lively than now.

Here a choice among 3 *routes*, over the ridge separating the Rauristhal from the Gasteinthal, offers itself.

(*a*) 1 hr. *Rauris* (*Inn: beim Brauer*, one of the best in the neighbourhood), a village showing signs of past prosperity, derived from the mines worked at the head of the Hüttwinkel. The innkeeper shows a large dish of majolica, and 2 smaller ones, date 1542. From hence there is a pass into the Gasteinthal, over the *Luggauerscharte* (6690 ft.), in 5 hrs., down to a point half-way between the Dorf and Hof Gastein.

(*b*) Select the path that leads E. of Wörth over the *Kuhwegalpe* and *Pfandlscharte*, and, winding along the side of a spur of the Türchelwand immediately above Hof Gastein, descends into the valley nearly at that village.

(*c*) *Ascend* the Hüttwinkel by a stony and dirty path to

1 hr. *Bucheben* (*Inn:* Moser's), prettily situated on a projecting spur overlooking the valley. Fine view beyond from near the ch. of the snowy plateau of the *Scharreck* (10,453 ft.) and of the *Altenkogl* or Tramerkopf (9643 ft.) to its rt. The *Pass* of the so-called *Goldberg* (9069 ft.), leading down to Fragant in the Möllthal, lies between them. From this village the ascent leads E. through forest to the ridge *Auf der Stanz* (6920 ft.) in 3 hrs., no guide needed; thence the path leads down the *Angerthal* on the other side, opening into the main valley between Hof and Wildbad in 3 hrs. more, and to Wildbad itself in 1½ hr.

Route by the Goldzecher Tauern into the Möllthal.

An interesting route over this pass into the Möllthal below H-blut may be made by ascending the Hüttwinkel above Bucheben. In 3 hrs. *Kolm Saigurn*, or *Im Kolben* (5277 ft.), is reached. Good quarters are to be found at the mining superintendent's house, and good guides for the ascent of the *Hohen-arr* (not Hohen-Narr), 10,690 ft., the highest peak of the *Goldberg group*. The ascent from the glacier to the arête is difficult, and steigeisen and ropes are necessary. Time from Kolm Saigurn from 6 to 8 hrs. The *View* extends from the *Terglou* E. to the *Orteler Spitze* W.; while the *Marmolata* is visible S., the *Dachstein* N.E., and the *Watzmann* N. The view of the Grossglockner and its neighbourhood is magnificent.

The so-called "*Centralgneiss*," forming the axis of this part of the main chain, is here filled with quartz veins, containing gold, which have been worked from the earliest period, and have given the name to this group of mountains. The mines on this route are on the Carinthian side and immediately under the pass. They are surrounded by glacier, and have been for some years abandoned. The highest (*Christophstollen*) is 9367 ft. above the sea, the *third* highest in Europe.

The pass lies between the *Hohen-arr* rt., and *Sonnenblick* or Goldzechhörndl l., and thence down by the *Zirmer See* into the *Klein Fleisstha*l, and thence to Pockhorn, at its lower end, where it opens into the Möllthal. 9 hrs. from Kolm Saigurn to H-blut.

Three others Passes lead from Im Kolben into the Möllthal.

The track ascends first by the *Neubau*, and along the E. border of a glacier, in 2 hrs. to the former *Berghaus* (7310 ft.), which is now used as a sort of *Tauernhaus*, where night-quarters may be had, and *perhaps* provisions.

From this point,—the *First Pass* is that over the *Goldberg* or *Fraganter Tauern* (9069 ft.), between the *Herzog Ernst* (9697 ft.), and the Klein Zirknitzscharte, the pass next described. Time, 1½ hr. from the Berghaus to the col: then down over the comparatively uncrevassed *Wurtenkees*, and past several *tarns* into the Wurtenthal, and so to Fragant, 8 hrs. altogether.

With this pass may be united the ascent of the *Scharreck* (10,453 ft.), a peak further E. than the Herzog Ernst. It may be climbed without particular difficulty in 3 hrs. after leaving the Tauern track.

The *Second* is that over the *Klein Zirknitzscharte* (8854 ft.), the usual track from Gastein to H-blut, in 12 hrs. From the Berghaus it lies a little to W. of the first pass, and E. of the Tramerkopf or Altenkogl (9643 ft.). Then, instead of descending to the Wurtenkees, turn rt. or S.W. along the E. slope of the Altenkogl to the Klein Zirknitzkees, and keep on its W. border down to the *Gross See* (7992 ft.). The *Kayele See*, where the pastures commence, follows; and then to Döllach in 7 hrs. from the Berghaus.

The *Third*, over the *Tramerscharte* or Windischartl (8929 ft.), shorter than the second, *but not passable every summer*. From the Berghaus the track coasts alone the icefall of the *Goldberghees*, and then ascends to the col W. of the Tramerkopf. *Descent* by the Gross Zirknitzkees.

From this point 2 *routes: — One*, straight down the *Gross Zirknitzthal* to Döllach.

The other coasts along and across the glacier on the S. slopes of the E. and W. Tramerköpfe, and thence ascends gradually to a col in the ridge running S.W. from the *Goldberg Spitz* (10,064 ft.). *Descent* to the Klein Fleisskees. Thence to Pockhorn and H-blut.

ROUTE 245.

VIENNA (PARTLY BY RAILWAY) TO MARIAZELL AND BRUCK ON THE MUR.

34 Aust. m. = 160 Eng. m.

Since the opening of the Vienna and Trieste Rly. the "*iron road*" is the usual route taken by a traveller bound for Mariazell. The scenery of the Semmering is thus combined with that of the rest of the route. From Mürzzuschlag to Mürzsteg. in 2 hrs., 6 fl. for 2 horses; to Mariazell, in 6 hrs., 20 fl. Between Mariazell and Bruck a mail-car travels in 9½ hrs.; a seat can be engaged in it for 4 fl. Roads good, except between Mariazell and Bruck, but very hilly.

This route affords access to some of the wildest and most romantic scenery in Upper Styria.

For the route as far as Mürzzuschlag, see Rte. 247.

83 m. *Mürzzuschlag* (*Inns:* Bahnhof Restauration; Brauhaus), a village prettily situated on the Mürz, at the S. base of the Semmering. A good road ascends the wooded *Dobreinthal* N., and past several ironworks, to

5 m. *Kapellen.*

[Here a road comes in from N.W. that leads over a low col and down the Preinthal to *Bayerbach*, a stat. on the N. side of the Semmering rly.]

3 m. *Neuberg* (*Inn:* Weissapfel, good). The church, date 1471, connected with a Cistercian monastery, is of fine proportions, and the crypt below is worth seeing. The cloisters, still in good condition, contain portraits of all the abbots. The monastery was closed by the Emperor Joseph II. in 1782.

The valley grows narrower and the scenery improves. Large government ironworks are passed.

½ m. *The Track*, partly over débris, for the ascent of the *Schnee Alp* and of its highest peak the *Wind Berg* (5787 ft.), which overlooks the valley N., turns off on rt. Time 5 hrs.

1½ m. *Krampen.* Here more government ironworks, with large stores of timber for charcoal, are passed.

5 m. *Mürzsteg* (*Inn*: Post or Adler). Between the *Wind Berg* on N. and the *Höhe Veitsch* S. The road now leaves the Mürz, which comes down a valley on rt., and continues ascending W. to the summit of the pass.

7 m. *Niederalpl* (3950 ft.). Fine view of the *Hochschwab* (7741 ft.) in front; looking back is the *Schnee Alp* and *Wind Berg.*

[From *Mürzsteg* a good pathway to Mariazell, offering better scenery than the carriage-road, may be taken by the pedestrian up the wild and narrow valley of the Mürz N. After 1½ hrs. walking, the valley becomes so narrow that the road is, in places, taken over planks supported by iron stanchions. At the *Todte Weibl* a stream rushes out of a cavern in the rock overhead to fall into the Mürz below.

A car may be taken to the mouth of the Todte Weibl glen, and, after seeing it, the traveller can return to go by the usual carriage route to Mariazell.

In 20 min. from the Todte Weibl, *In der Freien* is reached, a village of a dozen houses in a small valley-basin, possessing an Inn of 10 beds in 2 rooms, used by the pilgrims to Mariazell.

From this village 2 *routes* to Mariazell present themselves. The one ascends the carriage-road W. 10 m., where it falls into the main road between Mariazell and Bruck, and on to Mariazell itself in 6 hrs.

The other takes a path that strikes off to rt. from the road just mentioned, at a signpost ½ hr. from the village, and reaches in ¾ hr., close by a second representation of St. George, the *Freynsattel.* To the l. is the *Studentkogl*, and in the distance, N.W., the bare peak of the *Oetscher* (6319 ft.) The descent is directly down; and after 20 m., and below a third St. George fixed to a tree, the path divides. Take the l., which leads past a charcoal-burner's, in ½ hr. to the Salza. After a steep ascent, from the summit of which the *Dürrenstein* and *Hochschwab* and towers of Mariazell are seen, Mariazell is reached in 2 hrs. from the passage of the stream.

A guide for this route is hardly necessary. The *Freynsattel*, however, is not advisable after rainy weather, as the ground is in many places slippery from mud.]

6 m. *Wegscheid*, a village in the main road, where vorspänner are in readiness for the ascent either of the Niederalpl or Seeberg. The road crosses the Aschbach three times, and where it falls into the Salza are the

6 m. *Imperial Iron-Works and Cannon-Foundry*, in a beautiful situation, erected in 1740; the largest of the kind in Austria (*Inn:* very good; in the evening officials from the works are to be met with). The place for testing the cannon is ½ hr. from the works, and the trial usually takes place towards evening.

It would be better to make this *Inn* head-quarters for excursions, rather

than Mariazell, where the influx of pilgrims might interfere with the comfort of the traveller.

The road now descends the Salza valley (here called the Hallthal), and near the point where it leaves that stream on rt. stands upon a rock the old

St. Sigmund's Chapel, originally built as a fortress to protect Mariazell from the Turks. Destroyed by the Hungarians under Matthias Corvinus.

3 m. *Maria Zell* (2744 ft. *Inns:* Post; Löwe, not dear; Mayer's Greif; Goldner Krone), in a picturesque position in a valley-basin surrounded by wooded mountains of various form. It is the most important place of pilgrimage in Austria, and attracts annually 100,000 pilgrims. Though consisting mainly of inns, yet at the period when the great processions (upwards of 70 in number) arrive, between May and September,—that from Vienna on 1st July, and that from Gratz on 14th Aug. —all the rooms in the better inns are bespoken for the entire week. Maria Zell has been almost entirely rebuilt since the last fire in 1827.

The *church* is the centre of attraction: one of the handsomest in Styria. Its Gothic central tower (269 ft. high) and the portion between it and the W. end are alone ancient, dating from the original construction in 1363, when Lewis, 1st King of Hungary, built it after a victory over the Turks. The rest of the building is in the Italian style. In the central nave is the richly ornamented *Shrine of the Madonna*, containing the holy wonder-working image, said to be 700 years old, of lime-tree wood, painted black, 18 in. high, seated in a chair, holding the infant Saviour, clothed in the costliest stuffs and glittering with jewels. 12 silver columns adorn the shrine, and the railing in front, also of silver, was presented by the Emperor Leopold and enlarged by Maria Theresa. The stone *chapel* enclosing the shrine was built in substitution of the wooden Cell (*Zelle*), originally the sole protection of the image, in the latter part of the 12th centy., by the Margrave Henry of Moravia. The shrine is surrounded by a constant crowd of worshippers. The *pulpit* is of red porphyry. The *high altar* possesses an ebon cross; the two first Persons in the Trinity of life-size in silver; and below the cross a silver ball, 6 in. diameter, representing the world and encircled by a serpent; all a present from the Emperor Charles VI. The *walls* of the church are covered with votive offerings. The *treasury* is full of gifts, the offerings of pilgrims for many centuries. Amongst them are a topaz, given by Joseph II.; a diamond cross, by Maria Theresa; Zach Werner's golden pen; old missals, silver altars, &c. The *portal* is fine, with representations of the history of the foundation of the church: in its centre an ancient marble bas-relief of the Crucifixion. An extensive trade in provisions, and in relics and rosaries, is carried on in numerous booths that surround the church in a semicircle.

Excursions.

a. The *Calvarienberg* has a good view; but a better and wider one can be obtained from the *Bürger Alpl* (4131 ft.) N., reached in 1 hr.

b. Holzaufzug (Wood-elevator), 2 m. from Maria Zell, by which timber is raised in waggons to the summit of a ridge, to be thence thrown into a stream which carries it down to the Danube.

c. Erlafsee, 3 m. N.W. of Maria Zell, approached through the *Grünau*, where is a waterfall. There is an *Inn* (not bad) by the lake, and a canoe.

d. Ascent of the *Oetscher* (6319 ft.). By way of Mitterbach, a village 3 m. N. of Maria Zell. Thence 2½ hrs. to *Hagerbauer*, where stands the abandoned church of St. John in the Desert; in 3 hrs. further, over hilly ground, to *Kollmer* or *Spillbichler*, the last cottage at the S. base of the mountain. Here night quarters may be had. From this point 1 hr.'s climb gains the *Riffel*, a saddle between the

Klein and Gross Oetscher, and in ½ hr. rt. is the *Ochsenhütte*, where a shelter for the night on straw, but nothing further, is to be met with. The summit is reached in 2 hrs. from this point.

As the summit rises clear and wide of its neighbours, a great number of distant points are visible, and nearly the whole duchy of Austria is below to N. Like the Untersberg, near Salzburg, it is famous for its clefts and caverns (*Goldloch* and *Windloch* the most important), invisible lakes, and legends of good and evil spirits. The *flora* is a rich one.

e. Ascent of the Göller (5777 ft.), 12 m. E. by N. of Maria Zell, on the road to St. Egydi, following the Salza nearly to its source. Its summit is said to offer an extraordinarily extended panorama, in some points superior to that from the Schneeberg, near the Semmering Rly.

f. Lassing Waterfall. The highest in Lower Austria; scenery beautiful and flowers numerous; reached through Mitterbach, N. of Maria Zell. The route follows the main road N. over the *Josephsberg* (3136 ft.), from which a fine view of the Hochschwab and Oetscher, to the hamlet *Wienerbrücke*. A signpost near the inn points out the way to the Fall, reached in ½ hr. There are, however, 2 paths, which diverge after crossing the bridge over the Lassing: the old way *to rt.* is recommended to be taken in going, and the new way in returning. The Fall is in 3 stages: total height, 412 ft. For 2 florins the sluice-master will cause the sluices to be raised to swell the fall!

[At Mitterbach is the boundary between Styria and Lower Austria (*Oesterreich unter der Enns*). The main road N.E. from Maria Zell passes through it and over a series of steep hills, through *Tyrnitz* (*Inn*: Post); *Lilienfeld*, near which is a Cistercian abbey, the wealthiest and oldest in Austria, founded in 1202, with a fine Gothic church, mostly of that date, several interesting monuments, library, old pictures, natural history collection, and fine garden with noble view N., and a collection of alpine plants; *Marktel*; *Wilhelmsberg*; to *St. Polten*, a stat. on the Vienna and Salzburg Rly., 52 m. Rte. 195.]

[From Maria Zell, following the Salza S.W. below the Government cannon-foundry, a road leads through Weichselboden, Reifling, Hieflau, and thence either to Admont or Eisenerz (Rtes. 246, 241, and 242).]

The route from Maria Zell to Bruck retraces the road as far as

(Vorspann here for the *Seeberg*)

9 m. *Wegscheid*, and a little distance beyond it turns *to rt.* to ascend the W. branch of the Aschbachthal. After passing the *Gollrad* ironworks, whence the ore for the cannon-foundry is obtained,

5 m. *Brandhof* (3662 ft.), once a farm cottage of the Archduke John—now of his son, the Count of Meran—is reached. *Permission to visit it need not now be obtained at the cannon-foundry.* Finished by the Archduke in 1828; it consists of a ground-floor of two wings with an octagon chapel in the centre. Behind rises the *Aflenzer Starriz*, a peak of the plateau of the Hochschwab.

The *chapel* contains a tabernacle for the Host (*Sacramentshauslein*), beautifully carved out of cedar-wood from the Lebanon; oratories in carved oak to rt. and l. of the entrance, with two pictures above them by Schnorr; an altar of grey marble, underneath which is the crypt the Archduke built for himself. He has temporarily, however, been interred at Gratz, but is destined eventually to rest in Schloss Tirol, near Meran.

The *Hall*, in Gothic style, has windows of painted glass and statues of Ferdinand of Tirol, Charles II. of Styria, the Emperors Maximilian I. and Francis I., and Maria Theresa.

The *Hunting Chamber* (Jägerzimmer) has windows of painted glass representing scenes of Alpine life, and portraits of the Emperors Maximilian I. and Francis I., the Archduke himself, and of Hofer. Below the last is

placed *Hofer's own rifle*. The furniture in the private rooms is of Siberian pine (*Pinus cembra*). In the *Garden* is a fine collection of Alpine plants. There is a magnificent pair of horns with 32 tines.

The steeper portion of the ascent of the *Seeberg* (4098) ft.) now commences. From the summit is a fine view down a picturesque and most charming valley shut in by rocky masses. At the S. foot of the Seeberg is

2½ m. *Seewiesen* (*Inn*: Post, decent, not dear), beautifully situated at the foot of the Aflenzer Starritz.

[A very interesting route may be taken from Seewiesen to *Weichselboden* (Rte. 246), on the N. side of the plateau of the *Hochschwab*. In 2 hrs. a châlet for night-quarters is reached, and thence the summit of the Hochschwab (7441 ft.) gained in 4 hrs. From the peak to Weichselboden is 4 hrs. more. The magnificence and wildness of the Styrian mountains is well displayed in the ravines of the Hochschwab. A guide and provisions can be obtained at the inn.]

The route now descends the valley to its mouth at

7 m. *Grasnitz*, whence it has to make a long détour and ascent to reach the little town of

3 m. *Aflenz* (*Inn* good), in a wide opening of the Stübming Thal. A little distance beyond, the road enters the narrow *Thörl*, in which are several iron-forges, and the ruins of the *Schloss Schachenstein*, built by an abbot of St. Lambert in 1465 to protect pilgrims bound to Maria Zell from the nightly highwaymen who infested the road at that period. Beyond, the road crosses the river Mürz, and enters the Vienna and Gratz high-road at

11 m. *Kapfenberg*, a Stat. on the Vienna and Gratz Rly.

2½ m. *Bruck on the Mur*, Stat., on same rly. (Rte. 247.)

ROUTE 246.

MARIAZELL TO EISENERZ, BY WILDALPEN.

Mariazell to	Eng. m.
Weichselboden	16
Wildalpen	12
Palfau	12
Hieflau	11
Eisenerz	11

13¼ Aust. m. = 62 Eng. m.

This road is now available for 2-horse carriages. 2-horse conveyance from Mariazell to Wildalpen, 15 fl.; thence to Hieflau, 12 fl.; thence to Admont, 7 fl.; thence to Lietzen, 6 fl.; thence to Aussee, 12 fl., including tolls and trinkgeld. 1-horse carriages will be charged two-thirds of the above. A good *walker* will take 6 hrs. from Mariazell to Weichselboden, and 4 hrs. thence to Wildalpen.

The *Imperial Iron Foundry* (Rte. 245), K. K. Gusswerk (3 m.), where there is an admirable *Inn*, at which the traveller should by all means stop, in preference to putting up in any inferior one at Mariazell. Then turning to the W. it traverses the picturesque vale of the Salza. It ascends a high hill, commanding an exquisite view from the top, and then enters by a very steep descent into the

16 m. *Weichselboden*, a narrow ravine shut in by rocks and precipices, which, from their height, their uninterrupted vertical sides, and the wild and savage solitude of the scene which they enclose, give a character to this gorge which all who have seen it concur in describing as stupendous and imposing. The vast forests on the neighbouring mountains furnish the iron-works with fuel, and the valley also contains some fine pasturage. The village Weichselboden (*Inn*, bad), 13 m. from the iron-works (or 11 by the short cut from Greith by Dimara?), is inhabited by woodmen. Above Weichselboden a sluice, *Klause* (§ 111), has

been formed of large blocks of limestone squared; a considerable work. A gallery cut through the rock is so narrow and low that an English carriage would scarcely get through.

In no part of the Alpine chain is game more abundant than on the mountains around. The natural amphitheatre, about 2 in. in diameter, shut in by precipices, S.E. of Weichselboden, called the Ring, is a favourite place for a *Treibjagd*, when, the sportsmen being stationed round the Ring, from 50 to 100 chamois are often driven into it by the huntsmen and peasants employed for that purpose. The blackcock (*Tetrao tetrix*, Schildhahn), which furnishes the feathers for the Styrian Jägers' hat, is very abundant. The Ring is an Imperial preserve, in which no one is allowed to shoot without special permission. It is about ½ an hour's walk from Weichselboden, at the extremity of a wooded valley called Die Hölle, in which lies a châlet or hunting-lodge of the late Archduke John. About 1 m. beyond Weichselboden the valley is all but closed by 2 enormous rocks, which approach so near that a Klause (dam) (§ 111) is erected between them. The path is here cut through the rock, after which it frequently shifts from one side of the Salza river to the other, wherever it can find space to run, traversing a most romantic valley until it reaches

12 m *Wildalpen*, 2½ hrs. drive from Weichselboden (*Inn*, Zisler's, near the ch., very good and cheap), another scattered village. Here are many iron-forges, the hammers of which are moved by a wild brook which rushes down from the mountains in numerous falls. Near Wildalpen is the picturesque valley of the Seven Lakes.

[Pedestrians may reach Eisenerz by a short cut from this, over the mountains, in 6 hrs. The path is at first steep, and runs through a narrow ravine by the side of the Wildalpenbach. The summit is marked by a cross, but there is no view from it till, on proceeding some way down by a path cut in the rock, the vale of Seeau and the lake of Leopoldstein burst into sight. The path leaves the lake on the rt., and, turning to the l. round the shoulder of a hill, descends into the valley of Eisenerz.]

The char-road continues from Wildalpen along the valley of the Salza, which is still very beautiful, though no longer so wild as higher up. Its banks are composed of rocks of sandstone and conglomerate, which have been worn away into singular shapes by the river. A short distance above

12 Palfau, where there is a most miserable cabaret, the road divides into two branches: that which follows the rt. bank leads to Reifling; that on the l., which we follow, to Hieflau. After a mile or two we leave the banks of the Salza and begin to ascend. On surmounting the height the traveller beholds at his feet the beautiful valley of Lainbach. About 3 m. farther on lies

11 *Hieflau* on the post-road to

11 m. Eisenerz. (See Rte. 242.)

ROUTE 247.

VIENNA TO GRATZ (RAILWAY), OVER THE SEMMERING.

28 Aust. m. = 132½ Eng. m.

Trains 3 times daily; express in 5½ hrs., the 2 others in 8½ and 9½ hrs. The express is 1st class only. At Nabresina Junction it is in correspondence with the train to Venice, Verona, and Milan. In summer an additional morning train to Neustadt in 1½ hr. Besides the fares a Government tax of 15 per cent. is demanded. Luggage, 50 lbs. free. For every additional 20 lbs. 1½ kr. per Aust. m. is charged. Refreshment-rooms at Mürzzuschlag, Gratz, Marburg, Steinbruck, and Nabresina. For the best scenery, as far as Glogguitz, sit on rt. side of train; for the Semmering, on l.

The rly., which will continue to be one of the most remarkable engineering works in Europe, though it may hereafter be surpassed in boldness by the projected and unfinished lines of the *St. Gotthard*, *Mont Cenis*, and the *Brenner*, was, as concerns the Semmering portion, begun in 1848, and opened on the 17th of July, 1854. It was executed for the Government by the engineer Carlo Chega. South of Neustadt it runs through very beautiful country. The gradients are too steep to admit of much heavy goods traffic.

The Terminus in Vienna is a handsome building on the S.E. side of the city, near to the Belvedere and New Arsenal. At a short distance it crosses the high-road, and then runs S. nearly parallel with it. The stations are—

4½ m. Hetzendorf Stat. On the rt. lies *Schönbrunn Palace* (Rte. 198).

5 m. Mödling Junction Stat. Here conveyances are in waiting to go to *the Brühl* (Rte. 195). A *branch Railway* runs hence to Laxenburg (Rte. 198).

7 m. *Baden Stat.* (Rte. 198). Omnibus to and from the town. On quitting Baden Stat. see the ruined castles Rauhenstein and Rauheneck, the Weilburg and valley of Helen.

2¼ Vöslau Stat. An excellent wine (red and white), much used in Austria, is grown here.

Leobersdorf Stat. See in the distance the bare summit of the Schneeberg. Beyond this, to the E. of the railway, is Solenau, where there is a large spinning factory; and a little further on the same side is Theresienfeld, founded by M. Theresa, who planted a colony of Tyrolese here to bring the soil into cultivation. On the l. of the post-road, and E. of the railroad, before reaching Neustadt, is a beautiful *Gothic Cross*, erected 1384.

11¾ *Neustadt Junction Stat.* A branch Railway is open from hence to Oedenburg (see Rte. 285), and S. of the Neusiedlersee to Raab.

Neustadt, or *Wiener-Neustadt* (*Inns*: Hirsch;—Ungar. Krone, in the town). This town, which, from its proverbial loyalty to the Austrian princes, received the epithet "ever faithful," numbers about 10,800 Inhab. In 1834 a conflagration, rendered more tremendous by a high wind and a previous drought which had dried up the springs and rendered the wooden roofs of the houses as inflammable as tinder, reduced to ashes 570 houses, leaving only 14 standing.

Neustadt contains a *Military Academy*, founded (in 1752) by Maria Theresa, the only one for the preparatory instruction of officers of the line in the Austrian dominions. The pupils, 468 in number, are lodged and educated gratuitously; ¼ of them are appointed by the Provincial Estates, the rest by the Emperor. The academy is situated E. of the town, in the *old Castle* of the Babenberg dukes, which contains a beautiful *Gothic Chapel* of St. George, built in 1460, rich in painted windows; date 1479. The Emp. Maximilian, for whom the splendid mausoleum at Innsbruck was designed, is buried under the altar, and at his feet his faithful friend and counsellor Dietrichstein.

In the *Neuklosterkirche*, founded by the Emp. Frederick III., is the admirably carved marble monument of Eleonora of Portugal, wife of the Emperor Frederick IV.

Outside the S. wall of the tower of the *Parish Church* (which is not worth entering) the Hungarian conspirators Zriny and Frangipani were buried, after being executed as traitors, in 1671. The inscription over their grave is curious.

The canal from Neustadt to Vienna, 40 m. long, the existence of various manufactories in the town, and the converging railroads to Oedenburg in Hungary (Rte. 285) and to Gratz, Trieste, and Venice, are the sources of the prosperity of the town. Neustadt is not more than ½ m. distant from the frontier of Hungary, and a considerable quantity of coals from mines near Oedenburg, and of wood from the Bakonyerwald, is brought hither to be conveyed to Vienna by the canal which was made by the Emperor Joseph II.

[*a.* At the *Castle of Feistritz*, between

Neustadt and Asspang, a few miles on the E. of the railway, the owner, Baron Dietrich, has a very curious collection of ancient armour, including, perhaps, the only specimen existing of the *Iron Virgin* (Eiserne Jungfrau), a horrible instrument of torture, containing concealed poniards, which was made to open and clasp the unfortunate victim subjected to its embrace. It was brought from Nuremberg. Here is also a suit of Götz von Berlichingen, and one of the Knight Eppelein von Gailingen, who escaped out of Nuremberg by leaping from the walls.

b. A pretty cross-road leads from Neustadt over the hills into Hungary, falling into the great southern post-road at Güns (Rte. 285). It passes under the rock and castle of Sebenstein, an old fortress, once of importance against the Turks, now in a decaying state. It is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, and contains a curious assemblage of ancient furniture, beds, hangings, fans, singular spoons with heels, &c. It bears some resemblance to the Castle of Elz, near the Moselle, and like it may be compared with our English specimens of antiquity, such as Haddon Hall, Cothele, St. Michael's Mount, &c.

c. Another and more romantic excursion may be made to the W., through the valleys which encircle the Schneeberg.]

Between Neustadt and Neunkirchen the road traverses the Steinfeld, a barren plain, much like the plain of Munich in miniature. It extends over the greater part of the vale of the Piesting, between the Semmering and the Danube, and consists of a hard compact gravel of limestone pebbles, perfectly level, covered with very thin calcareous soil. It may have been the bed of a mountain-lake.

9½ m. Neunkirchen Stat., on the Schwarza (*Inn:* Hirsch). The landscape gradually discloses many beauties as the Schneeberg mountains are approached. (See below.)

7 m. Gloggnitz Stat. (*Inns:* at the stat.; in the village, Zum Alpenhorn). On a hill near is a stately Schloss, until 1803 a Benedictine Abbey, now used for various offices. The ch. has some good pictures and a crypt. To S. is the *Sonnenwendstein*, 4998 ft.

At this stat. the *mountain* portion of the rly. may be said to commence. The usual locomotives are exchanged for more powerful ones; and a long train is often divided into 2 or 3, of 4 or 5 carriages each.

[From Gloggnitz, a delightful excursion may be made by driving in one of the light carriages of the country as far as the upper part of the Semmering, walking thence to Adlitzgraben, through scenery perfectly Swiss in character, and of great picturesqueness, among snowy mountains. From Gloggnitz also you may drive in 2 or 3 hrs. to Reichenau (Weissnix's *Inn*, capital), agreeably situated at the foot of the Schneeberg (6809 ft.), which may be ascended in 7 or 8 hrs. The Höllenthal, a deep valley of wild and grand scenery, with high craggy mountains on either side, clothed with firs, may be explored from this in a carriage.

Of all glens in Germany which bear the name, none deserve it more than this. It is a ravine of awful depth, and of the most gloomy character, and which affords a passage to the waters of the Schwarza—often so narrow that the road is carried upon planks laid from side to side over the roaring torrent, so as to form a continuous bridge or floor for 100 yds. in length between lofty perpendicular walls of rock, as on a smaller scale at Gutenstein. First passing under the spurs of the mountain, euphoniously named Wachsrigl, Bockgrub, Mitterkogl, and Hinterschlag, you come in sight of the grandest part of this mass of Alps called the Kuhschneeberg, from its upland pastures, supported by magnificent precipices of limestone. At a gap on the W. side of the rocky wall of the glen or rather chasm, near the hamlets of Hinterleiten, is a noble view of a distant mountain, the Sonnleitstein (5600 ft.), towards Styria.

Near the farm of Höhbauer or Eckbauer, where lodging and refreshments may be procured, the valley widens, and

from this place the ascent of the Schneeberg can most conveniently be made. The châlet and the Kaiserstein, which latter is on the farther Schneeberg, are the chief points.

Behind the Eckbauer the road surmounts the highest ground, and after receiving the cross-road from Buchberg descends the Piesting or Klosterthal to Gutenstein. The whole of this tour may be performed in one day from Schottwien to Gutenstein (exclusive of mounting the Schneeberg), but it must be in a light carriage. It is of the highest order of mountain scenery.

Another line may be taken by quitting the great road at Neunkirchen (above), and following the cross-road towards the W., passing up the Sirningthal under the castle of Stixenstein to Buchberg, a village prettily situated at the very foot of the Schneeberg. Hence the road becomes worse, and, passing through woods and Alpine meadows to a considerable height, arrives at the cascade called Maumau Fall, and after mounting the ridge descends through thick pine forests to join the road from Eckbauer to Gutenstein. The whole of this, particularly the part near the Maumau meadows and waterfall, is better for a walk than a drive.]

Near Gloggnitz the Schneeberg is well seen, rt.

S. of Gloggnitz rises the *Semmering Alp*, a branch of the Noric chain which, from its elevation and steepness, long presented serious obstacles to the construction of a common road, yet this pass was destined before any other in the main chain of the Alps to be traversed by a *Railway*—a colossal enterprise, executed for the Austrian government by the engineer Carlo Chega, between the years 1848 and 1854.

The distance from Gloggnitz at the N. base of the pass to Mürzzuschlag at the S. (25 Eng. m.) is performed by quick trains in 1 hr. 50 min., by slow in 2 hrs. 30 min. The engines employed are made at Seraing and Esslingen. The main tunnel, which is also the highest, is 1555 Eng. yds. in length, at an elevation of 2791 Eng. ft. above the sea. Gloggnitz is 1356 Eng. ft., and Mürzzuschlag 2144 ft. above the sea-level. The decline from the tunnel to Gloggnitz is therefore 1435 ft. and to Mürzzuschlag 712 ft. Altogether there are about 2 m. (4000 yds.) of tunnelling. The line rises in gradients varying between 1 in 40 and 1 in 100. It is a single line, sweeping up the hills in rapid curves. The Semmering railway is unquestionably one of the most extraordinary works of the kind in Europe.

Quitting Gloggnitz, the Rly. ascends the l. bank of the river Schwarzau, passing several pretty villas and a large government paper-mill, and crosses the Schwarzau not far from

4¼ Payerbach Stat. (*Inn*, Mader's, cheap, clean, and good) (hamlet of 25 houses), on a curved *viaduct* of 13 arches, 5 large and 8 small, and forthwith sweeps round and back, as it were, along the shoulders of the hills, on the rt. of the Schwarzau, passing 3 more viaducts and a tunnel, until it comes once more opposite to Gloggnitz, though at a height of 700 ft. above it. The beautiful view down upon that village and over the distant plain is not lost till you turn the shoulder of the mountain on leaving

Eichberg Stat. Other fine views succeed; the mountain Gostritz is seen; and deep below, wedged in as it were in the gap of the mountain defile, appears Schottwien (*Inn*: Lamm), through which runs the old road. It was named from an early settlement of Scotch or Irish monks on the spot. Immediately above it stands

Klam Stat., close to the picturesque ruins of the *Castle*, perched on the top of a precipitous rock. It is as old as the 11th centy., and belongs to Prince Liechtenstein. The valley S. of this, called *Adlitzgraben*, is of a very romantic character. A series of magnificent engineering works now follow in rapid succession—the Klam tunnel, the viaducts of Jägergraben and Gamperlgraben, each of 2 rows of grand arches, one above the other. The precipices of the Weinzettelwand are

pierced with a triple tunnel, connected by vaulted galleries of masonry to protect the line from avalanches of snow or stone.

Breitenstein Stat. The scenery also near this is beautiful. Spiez's Inn and the Chapel of Our Lady, erected by an illustrious lady for the rly. labourers, are in a romantic spot. This stat. is followed by a short tunnel, a double viaduct, 6 arches above, 3 below—and another over the Kalte Rinne, the grandest on the whole line, 5 arches below, and 10 above. Several other bridges and tunnels precede the

12¼ *Semmering Stat.* Here is the head of the pass. The railway engineers have avoided any further ascent by boring a *tunael*, 4600 ft. long, through the mountain, at a height of 2893 ft. above the sea. It is the highest rly. in the world. The post and carriage road—also a fine work of its kind—was carried upwards, partly by zigzags, to a height of 3256 Eng. ft. above the sea, and passes directly over the rly. tunnel. On the summit-level of the old road is a stone monument to commemorate its construction in 1728, by the Emperor Charles VI. Near it is an *Inn*, Erzherzog Johann.

The *Sonnenwendstein* (4998 ft.) can be ascended in 2½ hrs. from the Inn, with guide. From it the whole of the Semmering rly. is visible, and an extensive view towards Styria.

The rly. descends the S. slope of the Alps into Styria, through the valley of the Fröschnitz, crossing several bridges, but the works are inferior to those of the N. side of the pass.

9 m. Mürzzuschlag Stat. (*Inns:* Bränhaus; Bahnhof Restauration), a village prettily situated on the Mürz, at the S. base of the Semmering.

[An interesting road leads hence to Mariazell (Rte. 245), ascending the valley of the Mürz to the N.W., passing Neuberg, with a convent founded 1327, and a handsome church consecrated 1471, with 3 equal aisles and some curious altars, a cloister, and octagonal baptistery. The situation under the lofty limestone rocks of the Schnee Alpe is truly grand. Mürzsteg, 3 hrs.' drive—½ an hour's walk (*Inn*, Post)—N. of which is the grand waterfall of the Todtes Weib, Niederalpe, and Wegscheid. The distance is about 33 m., and the postmaster at Mürzzuschlag will supply 2 horses and carriage for 20 fl.]

From Mürzzuschlag the railroad to Gratz descends the valley on the rt. bank of the torrent Mürz, which is very picturesque, and in places varied by old castles, churches, and villages.

6¾ m. Langenwang Stat.

7½ m. Kindberg Stat., a town of 1500 Inhab.

9½ m. Kapfenberg Stat. Here is an ancient castle on the top of a conical rock, and near the road a modern château of Count Stubenberg. The railroad crosses to the l. bank of the Mürz. At the point where the Mürz falls into the river Mur stands

2½ m. *Bruck an der Mur* Stat. (*Inn:* Zum Eisenbahn, best, close to the stat.; small, but clean; food good), a town of 2300 Inhab., in the midst of pretty scenery, having a large square in its centre, and commanded by the castle Landskron. In the square is an old house of the 14th or 15th century, adorned with that rare feature a Gothic loggia, in good preservation. The great road to Venice by Klagenfurt (Rte. 250) here separates from our route; another road leads from hence to Mariazell. (Rte. 245.) *Omnibus* to Leoben twice a day; once to Mariazell. *Lohnkutscher* to Leoben, 3 fl.; to Vordernberg, 6; Eisenerz, 14; Seewiesen, 10; Mariazell, 20; Mariazell, by Eisenerz and Wildalpen, 40; Aussee, 42; Aussee, by Admont, 50; Ischl, 50; Ischl, by the Gesäuse, 60; Salzburg, by Ischl, 70; Gastein, 85 fl.

The railroad beyond Bruck is carried along the l. bank of the Mur, and on the edge of the stream, at the foot of abrupt precipices, and past the white Schloss Bürnegg, to

9½ m. Mixnitz Stat. High up in the rocks above this village is the bone-cave of Mixnitz, in which numerous fossil remains of extinct animals have

been found. Beyond this, on the rt. bank of the Mur, is the former post-station of *Röthelstein*, a village at the foot of the Drachentauern.

7 m. Frohnleiten Stat., a small market-town on the rt. bank of the river: the castle of Pfannberg, approached by a long avenue, is seen on the l. hand, and farther on is the rock-built castle of Rabenstein, belonging to Prince Liechtenstein, on the rt. bank of the Mur.

Beyond Frohnleiten the valley of the Mur seems to be closed by high precipitous rocks through which the river has forced a passage. One of these rocks, called the *Badelwand*, on the l. bank, has been blasted and cut down so as to form a perpendicular wall of considerable elevation and leave a ledge sufficiently broad for the railway. On this ledge a curvilinear viaduct or vaulted gallery has been constructed, supported on one side by the rock and on the other by massive stone piers with open arches. The railway passes through the viaduct, and the post-road over it.

5 m. Peggau Stat. (on the rt. bank of the Mur, *opposite* to the old post-town of Peggau). Here are mines of lead and silver; the ores are smelted and separated on the spot. Excursion to the summit of the Schöcklberg (4713 ft.), 2 hrs. distant, remarkable for its crateriform hollows called Wetterlöcher. Beyond this the railroad crosses to the rt. bank of the Mur, and some way further on passes

4¼ m. Gradwein Stat. About 2 m. N.W. from Gradwein lies the ancient Cistercian Abbey Rein, founded 1128. On a wooded hill, S.E. of Gradwein, is seen the pilgrimage church of Strassengel, a Gothic building with perforated tower, date 1355; said to have been constructed by the architect of the steeple of St. Stephen's at Vienna.

A narrow defile, shut in by high rocks partly wooded, intervenes between Peggau and Gratz. A lofty cliff which overhangs the stream goes by the name of the Maiden's Leap (Jungfernsprung), from a popular tradition of a beautiful girl, the daughter of the lord of the adjoining ruined castle of *Gösting*, who, being beloved by two friends, to prevent dissension between them, refrained from declaring her preference for one or other; but the course which she pursued had a different result from that which she had hoped. The rival suitors became deadliest foes—met, and fought—one of them was mortally wounded, and he was the maiden's choice, who, on hearing the result of the combat, threw herself from the precipice. The castle of Gösting bade defiance to the Turks, who laid siege to it when they invaded this country: it is a favourite place of resort with the people of Gratz. The view from it is very fine, and it is surrounded by woods affording shady walks. The valley widens as the railroad approaches

2¾ m. Judendorf Stat., after which the railroad proceeds in rapid curves. Here the defile ends, and the hills which bound the valley of the Mur, diverging from the river, give place to a beautiful and fertile plain, about 5 m. broad, and 18 or 20 long, in the centre of which rise the town and castle-hill of Gratz.

4½ m. GRATZ, 1140 ft. (*Inns:* on rt. bank of the Mur, Elephant, 1st class, excellent; Goldenes Ross, and Florian, 2nd class, good;—on the l. bank Erzherzog Johann, 1st class, exorbitant, civil; Stadt Trieste). There is a good *restaurateur* at the station, and the train stops ½ an hr. Gratz is the capital of Styria, the seat of a University, the residence of the Bishop of Seckau, and the place of meeting of the Styrian Estates: it has a population of 70,000, and is situated on the river Mur, at an elevation of 1094 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. A great number of civil and military officers, who have retired upon pensions, reside here. The beauty of its situation is much and justly vaunted by its inhabitants; but in this point it must yield the palm to Salzburg and Innsbruck. In order to enjoy the view, the traveller ought to ascend the *Schlossberg*, a hill rising up in the centre of the town, formerly occupied by the citadel, which was destroyed by the French in 1809, after a siege of 7 days, so that a few walls and

towers alone remain. The hill is now converted into a place of public recreation, by the construction of pleasant walks up to the top, from whence, and especially from the station of the *Fire-watch* (§ 43), an agreeable panorama is presented of the town and surrounding country. The summit of the hill was again fortified, 1849. Here is a statue of General Baron v. Welden (d. 1853). The Mur, whose course may be followed by the eye to a considerable distance, often inundates its banks, causing great devastation. In 1827 almost every bridge in its whole course was carried away or injured; those at Gratz have been repeatedly destroyed by it, and the Murvorstadt laid under water.

The churches are not very remarkable: the Gothic *Dom* (1456) is the principal. *Obs.* the N. porch, with the arms of Austria and Portugal. Near it is the *Mausoleum of the Emp. Ferdinand II.*, Duke of Styria (d. 1637), a neglected chapel in the Italian style; a slab at the side of the chapel marks his grave. In a vault beneath it, which contains the monument of his mother, surmounted by her marble effigy, lie the remains of this relentless persecutor of the Protestants, who hunted them like wild beasts through the mountains of Styria, and burned more than 10,000 Protestant books within the town. Here is also interred the Archduke John (d. 1859), in the Franzensplatz.

Near this is the *Theatre*, and in front of it a statue of the Emp. Francis I. in the robes of the Golden Fleece, by Marchesi of Milan.

The Estates, or Parliament of Styria, meet in the *Ständische Landhaus*, Herrngasse. The edifice was built in 1569, but it has the appearance of greater age. In it is preserved the ducal hat of Styria, worn by the Emperor of Austria when he receives the allegiance of the Styrians. One wing is an *Arsenal*, filled from top to bottom with many thousand suits of old rusty armour, with which, in ancient times, the quota of troops maintained by the city was equipped.

Gratz has possessed, since 1812, a very praiseworthy and interesting institution, called the *Johanneum*, from its founder, the late patriotic and enlightened Archduke John. Its object is the encouragement of the arts, sciences, and manufactures of Styria, by the formation of collections of its various natural and artificial productions, by a *Library* (53,000 volumes), and by gratuitous lectures delivered by professors attached to the establishment. The *Museum of Natural History* is already very rich. The specimens of *minerals* especially deserve notice for their beauty and excellent arrangement. Here may be seen in perfection the iron ores of Eisenerz, which furnish the staple article of Styria, from the time of the Romans, by whom the "Noric swords" were highly prized, down to the present day; beautiful arragonite, peculiar to Eisenerz; lead-ores from Bleiberg—the molybdates are unrivalled specimens; gypsum and salt from the mines of Aussee; virgin gold from the Mur, near Radkersburg; lazulite from the Fishbach Alp; fossil bones of bears from the cave of Mixnitz; other fossils from the coal-formation of Schönegg, near Eibeswald, &c, &c.

The zoology of Styria includes a Styrian bear, which stands 6½ ft. high, shot on the Schwanberg Alp, some bears' cubs a month old, and other wild animals.

A *Botanical Garden* is also attached to the museum, and a farm for agricultural experiments lies near the rly. stat.

There are very good reading-rooms at the Johanneum; and *Ressource*, Albrechtsgasse. Strangers introduced by a member have 14 days' free admission. The *Ressource* is a very elegant establishment on the plan of a London club; has a good restaurant, and a fine suite of apartments, in which, during the winter, subscription balls, concerts, and soirées are given. No English papers are taken, save the 'Illustrated News.

There is a *Picture-gallery* near the Postplatz. It does not contain much of importance: among the pictures are *Titian's* Bathsheba in the Bath; *Palma Vecchio's* Madonna; portrait of Mary

of Burgundy, wife of the Emp. Max I., by *Cranach;* a *Tintoretto;* and a bust of the late Gen. Haynau.

Gratz is the native place of the Emp. Ferdinand II., who was born in the Burg, and of the learned Orientalist von Hammer, Baron Purgstall, d. 1856.

The *Post and Eilwagen* office is in the Jacominiplatz.

Two good *Cafés:* Café Meran in the Fischplatz, and Café Heinzer in the Herrengasse. It is supplied with excellent *beer* from Vienna; has several kinds of good native *wine*—the Luttenberger the strongest—and several good Hungarian wines; and is noted for its turkeys and capons.

The lowest fare for a *Fiaker* is 63 kr.; *Lohnkutscher* are numerous; the usual hire is 16 fl. a day, including back fare.

The town of Gratz, like Vienna, has freed itself from the high ramparts which surrounded it. Their site, together with the *glacis*, serve as agreeable promenades for the inhabitants.

More distant excursions are to the ruined *Castle of Gösting*, on the road to Vienna (p. 440), about 3 m. off, and to the *Schöckel*, a mountain near Peggau (4713 Eng. ft. above the sea), which commands a very extensive view of the surrounding country.

To the *Schwanberg Alp*, or *Kor Alp Spitze* (7009 ft.), *more usually ascended from Wolfsberg, Lavantthal*, see Rte. 253. Take the 8 A.M. train on the Köflach line as far as *Liboch*, 9 m. A post-stellwagen in correspondence with the train takes the traveller in 3 hrs. to *Stainz* (*Inn*: Stöger's, good). After 2 hrs. stay it proceeds by *Landsberg* in 1 hr. to *Schwanberg* (*Inn:* Bei Grasser, good). The next day early, with Fellner, a good guide, by *Gressenberg* and *Sta. Maria* in 5 hrs. to *Forsthaus Bärenthal*, where refreshments may be had. Thence by *Hirschtietzen*—from which a grand view looking down on the source of the *Sulm*—in 3 hrs. to the summit. *View* extensive:—down the Lavantthal S., and beyond the Petschenkogl, with the peaks of the Caldron of the Steiner Alp behind it; Klagenfurt with the Wörther See; the range of the *Sau Alpe* opposite; N.W. the Grossglockner and other snow-peaks; N. the Hochschwab; N.E. the Schöcklberg and Gratz; and E. and S.E. the Hungarian and Croatian plains. Sometimes called the *Speikkogl*, from the abundance of *Valeriana celtica* found upon it. Several interesting plants grow here, such as *Silene pumilio*, *Moehringia diversifolia*, *Senecio cordatus*, *Saussurea alpina*, *Campanula alpina*, &c.

The *return* to Gratz may be made the same way; or, by descending the valley of the Sulm (Rte. 253) to Leibnitz (Rte. 248), on the rly. 21 m. S. of Gratz. Char from Schwanberg to Leibnitz, 4 fl. in 4 hrs.

At a few minutes' walk from the railway stat. is the château of *Eggenberg*, a large quadrangular building with 3 courts, and a tower at each corner. It formerly belonged to the Eggenberg family, in the 16th centy. the wealthiest in Styria, but passed by marriage to the Herbersteins. It has 1 fine saloon, some fresco paintings of no great worth, and a small monumental tablet by *Canova* in the chapel: its situation at the foot of the Geissberg is very agreeable, and it is a favourite place of resort for the citizens of Gratz, especially on a Sunday.

Although Gratz is far from being so cheap as it was 10 years ago, yet the prices of most things are still very reasonable. The markets are well stocked with fruit and vegetables, which are to be bought at reasonable prices. Poultry is cheap and excellent; indeed Styrian poultry is famous, and is sent to Vienna.

The booksellers Damian and, Sorge Sporgasse; and Greiner, Herrngasse, keep a good supply of modern publications. *Banker* and *Money-changer*, Carl Greinitz, 1037, Obern Gries.

Railways—to Vienna, Trieste, and Venice; to Köflach.

ROUTE 248.

GRATZ TO LAIBACH AND TRIESTE (RAILWAY), THE QUICKSILVER MINES OF IDRIA, LAKE OF ZIRKNITZ, AND CAVES OF ADELSBERG AND PLANINA.

49 Aust. m. = 230 Eng. m.

Trains 3 times daily; express in 9 hrs.; the 2 others in 13¾ and 14¼ hrs. For further particulars, see Rte. 247.

[Owing to unusual engineering difficulties nearly 15 years (1843 to 1857) were consumed in constructing the rly. (Karst-bahn) between Laibach and Trieste.]

The influence of a southern climate begins to be felt at Gratz. The rly. runs S. parallel to the course of the Mur, and across the plain to

7¼ m. *Karlsdorf* Stat. Rt. is Schloss *Premstetten*, belonging to Count Saurau; the mountains in the distance W. separate Carinthia from Styria. Beyond l. is Schloss *Weissenneck*, belonging to a Viennese.

7¼ m. Wildon Stat.

The ruined castle Ober-Wildon, on the rt. bank of the Mur, on the summit of a rock rising more than 600 ft. above the plain, is celebrated for the astronomical observations made in it by Tycho Brahé, who lived here for some time. The railroad, continuing on the rt. bank of the Mur, crosses the Kainach, a small tributary stream.

2¼ m. Lebring Stat. The valley opens out on the Leibnitzer-Feld, which is the largest plain in Styria, having an area of 102,900 Eng. acres, which continues till the railroad reaches the

4¾ m. Leibnitz Stat., supposed to be the Roman station Mareola, where many antiquities are found; and near it, on the W., rt., is the château of the Bishop of Seckau, on a wooded hill. After passing a remarkable bridge over the Sulm, the railroad runs to

4¾ m. Ehrenhausen Stat. Here is a handsome château of Count Attems.

2½ m. Spielfeld Stat., where is a schloss of Prince Eggenberg's, once belonging to the Duchess of Berry. About 5 m. distant is Schloss Brummsee, now belonging to the Duchess. Coaches to Gleichenberg Baths (Rte. 252). The rly. now quits the Mur, which flows on S.E. to join the Drave, to cross a range of steep hills—the *Platschberg*, or *Windisch Bücheln*—separating the Mur from the Drave. At

7 m. Pösnitz Stat. it passes over a viaduct of 64 arches, and 2100 ft. long, and soon after enters a tunnel of nearly similar length to

4¾ *Marburg* Stat., 40½ Eng. m. from Gratz (*Inns:* Stadt Wien; Stadt Meran), a very dull town, although the 2nd in Styria; it has 4000 Inhab., and lies on the l. bank of the Drave (German *Drau*, Latin *Dravus*), under the Bachergebirge, at the end of a plain which extends to Pettau, called the Pettauer-Feld. The inhabitants of the lower orders are chiefly Vinds, a Slavonic tribe distinct from the Germans. The women wear an ugly white cloth round their heads, allowing the ends to fall behind their back.

[A branch rly., opened June, 1863, runs up the valley of the Drave W. to Klagenfurt in 5½ hrs., and to Villach in 1½ hr. more. One train daily each way. See Rte. 253.]

The rly. crosses the Drave on a trellis-bridge, and over the plain to

7 m. Kranichsfeld Stat.

4¾ *Pragerhof Junction Stat.* The railway from Pest and Stuhlweissenburg by Gr. Kanitza falls in here (Rte. 286). [About 3 m. W. of this is the town of Windisch-Feistriz, about 15 m. S.E. of which, or 20 E. of Cilly, lies *Rohitsch*, a watering-place of considerable repute, from its mineral (acidulous) springs and baths. 400,000 bottles of the water are exported annually. Tolerable accommodation may be found on the spot, which lies close to the Hungarian frontier.] 2 short tunnels occur before the railroad reaches

9½ Pöltschach Stat. A stone viaduct crosses the road to the Seitsbach.

Ponigl Stat. St. Georgen Stat.

21½ *Cilly* Stat. (*Inns:* Krone; Bahnhof Restauration); a very ancient town on the Sann, with 1700 Inhab. It was founded by the Emp. Claudius, and named Claudia Celleia. Many Roman remains have been found here, and some inscriptions and bas-reliefs are built into the town walls. A side *chapel* attached to the nave of the parish church deserves notice for its rich Gothic—an episcopal throne and ciborium of carved stone.

Above the town rise the ruins of the hill-fort *Ober-Cilly*, the residence of the Counts of Cilly, an ancient and powerful baronial family, to whom all Carinthia once belonged. The Emp. Frederick III. took refuge in it, 1450. The wine-growers of Rann and other places on the Lower Save, near Hungary, bring hither their produce for sale. Having disposed of it, they form a sort of raft of the empty casks and return home, trusting to the rapidity of the current to carry them along.

Near Cilly are the coalfields of Buchberg and Podkamnig; also extensive deposits of spathic and hæmatite iron ore. An English company (formed in 1867, for the purpose of manufacturing steel and iron) have erected works on the Buchberg estate.

The Oistriza-Spitze, 7704 ft. high, near Sulzbach, a mountain situated between Styria, Carniola, and Carinthia, on whose top rests perpetual snow, is seen W., soon after leaving Cilly. [Near its base the *Caldron of "the Steiner Alp,"* a wonderfully wild amphitheatre. Here are several fine falls, that of Plessnig and the Szinka fall, 1000 feet high. The road from Cilly ascends the valley of the Sann by Prassberg, and ends at Laufen (*Inn*): from this a footpath by way of Leutschdorf passes through a rift in the rock called the Needle's Eye, by

7 m. *Sulzbach*, to the Logarthal, the source of the Sann. Here the traveller obtains a fine view of the Oistriza Spitze; thence by Plessnig (no Inn) through a grand gorge in the limestone; torrent roaring below; path partly cut in rock called Sulzbacher Nadel.]

The railroad, on leaving Cilly, follows the course of the Sann winding through a narrow and rocky defile, to

4¾ m. Römerbad Stat. This is a small but fashionable place of autumnal resort; it has a bath-house and valuable mineral springs.

4¾ m. Steinbrück Junction Stat., at the junction of the Sann and the Save. Rly. to Agram and Sissek (Rte. 285). Beautifully situated. The limestone cliffs are capped with trees, reminding the traveller of Matlock.

The railway now crosses the Sann just above its junction with the Save (Germ. Sau), by a curvilinear viaduct 250 ft. above the river, of a very peculiar construction, and then ascends l. bank of the Save for many miles by the stations Hrasting, Trefall, Sagor. Sava. Near Littay Stat. it crosses the Save, and threads a tunnel under the Castle of Soganegg.

38 m. *Laibach* Stat. (*Inns*: 1st class: Stadt Wien, good; Elephant, good; zum Wilden Mann; Baierischenhof)—Slov. *Ljubljama*, Ital. *Lubiana*—the capital of the duchy of Carniola, with 22,000 Inhab., clustered round its Schlossberg, an isolated hill, surrounded by Gruber's canal and the river Laibach, which are crossed by six bridges. A series of new buildings have been erected near the rly. stat.

Laibach is the *Œmona* of the Romans, destroyed 452 A.D. by Attila, and in 550 re-established by the Slovenes (who then made their first appearance in Carniola) under the name of *Ludw*. In the 9th centy. the Franks changed the name to Laibach, and in 1275 Carniola came to the House of Hapsburg. There are the remains of a *Roman wall* in the Cracow suburb. To protect the city and castle from the incursions of Venetians and Turks they were in the 15th centy. fortified, but the works were removed in the 18th and 19th cents. Traces of them remain on the

Schlossberg, which rises upwards of 200 ft. above the river. The Schloss

upon it is now a prison. Ascended from more than one point. *View* very extensive for so small an elevation. N.W. the *Terglou* (Slov. Triglav) and other Julian Alps; N. the *Karawankas*, from the Mittagskogl (Slov. Kepa) l. to the *Menina Planina* rt., with the peaks of the Steiner Alp in the centre of the line; and S. and S.W. the *Laibach Morass*, with its wooded mountain border-land, dotted with villages along its line of junction with the level surface. Rising *behind* the girdle due S. is the *Snežnik* (5529 ft.), the culminating and solitary peak of the *Schneeberg* plateau in the Karst; and S.W. the *Nanos* (4249 ft.), the highest point of the Birnbaumer Wald plateau.

Hills, isolated and in groups, rise like islands out of the level surface. The largest group—that of the *Gross Gallenberg* (2157 ft.), and *Vransiča* (2094 ft.)—separates the *northern* plain into 3 sections, called the *Krainburger*, *Steiner*, and *Laibach levels*. In the *Morass*, too, to S., are 9 islets of firm land. The Morass used to be a great resort for water-fowl in winter, but agriculture is gradually rendering it a thing of the past. In 1780 Gruber's canal was cut; and since 1830 the labours of drainage and cultivation have continuously progressed, improving the health of the neighbourhood.

One of the peculiarities of the district is the number of *churches which appear on the summits of the hills and mountains*. There are few less than 3000 ft. high unprovided with them. Nowhere has the *mountain-worship of antiquity* been preserved down to the present time in so striking a manner as in the Slovenic portion of the Alps.

The *Congress* held at Laibach in 1820–21 has given the place a European celebrity; but in the town itself there is scarcely anything worth notice: the churches and public buildings are by no means remarkable. In the market-place is a *pillar* inscribed, "In honour of the Virgin Vanquisher of the Moon" (Mondbezwingerinn), in allusion to a miracle said to have been performed during one of the Turkish invasions by her statue, which, when the inhabitants were dispirited, and without a general, placed itself at the head of them, inspired them with courage, and led them on to victory over the infidel followers of the Crescent.—*Prince Auersberg's Palace* contains the Landes Museum, filled with collections of native origin. A handsome *Casino* and *Coffeehouse* is built in the square, and a military band plays in front of it thrice a week. Here is a bronze bust of Marshal Count Radetzky (d. 1858) by Fernkorn.

Eilwagen to Carlstadt, Klagenfurt, Villach.

Those who have time should walk from Laibach to the *Château of Rosenbach*, going along the top of the wooded ridge opposite the town. The scenery will be found very beautiful.

The *three sights* of Carniola, viz., Idria, Zirknitz, and Adelsberg, may be thus combined. Laibach to Ober-Laibach, 2½ hrs.' drive. There hire from the postmaster a country carriage and horse for 4 fl. to Idria, remain all the afternoon, and return next morning to the railroad at Loitsch. Over a very rough road to Idria in 4½ hrs.; a succession of steep hills, the distance being charged as 2½ posts. The way is in some places picturesque, the descent upon Idria strikingly so. A short afternoon is sufficient for the sight of the place; 1½ hr. for the mine. From Idria is a carriage-road to Krainburg (2 posts), and another by Wippach to Görz. The last is interesting, and affords a very agreeable variety in the journey to Adelsberg. Near Wippach a considerable river bursts suddenly from 7 or 8 copious springs at the foot of a mountain, forming a navigable stream before flowing 20 yards, but again disappearing under the hills at the distance of a few miles. From Idria to the railroad Stat. at Loitsch, 4 hrs. drive. Thence to Planina, 1½ hrs. drive.

Zirknitz is 1½ hrs. drive from Planina. A couple of hours will serve to explore the lake. The *Inn* at Zirknitz is said to be good. 2 hrs. drive leads to Adelsberg from Zirknitz by an indifferent road; but I returned to Planina, slept, and took the same car to Adelsberg next day, 1½ hr.'s

drive. The cavern may be fully seen in 2½ hrs. from Adelsberg and back.

Supposing the traveller to reach Adelsberg from Idria by Wippach (and probably he might manage to visit Schloss Lueg, well worth seeing, on his way), he would of course take Zirknitz on his return to Laibach, and would thus avoid much repetition.

Loschau's excellent map of Carniola may be had at Laibach.

In leaving Laibach the rly. takes a S.W. direction, soon crossing the Trieste road and then the *Gradachza* by an iron bridge, and at first not venturing far from the W. edge of the morass. But opposite the islets of firm ground called *Ausser* and *Inner Goriza*, it *crosses* the worst portion upon a *stone causeway* 1½ m. long, and beyond S. to the foot of the *Trauerberg*. The morass consists of about 6 ft. of turf floating upon from 12 to 50 ft. of fluid mud, which itself moves upon solid sand and clay. Below that is rock. A *Viaduct* of 25 double arches, 2000 ft. long and 124 high, spanning a lateral valley, which here opens upon the *Morass*, is crossed to

14¼ m. *Franzdorf* Stat. The rly. now sweeps round the sides of the hills, affording magnificent views of the plain below dotted with villages. About 5 m. further *Ober-Laibach* and *Hrieb* are passed at a little distance on rt. Here the *Laibach stream* issues a full-grown river from the foot of the Rakonitzberg. It is believed to be the same river that rises at St. Peter, disappears as the *Poik* in the Adelsberg Grotto, reappears at Planina, and becomes the *Unz*: and after a short course disappears again S. of Loitsch.

A singular tradition exists that Ober-Laibach was founded by Jason and the Argonauts, who, being pursued by the Colchians, after the seizure of the Golden Fleece, across the Black Sea and up the Danube and Save, landed here and built a town called Nauportus! Then, leaving their vessels, they are represented to have gone overland to the Adriatic, where they again embarked for their homes.

9½ m. *Unter Loitsch Stat.* (*Inn*: Stadt Trieste, or Post, very good). With this place a *bare* district begins.

[From this point *Idria* (19 m.) and its *Quicksilver-mines* may most conveniently be visited.

Time 4 hrs. there and 4 back, on a hilly road; car. 6 to 8 fl. 3 to 4 hrs. is sufficient to view the place and the mines. *No* post stat.

Idria (*Inns*: Schwarzer Adler; zur Krone; zur eisernen Krone) lies in the depths of a basin on the river Idriza, which joins the Isonzo W. below Tolmein. The descent upon it by a zigzag road striking. For the general view visit the *Calvarienberg* or the Schloss *Gewerkenegg*, where the mining offices are, and where application must be made to visit the mines, and 1 florin paid.

The discovery of the metal was made accidentally in 1497: in 1510 the mines were for a short time in the hands of the Venetians, but were taken from them by the Emp. Maximilian I. In 1803 they suffered from a fire which could only be extinguished by drowning the workings. In 1837 they were in danger from a flood of water. The last misfortune was a fire in 1846. After those of Almaden in Spain they are the richest quicksilver-mines in Europe.

The *entrance* to the Mines is near the Schloss, where suits of miners' clothes are provided for strangers. It is tolerably clean; most of the passages are vaulted with masonry; and the descent is easy by 757 steps hewn in the rock, and free from danger. Worked by 9 horizontal galleries (Felder) in tiers, one below the other, whence levels radiate to the "ends" or workings (Hoffnungsschlägen). There are 5 vertical shafts, up one of which, the *Barbara shaft*, visitors are drawn. In some of the "ends" the temperature rises to 86° Fahr.: the greatest depth attained is about 140 fathoms. The ore occurs in a black, fossiliferous, slaty, Jura limestone, in the form both of *cinnabar* (sulphuret), sometimes containing 70 per cent. of metal, and of *native quicksilver*.

The processes of *washing*, *breaking up*, and *smelting* the ore are also shown to strangers.

The *Furnaces* are a mile below the town, and chiefly used in *winter*, when the deposits from the noxious sulphureous vapours fall on the snow and get washed away in spring.

A Roasting-house (Brenn-ofen) consists of 13 compartments with the furnace in the centre, which is provided with stages of gridirons, on which the ore is laid. Heat being applied, the vapour laden with particles of metal can only make its escape through holes into the compartments on each side, and as it cools, by passing into the remoter chambers, falls to the floor in small globules, which are afterwards separated from the soot and stored in reservoirs. There are two kinds of roasting-houses; in the one sort both coarse and fine, in the other only fine ore can be roasted. The metal is either packed in cast-iron bottles, or in bags of sheepskin steeped in alum. Cinnabar is also manufactured. About 2500 centners of quicksilver are manufactured yearly, besides 1100 centners of cinnabar.

On the 22nd June in each year the discovery of the *richer* veins of metal in 1508 is celebrated by a procession; and in the afternoon by a feast on the *Zemlja*, the Prater of the natives. The visitor attending this could see the mine and works the next day.

From Idria is a good road to *Krainburg* N.W., about 26 m.; and one to *Wipbach* S. about 15 m.: and from Wipbach down the *Wipbach Thal*, through agreeable scenery, and along the base of the *Tarnovaner Wald Plateau*, past *H. Kreuz*, to *Görz*, about 22 m. (Rte. 254).]

The rly. follows a S.E. course, through a *bare* country, to

7 m. Rakek Stat.—[About 3 m. E. of this is the *Lake of Zirknitz* (Lacus Lugeus of Strabo), a sheet of water about 4 m. long, and between 2 and 3 wide, surrounded by numerous villages, chapels, castles, and containing 5 small islands. It is not remarkable for its picturesqueness, but for the singular phenomenon of its disappearance at times for several weeks, or even months, during which the peasants make hay, or even sow and reap a small crop of buckwheat in its deserted bed, in places where they have before thrown their nets for fish. It seldom happens, however, that the lake remains long enough empty to admit of this—indeed, sometimes for 5 or 6 years together the waters have not retired at all. Generally speaking, they drain off in the latter end of Aug., and return, if the season be wet, in 5 or 6 weeks, before even the coarse grass has been cut. It takes between 20 and 25 days to empty the lake. The return of the waters is sudden and unexpected, and its basin is refilled sometimes in 24 hrs. The explanation of the phenomenon is, that though the lake has no outlet above ground, yet the limestone which forms its bed is perforated with a vast number of caves and fissures, many of which are visible. They are natural funnel-shaped holes, some of them 50 ft. deep, known to the peasantry by particular names, as the kettle, the cask, the sieve, &c. These communicate with caverns and subterranean reservoirs, penetrating the interior of the surrounding mountains, especially that of Invornig on the S., through which the waters are replenished or drawn off. There are 12 of these openings which discharge water as well as draw it off, and 28 which draw it off only. Through the former of these the water pours in after rainy weather in vast volumes, as from a spout: 2 of them especially, in the Javornik mountain, called Braaja Jama and Sucha Dulza, discharge more water than all the rest, and the rush is so quick that fishermen who happen to be within them at the time are obliged to fly before it. The clefts and fissures through which the water drains from the interior of the mountain into these two main channels are visible in their sides and roof. When the waters have reached the caves of Velka Karlanza and Malka Karlanza, they generally cease to rise, as these are sufficient, except in very wet seasons, to discharge them, and to preserve the sur-

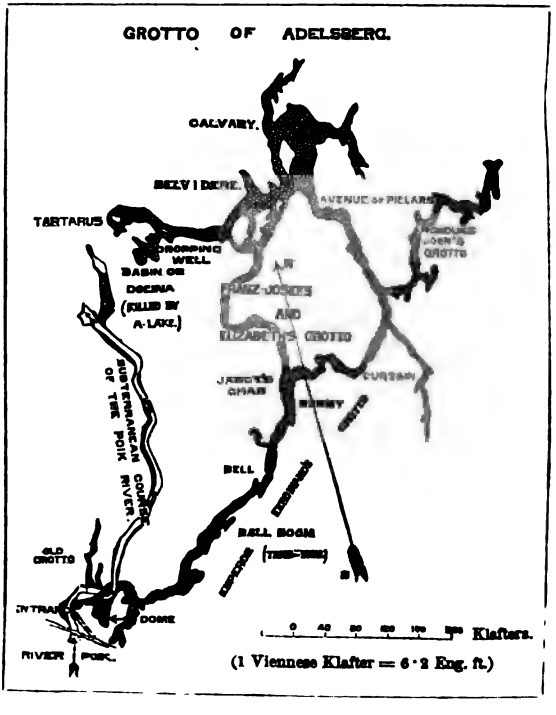
face of the lake at a fixed level. The streams discharged through them reappear in the valley of St. Canzian, and, after sinking once more, finally join the Unz above Planina.

In 1834 the lake was drained in Jan., and remained perfectly dry till the end of Feb. 1835, a circumstance without parallel since the time that any records of its history have been kept, and which certainly had not occurred for centuries. Even the small pools, which commonly remain, serving as the retreat for a small quantity of fish, disappeared entirely. Owing to the scarcity of water in the surrounding districts, the borders of this lake become the resort of immense flocks of water-fowl at certain seasons, when they afford much amusement to the sportsman. In the spring and winter the lake is like any other piece of water. After a dry season the waters begin to diminish in June; the fish, endeavouring to retreat with them, are then captured in large quantities,—the orifices through which the water has escaped are laid bare,—a rank vegetation grows up round the margin, or, as before observed, a scanty crop of millet, &c., is sown by the peasants. When the rains begin to fall heavily, and the snows to melt, the lake again claims its own.

There is a path direct from the lake to Adelsberg.]

9½ m. *Adelsberg* Stat. (*Inns*: zur Goldenen Krone, Widow Doxat's, best: Eisenbahn), Slov. Postójna, lies in an irregular open basin, the *Nanos* (4249 ft.), N. of W., being the most prominent object. *Good head-quarters for exploring the wonders of the Karst.*

The distance by rail from Adelsberg to Trieste is about 52 Eng. m.: by



post-road it is considerably shorter. Travellers arriving from the South, who wish to economize time, can leave Trieste by the evening train, see the Grotto of Adelsberg the same night, and be ready for the first train (8·54 a.m.) to Gratz and Vienna on the following morning.

The cavern known by the name of the *Grotto of Adelsberg* is decidedly the most magnificent and extensive in Europe, if not in the whole world. Those of Derbyshire are insignificant in comparison. It has been explored to a distance of between 4 and 5 m. from the entrance. It is probable, however, that this is not the end of these vast hollows, but that many other passages and chambers exist which have not yet been examined.

The Grotto is State property, placed under the care of an officer in the village, who appoints the guides and receives the fees. The entrance-fee for each civilian is 70 kr. The guides receive 80 kr. each, and *one* visitor must take at least 3. The candles, at 50 kr. per lb., are charged according as a *small*, a *medium*, or a *great* illumination is desired. It is advantageous for visitors to enter in parties, as the expense of lighting and guides is divided amongst them. The following is an example of the fees to be paid by 2 visitors according to the above rates.

	Flors.
Entrance-fees for 2 civilians (military men pay one-half less), at 70 kr. each . . .	1·40
3 guides and 2 lighters, at 80 kr. each	4·00
A *great* Illumination.—10 lbs. tallow candles for lighting the Dom, Tanzsaal, and Calvarienberg	5·25
27 stearine candles (milliker-zen) for lighting the candelabrum at the Belvidere . .	0·52
	11·17

A *small* illumination requires 4 lbs. candles. The lowest scale of fee is 5½ fl. Those who can afford it, however, will not regret a liberal expenditure on lights, much of the effect depending upon a good illumination. The ordinary temperature of the Grotto is about 48° Fahr. Ladies should protect themselves with cloaks and thick shoes from the chill and abundant moisture; if they desire it, a chaise à porteur (trag-essel) may be had for 6 fl. Only the first portion is wet; beyond the Poik it is dry. Time required from 3½ to 4 hrs. From the Calvarienberg (furthest point) to Adelsberg it is 1 hr.'s quick walking.

Visitors must not break the stalactites or blacken them with their lights.

The entrance is 1 m. from Adelsberg on the rd. to Ottok, through a natural cleft closed by a trellis-door leading into a low gallery. Sixty feet below, the *Poik* disappears in another cavern. The way leads over a *natural bridge*, under which the river, invisible, passes from l. to rt. At 530 ft. from the entrance the visitor stands in a balcony in the *Great Dom*, which is 72 ft. high and 160 ft. broad; 50 ft. below, the Poik rushes across the Dom floor from rt. to l., and disappears, to reappear 5 m. off as the river Unz near Planina. Steps descend to a causeway on the floor leading to a bridge over the Poik, and to steps on the other side, which are ascended to the entrance to the *Emp. Ferdinand's Grotto*, discovered only in 1818, when a labourer, working in the cave, accidentally broke through a screen of stalactite, and discovered that this was "but the vestibule of the most magnificent of all the temples which Nature has built for herself in the region of the night." Rude steps cut in the rock lead down the sloping sides of this chamber to the level of the river, which is crossed by a wooden bridge; and the opposite wall is scaled by means of a similar flight of steps. Here the visitor enters the newly-discovered Franz-Joseph and Elizabeth's Grotto, which was traversed for the first time on the visit of the Emperor and Empress in March, 1857. It consists of a range of chambers, varying in size, but by far the most interesting, from the variety, beautiful purity, and quantity of their stalactites. Sometimes uniting with the stalagmite below, they form a pillar worthy to support a cathedral; at others a crop of minute spicula rises from the floor; now a cluster of slender columns reminds one

of the tracery of a Gothic chapel, or of the twinings and interlacing of the ascending and descending branches of the banyan-tree. The fantastic shapes of some masses have given rise to various names applied by the guides, according to the likeness which they imagine they can trace in them to real objects, such as the *throne*, the pulpit, the butcher's shop, the *two hearts*, the *bell*, which resounds almost like metal, and the *curtain* (Vorhang), a very singular mass, about an inch thick, spreading out to an extent of several square yards, perfectly resembling a piece of drapery, and beautifully transparent. The stalactitical matter pervades almost every part of the cavern; it paves the floor, hangs in pendants from the roof, coats and plasters the wall, cements together fallen masses of rock, forms screens, partitions, and pillars. The only sound in the remote chambers is produced by the fall of the drops of water charged with lime, which will be found on examination to tip each pendant mass, forming an ascending spire, or stalagmite, on the spot where it descends. The Calvarienberg is the farthest point, and is named from a crowd of stalagmites which are clustered upon a heap of fallen rocks more than 200 ft. high. Beyond the *dropping well* is a pool filling a Dolina, and another fine Dolina called *Tartarus*. But this part is wet and dirty, and not usually shown. To visit these *in addition* requires 1½ hr. more. On the return from the Calvarienberg by the old path, the entrance to the *Archduke John's Grotto* is passed l., open only to extraordinary visitors. Entered in 1832; and containing amongst other stalactites a beautiful *Curtain* (Vorhang).

The pathway formed through the cavern is so arranged as to bring the visitor back by a different way from that by which he entered.

Whit Monday is a grand fête-day at Adelsberg. The whole cavern is then brilliantly illuminated; cheap excursion-trains bring thousands of holiday seekers from Vienna, Trieste, and the Lombardo-Venetian cities, and several military bands assemble together in the great hall, which serves as the ball-room. The sounds of mirth and music, combined with the magnificent effect produced by the illuminations, render the scene within the grotto on that day strikingly impressive. The dark and gloomy recesses appear still more gloomy and mysterious in contrast with the brilliant glare of thousands of flambeaux, whilst the laughter and the music of the assembled multitude re-echo with wild, unearthly effect through the remoter chambers of the cavern.

About 3 m. from Adelsberg is another cave, called the *Magdalenen-Grotto* (Slov. Cerna Jama), "entered through a Dolina. It is one continued descent at an angle of nearly 40°; it is of great breadth, and supported by a great number of massive stalactitic columns. At the bottom runs a slow and sluggish river, in which that singular animal the *Proteus Anguinus*, for which this cave is remarkable, exists."—*Hamilton's Asia Minor*. In appearance it is between a fish and a lizard; it is of a flesh-colour, and its respiratory organs combine both internal lungs and gills, so as to enable it to breathe above or below the water. The gills, placed on each side of the head, as in a fish, are of a bright red colour, resembling small branches of coral. It has no eyes, but small points in the place of them. It has been rarely found at Sittich, about 30 m. off, near Laibach; and it is reported to exist in Sicily, but it is known in no other part of Europe. Specimens of the Proteus may generally be purchased at the inn at Adelsberg. The only means of preserving it is by keeping it in water, which should be taken from a river, and should be repeatedly changed, protecting the animal from the light, which is very hurtful to it, and maintaining an equal temperature about it.

Nearly ½ hr. N. of the Black Grotto lies the

Poik Cavern (Slov. **Piuka Jama**), which is also entered through a Dolina. Descent steep, and requires the use of a rope. In the Grotto the Poik is seen dashing past over rocks. At low

water the rocks by the side of the stream can be *descended* 900 ft. to a point where the roof dips down to the stream, and *ascended* 1500 ft.

[The singular *Castle of Luey* (Prejana) is about 6 m. N.W. of Adelsberg (*i. e.* about 2 hrs. walking from Adelsberg, and as much from the Magdalenen-Grotte). The car-road turns off from the post-road at *Hrasche*, and passes through *Goritsche*, *Landol*, and *Brine*. A 4-seated car, 4 flor. The Castle is placed in the highest of three caverns, out of which its chambers are partly excavated, and is accessible only by a flight of steps cut in the rock, by ladders of wood, and by drawbridges over gulfs and chasms. The rock is honeycombed with holes and perforations; caverns alternate with buildings, and at its base the river disappears in a yawning gulf; it is altogether a mysterious spot. *Erasmus Lueger* was in the 15th centy. the owner. Slaying Marshal Pappenheim in 1483, he took refuge here, and was laid siege to by the Captain-General of Trieste, and at last slain through the treachery of a servant. The present Schloss was built 1570 by Count Kobenzl; and since 1846 has belonged to Prince Windischgrätz. "Were a stone thrown from the summit of the mountain, it would fall perpendicularly to the bottom, passing by the castle without touching it. From the base of the rock, and even from the valley upon which it looks, the castle is not to be perceived; it is only visible from the adjacent heights, and even these are at too great a distance to enable any artillery that might be placed upon them to reach the fortress. A road cut out of the solid rock meandering in every direction, and often winding back upon itself, leads to the gate." The lower cave cannot be entered on account of the Poik; that in the middle is approached by wooden bridges, and extends 1800 ft. into the rock.]

For those inclined to explore the streams in the caverns, Mikola, a joiner in Adelsberg, will let on hire a good canoe, with oar and pole, for from 15 to 20 fl.

South of Adelsberg commences that desolate tract called the *Karst* (Carso). It is a table-land of bare limestone rock, corresponding in age with the chalk, separating Carniola from the coast-land or Littorale. It forms part of a wide region of compact, hard secondary limestone, of a grey or white colour, known at Venice as Istrian marble, which, commencing at this S.E. quarter of the Alps, stretches down the coast of Dalmatia and Albania into Greece. It abounds in caverns, clefts, holes, rock basins or swallow holes, valleys without outlet, small lakes or tarns, rivers that lose themselves, and similar freaks of nature. (See also Rte. 286.) From these causes the soil is sterile and dry to excess, from want of water and absence of alluvial land. On the few spots where vines and olives and other fruits can be made to grow, the produce is not inferior in quality to that of Italy. The Marasca cherry—a sort of wild red Morello, from the stones of which Maraschino is made, and from which it takes its name—grows in the hills of Dalmatia.

As though the ground of the Karst were not cheerless enough in its barrenness, it is the field which that tremendous wind the *Bora* (Boreas?) scourges with all its fury. No vehicle can stand against it: heavy-laden waggons which frequent this road dare not stir while it lasts, without being liable to be overturned by the irresistible violence of its blasts. The sides of the railway are protected by barriers of boards, resting on stockades, to prevent the overturning of trains in exposed places. The term Bora for the N.E. wind is used all down the Adriatic, even in the kingdom of Naples. Bura is Slavonic for a storm or tempest; and from this may perhaps be derived the Italian and French "burrasca," "bourasque."

The want of water in the *Karst* caused great difficulties in carrying rly. traffic across it. The stations are provided with scientifically constructed cisterns, supplied by steam engines or by aqueducts, one of which is 20 miles long. Before entering the valley of the Rena, the rly. has to traverse the

mountains in a succession of 6 long tunnels.

The Trieste *Railway*, on leaving Adelsberg, diverges considerably from the line of the post-road to the E. (avoiding Prewald).

Near *Prestranek* Stat. it crosses the Poik. Beyond

St. Peter Stat. it is carried in six short tunnels through the hills of *the Karst*.

23¾ m. *Divazza Stat.*, not far from the *great Dolina of St. Canzian*, the finest in the Karst.

[Take a car, in ¾ hr., to *Nakle* (good *Inn*), a small hamlet, and, while dinner is preparing, the Dolina can be seen. Then take the car on to *Corgnale* (*Inn*, Mukow's, moderate; better than that at Nakle) *to sleep*, and visit the Grotto there the following day. From Corgnale it is 1 hr. to Sessana Stat., and less to Divazza.]

4¾ m. *Sessana Stat.*

[The nearest point to visit the *Lindner* or *Trebitsch Cavern*, the *deepest* in the Karst.

It is ½ hr. of bad road from Sessana to the village *Orlik*; thence to the Cave, between Orlik and Trebitsch, ¼ hr. Also ½ hr. E. of Opschina. From *Trieste*, therefore, the hamlet of Fernetitsch is the best point from which to turn off the post-road.

Permission from the engineer of the Trieste Waterworks is requisite, usually addressed to some one in Trebitsch who has already made the descent. For this reason, unless the permission has been already obtained by written application, it will be more convenient to visit it from Trieste. *Inquire if the ladders are in good condition.* ¾ hr. to descend, and 1½ hr. to ascend.

In the course of Herr Lindner's endeavours to procure a supply of water for Trieste, he came, in 1840, upon this *Cavern* at the bottom of a *Swallow-hole* 885 ft. deep, the entrance to which is in a small *Dolina*, 1120 ft. above the sea. Along this Cavern lies *the underground course of the Recca*—last visible in the Dolina of St. Canzian.

The mouth of the shaft is kept closed; the descent is by 66 ladders—mostly wet and muddy—generally 12 ft. long, separated from each other by stages. The passage laborious, but not dangerous. The last ladder lands the visitor upon a sand and mud-hill, down which is a descent of 170 ft. to the *Recca*. Its surface is thus not more than 65 ft. above the sea.

The Cavern is 1182 ft. long; about the middle it is separated into 2 basins by masses of fallen rock. At each end the rock dips deep below the water. *Its dark colour requires good lighting.* In flood-time the water has risen 356 ft. up the shaft.]

From Sessana the rly. descends in a long sweep to

7 m. *Prosecco Stat.*

A little beyond the station the traveller finds himself suddenly on the brow of the high land, with the most enchanting view spread out before him of the Adriatic Sea, nearly to Venice, with Aquileia and Grado, the plain of sunny Italy, and the Alps of Friouli to the W.; and on the E. a series of projecting headlands, stretching out one beyond the other into the blue expanse of sea, backed by the purple mountains of Istria; whilst close at hand, beneath his feet, lies Trieste, with its mole and harbour crowded with shipping. A complete change takes place in the vegetation; the slope of the hill is covered with all the rich fruits and plants of the south; vineyards, figs, chestnuts, and olives, in full luxuriance. The railroad is skilfully carried up the face of the hill in gradual sweeps, and is partly cut out of the rock.

4¾ *Nabrēsina Junct.* Stat. Here the line from Venice and Udine falls in. Beyond from a series of embankments and viaducts you look down upon the Adriatic, 400 ft. below. The rly. makes a wide return sweep to reach Grignano Stat., in a direct line not more than 1½ m. from Prosecco. After passing Grignano Stat. and the late Archduke Maximilian's (Emp. of Mexico) Villa Miramar, the rly. enters a tunnel 870 ft. long, and reaches

12 m. TRIESTE *Terminus.*—*Inns*, all dear: Hôtel de la Ville, on the quay, in

a good situation;—Victoria Hotel;—Locanda Grande; dinner in private 1 fl. 50 k.; table-d'hôte 1 fl.;—Hôtel de France;—Hôtel Daniel, fair bachelor's quarters. Prosecco, a vin du pays, resembles vin d'Asti; Cyprus and Hungarian wines are good and cheap here.

Trieste (Tergeste of the Romans), the chief town of the Austrian Littorale, or coast-land of Illyria, and the most flourishing and important seaport of the Austrian dominions, is situated at the N.E. extremity of the Adriatic, at the bottom of a gulf named after the town. It owes its prosperity to the Emp. Charles VI., who in 1719 made it a *free port*, and to Maria Theresa, who fostered it with her patronage. Its population at that time was about 4000; it has gradually increased to 65,000. It has completely supplanted Venice; and it may be said to engross the entire trade of the Adriatic. It forms the great entrepôt for the imports and exports of the S. provinces of Austria, and is, indeed, to Southern what Hamburg is to Northern Germany, and is daily advancing in trade, wealth, and population. The value of imports is estimated at about 5½ millions sterling, and that of exports at about 4½ millions. The harbour is formed by a *Pier* (*Molo*) of solid masonry, 60 ft. wide, stretching from the extremity of the town along a reef of half-sunken rocks about 2200 ft. into the sea. At its extremity is a fort and a lighthouse. There is not space within it for more than 40 or 50 vessels of large tonnage. It is, indeed, too limited in capacity for even its present commerce, and a heavy swell rolls in when the wind blows strongly from the N.W. In the outer port, however, large ships may ride safely in good anchorage, and the inner port is capable of great extension. The *Mole* is a pleasant walk.

The *Altstadt*, old town, occupies the slope of the hill, which is surmounted by the castle. It forms about one-fourth of the whole, and is distinguished by its narrow streets, few of which are accessible to carriages of any kind, and by its black walls.

The *Duomo*, or *Cathedral of San Giusto*, on the hill near the castle, is remarkable for its antiquity, having been founded in the 5th centy.: it is in the round or Byzantine style, in the form of a basilica, with a nave and 4 aisles. In the absides at the end of the aisles, on each side of the nave, are old mosaics, and in the aisle on the rt. hand of the high altar, as you face it, are frescoes of the 14th centy., in a very damaged state, representing the history of St. Justus. It has been built with fragments of earlier buildings, as Roman inscriptions, and some carvings, may be seen built into the walls. The shafts of the columns are various in diameter and height, and their capitals are of all sorts of patterns. Its general character, however, is much injured by additions and alterations made in the 14th centy. Its tower is said to stand on the foundation of a temple of Jupiter, some columns of which are embedded in the wall. Winkelmann, the antiquary, is buried in the adjoining cemetery, where a number of antique fragments are stored up. He was murdered in an inn here by an Italian, whose cupidity he had excited by showing the gold medal he had received at Vienna as a reward for his learned researches. In the S. nave aisle is the grave of *Don Carlos*, ex-King of Spain (died here 1855), marked by a brass-plate.

In the terrace opposite the principal door is interred *Fouché Duke of Otranto*, police minister of Napoleon I., who died here 1820.

The *Piazzetta di Ricardo*, a small square or court, receives its name, it is said, from Richard Cœur-de-Lion, who, according to an obscure tradition, was confined here after landing at Aquileia, on his return from the Holy Land. The building called Arco di Ricardo appears to be a triumphal arch, either of Roman origin, or, as some believe, erected in honour of Charlemagne. The tale, it must be confessed, is of dubious origin and authority.

Between the old and new town runs the *Corso*, the principal thoroughfare, including the best shops and cafés, and communicating with the two squares, Piazza Grande and Börsenplatz.

The *New Town*, consisting of broad

streets paved with large slabs of limestone, and handsome white houses, occupies the level space near the harbour. Part of its streets and quays are founded on ground gained from the sea or from a salt-marsh. A broad *Canal* runs up from the water through this quarter, which is named after the Empress, Theresienstadt; and by means of it vessels of large burden can be unloaded almost at the merchants' doors. At its extremity stands the modern *Church of St. Anthony*, built 1830, by the architect of the Burgthor at Vienna —Nobile.

The *Tergesteum*, a splendid modern edifice erected by the architect Mollari, 1842, comprises a bazaar, a fine concert and ball room, the merchants' hall, now used as the Exchange, the offices of the *Austrian Lloyd's*, and the *Casino Tedesco*, with an excellent reading-room, where the English and French papers may be seen. The keeper of the hotel will introduce travellers.

The old Exchange stands in a square (Börsenplatz), in the centre of which is a fountain and statue of the Emperor Leopold I.

Trieste has three *Theatres* — the *Teatro Grande*, opposite the Tergesteum; the *Teatro Filodramatico* in the Ghiacera; and the *Teatro Mauroner*, which has the form of an amphitheatre, in the Franzensvorstadt. The performances are chiefly Italian.

Outside of the town, on the sea-shore, to the N., is the *New Lazaretto*, one of the largest and best arranged in Europe. It has a separate harbour, in which 60 vessels can perform quarantine at once; it contains lodgings for 200 persons, and is surrounded by a wall 24 ft. high; but owing to absence of plague from Europe and relaxed laws it is nearly deserted, and grass grows in its courts.

The *inhabitants* of Trieste are a motley race, derived from all parts of the world: some of the richest merchants are Greeks, Jews, and English. All foreigners are allowed to settle as merchants, and trade in this city. Among the townspeople may be found Germans, Americans, Italians, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and English; the sailors and fishermen near the quays are chiefly Dalmatians. The original inhabitants are Italians; the country people, who frequent the markets, Slávs, of Illyrian origin. The Italian is the prevailing language, and is used in the courts of justice: but all the other tongues are spoken. In the public offices German is used; by the peasantry a Slavonic dialect. The streets of Trieste were formerly remarkable for the variety and strangeness of the costume which they presented; but these are fast disappearing, owing to the quantity of British goods poured into the free port.

The Greeks are very numerous here, and some of the wealthiest merchants are of this nation. The houses of Carciotti (whose sole property, when he first landed at Trieste, consisted of a bag of cotton, which he had improved into a princely fortune before he died, leaving a palace extending to 3 streets), and those of Griot and Chiozza, are the most splendid private buildings in the town. The Greeks have 2 fine churches here, in which their service is performed with great splendour; The **Greek Church*, surmounted by 2 green cupolas, at the end of the great canal, near the Hotel della Villa, is the handsomest religious edifice here.

The *English* residents are numerous enough to have a *chapel* for their own Church service, in the Contrada del Fontanone, which is attended by about 140 persons, including captains and engineers of the mercantile marine. Service begins at 10.

There is a pretty English Cemetery (opened 1837) in which more than 100 gravestones tell the sad tale how fatal the climate of Trieste is to English residents. It lies a little to the E. of the town on the road to Capo d'Istria.

Bankers.—Messrs. Moor, Piazza di Ponte Rosso, are the correspondents of Herries and Farquhar.

Moneychangers.—Coen, Contrada del Canal Grande, and J. Weisenfeld on the Corso, can be recommended.

Booksellers.—Münster, in the Börsenplatz; Colombo Coen, Library and Reading-rooms, 608, Corso.

The *trade of Trieste* is principally with the Levant, Greece, Egypt (where three-fifths of all vessels sail under the Austrian flag), England, and Brazil. The commerce of Great Britain, including the direct trade, by British ships, from Cuba and from South America, to Trieste, and the British trade through the Ionian Islands, greatly exceeds that of any other power. The trade of Trieste now extends not only to all parts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, but also to the ports of the Baltic, Norway, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Morocco, the United States, and the Antilles.

All articles may be imported free of duty into Trieste, it being a free port, except those which are similar to the productions of the Imperial monopolies, viz., gunpowder, salt, saltpetre, tobacco, &c.

An extensive coasting trade is carried on between Trieste and the ports on each side of the Adriatic.

English Consul.—Charles Lever, Esq. (the popular novelist).

Consuls and agents for more than 30 different states, reside here. The interests of commerce are protected by an excellent institution, a *Tribunal of Commerce*, in which causes relating to mercantile affairs are judged according to an appropriate code of laws, without any of the delay inseparable from ordinary law-courts, and which are so inconsistent with the exigencies and interests of commerce. There is an excellent *School of Navigation* here.

The soap-manufactory of M. Chiozza is the largest in the Austrian dominions.

At Trieste is the Engineering Establishment and Arsenal of the Austrian Lloyd's Steamship Co., who possess a fleet of nearly 100 vessels, navigating the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the lower Dannbe.

There are also several private engineering establishments in Trieste, amongst them that of Mr. Thomas Holt, an English gentleman who has been engaged for several years in extensive boring operations on the neighbouring Karst, with a view to the discovery of the coal deposit which is supposed to underlie that dreary region. The want of coal has hitherto been the only obstacle to manufacturing enterprise and to the development of the iron and steel trades throughout Southern Austria and along the northern borders of the Adriatic Sea.

An *Aqueduct* formed on the side of Monte Croce, about 6 m. off, conveys water to the town, after it is pumped up from the spring 400 ft. by a steam-engine.

The market of Trieste is well supplied with the various fish of the Adriatic; among them the tunny (at certain seasons) is pre-eminent also oysters from Servola; and a particular species of shell-fish (Pholadamia), called Dattoli di mare, is considered a delicacy. The wine *Prosecco*, grown on the Karst, has some repute; Cyprus wine is imported largely, and Hungarian and Styrian wines are good and cheap. *Rosoglio* of the best quality is manufactured along this part of the coast of the Adriatic; Maraschino di Zara is the best that is made; it is extracted exclusively from the cherry called Marasca, and the genuine quality is scarcely to be got in the shops here, or without ordering it from Zara. The real Albanian Capotes are to be purchased here. A native of Joannina makes them. They will keep out any rain, and are very warm. The best cost from 23 to 28 fl. each.

The climate is very variable, subject to the most abrupt alternations, from intense heat to piercing cold, owing to the prevalence of 2 winds equally opposite in character, and equally intolerable—the hot and oppressive *Sirocco* (Greco-Levante), from the S.E., and the cold and cutting *Bora* (Greco), or N.E. The former is said to have the effect of driving the fish into the harbour. The Bora is so powerful that one may lean against it and be upheld by it; it not unfrequently blows people into the canal.

There is a great want of shade here; a small grove of trees called the *Boschetto* is almost the only spot where it

is to be found. It serves as a promenade to the inhabitants, and is truly a charming spot, sloping down to the sea, over which its terrace-walks command fine views. There is a pleasant drive to it by the side of the *Aqueduct*. There are good views of the indented shore of the Adriatic from the *Terrace in front* of the cathedral, from the *Castle* above it, and from the avenue called *Passeggio St. Andrea*, behind the town to the E.

The Gothic castle and grounds of *Miramar* (seat of the late Emp. of Mexico) are beautifully situated on a point of land jutting out into the sea.

The traveller not brought hither by business will probably not find much to arrest his attention in Trieste. But it lies at a short distance from several points of the highest interest. *Venice* is within 7 hrs. steam of this. The coast-road thither is tedious, and the country unhealthy at seasons.

Pola, with its very perfect Roman remains (Rte. 249), forms an agreeable excursion, by land or water, for 3 or 4 days. Farther off lie *Zara*; *Spalato*, with the colossal remains of Diocletian's palace; and the *Bocca di Cattaro*, in Dalmatia, the southernmost province of the Austrian empire, where the palm begins to flourish. Its inhabitants (Morlachians, &c.) during their long servitude to Venice remained in a half-savage state, and still exhibit a very peculiar character.

The *Cave of Adelsberg*, should the traveller not intend to pass along the railroad to Vienna, should *be made* the object of an express journey. It may easily be reached in 4 hrs. from Trieste.

The *Grotto of Corgnale* is another very beautiful *cavern*, about 10 m. from Trieste. The innkeeper Mukow has the key and the Grotto Book. Fee, 15 kr. each person; 1 hr. sufficient. It is about 900 ft. deep, and is entered at the base of a small Dolina. It is rather the *union of several Clefts* than a single Grotto, and has some similarity to the Magdalena Grotto near Adelsberg. Constant ascent and descent of steps. Owing to this, striking effects of light are produced when one guide goes on in advance with a torch, and the second guide follows the visitor with another.

There are 3 *Doms*: the most distant is the finest, into which is a descent by 154 steps. The Emp. Francis I., in 1816, penetrated to the "*Kanzel*." In 1830 a rock was cut through, and the finest portion of the Grotto laid open. The furthest Dom has many fine brown stalagmites of large size.

Excellent carriages and horses may be hired for this excursion from the Vetturino *Napoleone*.

Einwagen to Fiume, Pisino, Pola, daily.

Steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Company to Venice every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at midnight, in 6 to 7 hrs. Fares, 9 fl. and 6 fl. 50 kr. The railway will be found tedious and exceedingly dusty, although doubtless more agreeable to some who dislike the sea.

Istrian line, to Fiume, every Friday, in 24 hrs. (fares, 6 fl. and 4 fl. 20 kr.); to Pola, every day except Sunday and Wednesday, in 8 hrs. (fares, 4 fl. 20 kr. and 3 fl.), touching at Pirano, Parenzo, and Rovigno.

Steamer to Ravenna every Wednesday (fares 11 fl. and 7 fl.).

Dalmatia, Albania, and Ionian Islands, to Zara, Cattaro, Spalato, Corfu, Zante, every Saturday.

Greece—Trieste by Ancona, Corfu to Lutraki on the isthmus of Corinth, thence by land to Athens twice a-week.

Egypt—Trieste, by Corfu to Alexandria (corresponding with the Bombay and Calcutta steamers from Suez), on the 10th and 27th of every month.

Levant—Trieste to Athens (Piræus), Smyrna, and Constantinople. Trieste to Constantinople direct in 6 days.

In the months of November, December, January, and February, the departures are not so frequent.

On the voyage from Greece and the Ionian Islands to Trieste there is no quarantine: and on the return from Constantinople the days of quarantine begin to count from the time when the steamer leaves Constantinople: so that, if she sails with a clean bill of health, not more than one day of quarantine occurs after the arrival of the vessel at Trieste.

ROUTE 249.

TRIESTE TO POLA AND FIUME.

The distance *by sea* to Pola is about 80 m. Steamboat to Pola from Trieste on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; to Fiume on Fridays only. The steamer arrives at Pola in about 8 hrs. (at Fiume in about 24 hrs.) from Trieste: on certain days the steamer touches at Pirano, Umago, Cittanuova, Parenzo, Rovigno, and Fasana. The Adriatic is proverbial for its perverse winds and dangerous coast, and its sailors are neither so skilful nor daring as the English.

For information respecting the steamers and their time of starting (often liable to change), apply at the office of the Austrian Lloyd's in Trieste.

The steamer is never out of sight of the hilly coast of Istria, covered with olive-yards, and studded with frequent towns; for the most part, however, it is a bare arid wall of yellow rock, with scarcely a tree or shrub visible. Capo d'Istria is seen at the bottom of its bay (see below). In 2 hrs. the steamer brings to off

Pirano, a town of 9000 Inhab., on a projecting point of land, whose *Church* is conspicuous on a height, resting on arches. The chief manufacture is that of *salt*, made by enclosing the shallow inlet between the island and the shore with wooden partitions, within which the sea-water is evaporated. All the salt made is purchased by the government from the proprietors of the pans, salt being an article of Imperial monopoly.

The walls and towers of its old *Fortress* rise above the olive-grounds. Off Pirano occurred (1177) the sea-fight in which the Venetians destroyed the fleet of the Emperor Frederick I., and took prisoner his son Otho. The victorious Doge Ziani, on his return to Venice, received from Pope Alexander the *ring*, symbol of the sovereignty of the Adriatic.

The coast presents a monotonous outline of low undulating hills. Far inland appears the summit of Monte Maggiore (4530 Eng. ft.), near Fiume.

The lighthouse of Salvore, Omago, the villa Daila, belonging to Count Grisoni, and Cittanuova are passed before reaching

Parenzo, a very ancient town, the first place of halt of the Crusaders. Its ***Church* is a Basilica of the time of Justinian (A. D. 540); and of course one of the oldest Christian churches existing, well worthy of attention. It consists of three aisles, with apse at the E. end and an atrium in front or W., which is itself preceded by the Baptistery and a tower circular in its interior. Attached to the N.E. end is a chapel or crypt of St. Andrew, whose age and use seem obscure. It contains a tabernacle of same age as the cathedral, and the sarcophagus of SS. Mauro and Eleutherio. The coved walls of the apse are covered with very fine early mosaics. *See* a curious ciborio on 4 pillars, an altar frontal or antipendium of silver, and the bishop's throne behind the altar.

The harbour is formed by a prettily wooded islet, on which stand a watch-tower and the deserted convent *San Nicolo*, and at Orsera rises the castle, which was once an episcopal residence, backed by the ridges of *Monte Maggiore*.

About midday the steamer arrives off *Rovigno*, marked by the lofty spire of the *Ch. of Sta. Eufemia*. It is a flourishing town of 14,000 Inhab., on a headland, with a harbour on either side: that on the S. is sheltered by the Island of St. Catherine. Large exports of *oil*, 30,000 casks yearly. The best Istrian wine is grown here. While the steamer stops you may dine at Sismondi's tavern.

The islands of Brione are passed, and soon the bay and harbour of Pola, strongly fortified at the entrance by modern round towers, open out, with the Amphitheatre in the distance.

By land, the distance by the following road is generally reckoned at 14½ Aust. m. = 68½ Eng. m. The journey is very interesting. The country is quite safe, although the people are rough and wild. Avoid sleeping at Portole, where the inn is very bad.

The road from Trieste coasts along the bays of Muggia and Stagnon to

2½ Capo d'Istria (*Inn*, at the bottom of the main street, near the sea, good), a town of 2000 Inhab., occupying a nearly circular island at a short distance from the shore, and connected with it by a stone causeway, built by the French to replace a wooden bridge which existed previously. The buildings of the town have completely the Venetian character, arising from its long dependence on that republic. The most remarkable are the *Duomo* (cathedral) and the *Palazzo Pubblico*, of an irregular and singular Gothic, founded on the site of a temple of Cybele—for Capo d'Istria was the ancient Ægida and Justinopolis of the Romans. Here is a great *Penitentiary* for the whole Littoral.

Portole, a collection of miserable hovels perched on an eminence.

3½ Montona. In the vicinity of this village are vast oak-forests, which once furnished oak timber for ship-building to the Austrian and British navies: most of the larger trees, however, have been felled, and little care is taken in replacing them with fresh plantations. Here is the only wood passed on the road to Pola, and almost the only regular valley and running stream. At Montona a road strikes off W. to *Parenzo* (see above).

2½ Pisino (German, Mitterburg). (*Inn:* Pocusta's is the best; clean, comfortable, and reasonable.) This is a flourishing town of 2300 Inhab., and is the head of a circle. It is finely situated on the brink of a chasm, upon and around a bluff rock of limestone, surmounted by a castle. Into a cavern at its base the river Fluva, flowing at a great depth below, pours itself and flows under the town. The grotto may be penetrated for a considerable distance in dry weather.

Here the post-road ceases, but the postmaster will furnish a pair of horses to Pola (30 m.), to go and remain one day there, and to return on the 3rd day, for 15 fl. With a light carriage it is possible to go to Pola and return the same day in summer.

At Gimino a road strikes off from the l. to Rovigno (see above). Our road passes through San Vincente, a small village with a castle, and

4½ Dignano, a town of 3800 Inhab. (*Inn* wretched), in the vicinity of which is produced an excellent wine, called, from the perfume of roses which it exhales, Vino delle Rose. About 5 m. W. from Dignano and 7 from Pola is Peroi, a small village inhabited by a Greek colony, who still retain the language and picturesque costume of their country.

1½ *Pola*. Hôtel de la Ville; Hôtel National. Also a Café.

The traditional history of this town sets forth that it was founded by the Colchians, who were despatched in pursuit of Jason and the Golden Fleece. It is said to have been destroyed by Cæsar on account of its adherence to the cause of Pompey, and to have been rebuilt by Augustus at the request of his daughter, and named after her *Pietas Julia*. In the days of Septimius Severus it possessed a Pop. of 30,000, and its port was a station of the Roman fleet: it was destroyed by the Venetians under the Doge Tiepolo 1228. In 1378 the Genoese admiral Lucian Doria annihilated that of Venice in an action off Pola, and obtained possession of it and its harbour. Though much reduced, it is once more rising into prosperity, having been made a strong fortress (the "Sebastopol of the Adriatic") and the naval arsenal and dockyard of Austria. It has now a population of 6000 Inhab., who are

exposed to the pestilential malaria during the latter part of summer and in autumn. It possesses splendid remains of antiquity in a very perfect state; which are with probability assigned to the era of Augustus, and attest its ancient wealth and importance. Its situation also, at the bottom of a small bay, almost land-locked, called Porto delle Rose, varied with numerous green islands, forming a secure harbour, is exquisitely beautiful. It is thus described by Sir Humphry Davy:—"We entered the harbour in a felucca, as the sun was setting, and I know no scene more splendid than the *Amphitheatre* seen from the sea in this light. It appears not as a building in ruin, but like a newly-erected work; and the reflection of the colours of its brilliant marbles and beautiful form, seen upon the calm surface of the waters, gave to it a double effect—that of a glorious production of art and a magnificent picture. But the splendid exterior of the amphitheatre was not in harmony with the bare and naked walls of the interior; there were none of those durable and grand seats of marble, such as adorn the amphitheatre of Verona."

It differs from most others, in having 4 towers, projecting from its circumference; these are believed to have contained staircases, by which the women could ascend to the upper circles. Some of the stone benches have been discovered; the space for for a single seat is marked on them, showing that only about 14½ in. was allowed to each person. Some seats bear initials, probably of their owners. It is estimated that there were seats for about 18,000 spectators, and probably standing-room for 4000 more. The amphitheatre is built of Istrian stone of a very superior quality, equal both in appearance and durability to marble. It is in the usual form of an ellipsis, the longer diameter being 436½ Eng. ft., the shorter 346 ft. 2 in. The outward walls, in the most perfect parts, are 97 ft. high. The edifice has 3 stories, each with 72 arches, and the marks of some of the steps of the numerous *Vomitories*, as the passages leading to the successive rows of seats were not inaptly termed, are still visible in the interior of the building.

The site of the ancient *Theatre* may be traced by a semicircular excavation in the hillside above the town, formerly lined with seats; the rest of the building (the scena) was pulled down to build the castle.

Within the town, on one side of the market-place (once the Forum), are 2 Roman buildings—the *Temple of Augustus and Roma*, a small but very elegant Corinthian edifice, in very perfect preservation, now a museum. It stood on the ancient Forum (now nearly covered with houses), alongside an edifice commonly called the *Temple of Diana*, but which was probably the *Curia*, and which is less perfect, having been enclosed within the palace of the Venetian governor of the town, and furnished with a Veneto-Gothic front. It serves now as Town-hall (*Palazzo Pubblico*).

At the end of a street leading S. from the market-place stands the *Porta Aurea*, or *Arch of the Sergii*, erected by Salvia Posthuma, to her husband the Tribune Sergius Lepidus, on his return from a successful campaign. The piers of the archway on both fronts are ornamented with coupled columns of the Corinthian order: the inscriptions on the attic still remain, but the figures or trophies which were probably placed on the 3 projections into which it is divided have been swept away.

Excavations since 1845 have detected in the old town-wall the remains of the *Porta Gemina*, consisting, as the name implies, of 2 arches, leading to the Roman Capitol, which the Venetians converted into a castle or citadel. Not far from it is an arch of a simple and apparently ancient construction, built into the old walls; and from a head and a club, carved in relief on two of the arch-stones, is called the *Porta Herculea*. The names of the city magistrates, cut in the stones of the arch, are still visible.

The **Franciscan Convent*, a building of the 13th century, now converted into a military magazine, retains an elegant *Cloister* and a curious By-

zantine portal on the W. side. The *Cathedral* is of the 15th centy., in the form of a basilica, but having pointed horse-shoe arches, and includes many Roman fragments, columns, &c. An inscription on S. wall gives date 707. The aisle windows are lancets, 13th centy. (?) The *Church* on the island Sta. Catarina is a very ancient and simple Byzantine structure, surmounted by a dome.

The modern market-place was probably the ancient Forum: there are many Roman fragments about it, built into the walls.

Pola has attained fresh importance since the Austrian government has make it a naval station and port of war. Its harbour is both safe and commodious—having water for the largest three-deckers nearly close in-shore, and room enough for the whole British navy. It is also easily accessible, which is not the case with Venice. It is approached by narrow channels which in time of war are protected by torpedoes. Extensive fortifications for its defence have been erected, numerous detached forts on all the heights around, and batteries on the island of Scoglio Grande, which command the entrance, crossing their fire with others along the shore. A capacious *Basin* and *Docks* have been made, partly by an American engineer (Gilbert), furnished with building-slips, into which vessels are raised by hydraulic machinery.

Pola is mentioned by Dante as near the Quarnéro, a gulf which opens about 10 m. off—

> Sicome a Pola, presso del Quarnéro,
> Che Italia chiude, e i suoi termini bagna.

As the excursion from Trieste to Pola by land can hardly be made in less than 3 days, those who can afford to add a fourth to their journey will do well to proceed from Pisino to Fiume, and thence back to Trieste, unless they prefer going straight through the hills from Fiume to Adelsberg.

The road from Pisino to Fiume is highly interesting, especially to travellers from the N., who have not yet seen anything of the scenery and nature of the Mediterranean. After more than one ascent and descent the road arrives at the foot of the Monte Maggiore—a mountain of very considerable elevation, since it carries you from the extreme of aridity at its base to a region of wood and pasture and sub-alpine vegetation at the top of the pass. The Monte Maggiore range extends from the inland chain of the Capella in Croatia, along the E. side of the peninsula of Istria, forming the W. shore of the Gulf of Quarnero. The road ascends almost by the brink of one of those deep clefts of the limestone so common in this district, and, arrived at the summit, plunges at once into the basin of the Quarnero, winding in the most picturesque manner among precipices fringed with wood, down to Castua, a village seated in a nook at the very head of the gulf, near which it joins the Trieste road and enters Fiume. The view from this side over the Quarnero, varied with rugged islands to the broken coast of Dalmatia, is strikingly beautiful.

Pola to Zara and Spalato, in Rte. 256.

Fiume, in Rte. 286A.

The straight road back from Fiume to Trieste (traversed daily by an *eil-wagen* in 10 hrs.) is comparatively uninteresting, though it commands fine views at either end of their respective bays. It passes through Lipiza, and sends out a branch road direct over the hills to Adelsberg. Many curious limestone craters, or rock basins, are passed, each with a pool of water or small field of rich earth at the bottom.

Those who do not go to Fiume may nevertheless make excursions to the lake of Vrana, the Monte Maggiore, or the little port of Albona, on the shores of the Gulf of Quarnero.

ROUTE 250.

VIENNA TO VENICE, BY JUDENBURG, KLAGENFURT, PONTEBBA, UDINE, AND TREVISO.

86 Aust. m.=404½ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily from Bruck to Klagenfurt in 21 hrs.; from Klagenfurt to Udine 5 times a week, in 18½ hrs. Rly. thence to Venice, in 4½ hrs.

The earlier portion of this route is attractive rather from a historical than from a scenic point of view; but it improves N. of St. Veit as the Karawankas, and behind them the Julian Alps, rise above the horizon. The scenery culminates in interest at Tarvis in the immediate neighbourhood of the Julian Alps.

From *Vienna* by railroad (Rte. 247) to

109 m. *Bruck on the Mur* (*Inns:* Zum Eisenbahn, close to station, good; Adler; Mitterbrau), a station (Rte. 247). The route ascends the Mur Thal S.W. to

11 m. *Leoben* (*Inns:* Goldener Adler; Kaiser von Oesterreich in the great square), a town of 2300 Inhab., famous for a treaty of peace between Buonaparte and the Austrians in 1797 (see Rte. 240), signed at Göss, about 2 m. out of Leoben, the palace of the Bishop of Leoben, anciently a Benedictine convent: it has a fine church. Near St. Michael, about 5 m. beyond Leoben, the road to Aussee, Ischl, and Salzburg (Rte. 240) separates from the route to Italy.

11 m. Kraubath (*Inn:* Post).

11 m. Knittelfeld, an old town having a Pop. of 1100 Inhab. A column in the market-place records the plague of 1715. [8 m. to the N.E. is Seckau, whence the Bishop of Gratz receives his title. In the church of the convent is the fine monument of Duke Charles II. of Styria, and the tombs of many prelates of Seckau.] The surrounding plain is called the Eichsfeld (Oakfield); it has a superficial area of 15,260 acres. The road runs across it to

11 m. *Judenburg* (*Inns:* Golden Krone, tolerable; Blauer Adler), an old and gloomy town of 1600 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Mur, still surrounded by walls. It contains a *Gymnasium*, transferred hither from Admont in 1820, but conducted by the brothers of that monastery. The old *Ducal Castle* is converted into a barrack, and the Franciscan convent into an inn. Judenburg occupies the site of a Roman colony, *Idunum*, and was in the middle ages a staple place for the commerce of Italy and the East, of which no trace is now left behind. In early times many Jews were settled here, but every individual of that devoted race was murdered here by the Christians in a massacre that took place on Christmas-night, 1312. The town was almost wholly burned in 1841. The view from the *Calvary* is very pleasing.

12 m. Unzmarkt (*Inn:* Hirsch, very fair), a village belonging to Prince Schwarzenberg. On the opposite bank of the Mur is the ruined Castle of Frauenburg. The scenery hence to Friesach increases in beauty; many ruins and châteaux are passed in succession. Beyond Scheifling, where there is a fine large habitable castle of Prince Schwarzenberg, the road begins to ascend out of the valley of the Mur, and, crossing the crest of the Styrian Alps, arrives at

10 m. Neumarkt (Post), a walled hamlet, with a castle. Near this is the Benedictine monastery of St. Lambrecht, once suppressed, but recently restored. Close to the road are the cold mineral baths "in the wilderness" (in der Einöde).

The Castle of Dürrenstein guards the mouth of the picturesque valley of the Olcza; it stands on the frontier-line dividing Styria from Carinthia. It is uncertain whether this was the prison of Richard Cœur-de-Lion (who was arrested in this neighbourhood in the year 1192 by order of the Emp. Leopold), or whether he was imprisoned within the other castle of Dürrenstein, on the Danube. (See Rte. 197).

9 m. *Friesach* (*Inn:* Post), a curious old town of 1200 Inhab., delightfully situated on the Mettnitz, in a fertile

valley, whose buildings, including *five* different *Castles*, and several churches, grouped along a range of rocky heights, abound in relics of the middle ages.

The *Castle of Petersburg*, built by Archbp. Gebhard v. Helfenstein, founder of the Castles of Salzburg and Werfen, in the 11th centy., contains in the keep a ruined chapel of that date, with an old "Holy Family," date 1525, said to be by A. Dürer—the Episcopal Mint and Smelting-house, in ruins, and the Tilt Yard. The *Parish Ch. of St. Bartholemâ*, with Rom. W. towers and nave, has a late Gothic choir grafted on it, with slim piers and lancet windows filled with old painted glass, and some curious monuments. *Obs.* the entry to the *Prior's Garden*, a circular Romanesque arch from a chapel now pulled down.

The *Castle of Lavant*, and the ruins of the *Virgilienburg*, deserve a visit.

4 m. At Pöckstein, or Zwischenwasser, the summer residence of the Prince Bishop of Gurk, near the junction of the Mettnitz with the river Gurk, our road descends into the plain; near this, in the Castle of Treibach, are the iron-works of Count Egger, the most extensive in Carinthia.

5 m. Dürnfeld.

7 m. St. Veit (*Inns:* Stern; Markhofer's), the ancient residence and capital of the dukes of Carinthia down to 1518, is situated on the Glan, and has 1500 Inhab. Its walls are converted into walks. The *Rathhaus* has some curious bas-reliefs. In the square is a fountain of white marble, dug up in the Zollfeld between this and Klagenfurt, and believed to be a Roman work. Pleasing view from the Calvary. St. Viet is the entrepôt for the raw iron of Carinthia, which is exported in large quantities hence into Italy.

The surrounding district abounds in old castles, the family-seats of the Carinthian chivalry. The most interesting among them is the imposing and well-preserved hill-fort of *Hochosterwitz*, about 5 m. off, belonging to the noble race of Khevenhüller, tamers of the Turk in olden times. It is perched on a pointed rock 900 ft. high, and is approached by a very steep ascent through 15 turreted gateways and over 3 drawbridges. The *chapel*, containing monuments, the *armoury*, and the *tilt-yard* are still in existence, and worth notice.

The road to Klagenfurt passes over the *Zollfeld*, a wide and partly marshy plain. Upon it are situated the pilgrimage church (§ 66) of *Maria Saal*, conspicuous from its 2 towers; the Castle of Toltschach, probably built on the site of some Roman station; and the *Castle of Tänzenburg*, in which the Emp. Maximilian I. was born, 1459.

Close to the road, on the l. hand, inclosed within an iron railing, stands

8 m. The *Herzogstuhl* (ducal chair), a double arm-chair of rough masonry, bearing Slavonic inscriptions. Having been exposed to more than 1000 years of weather, it is much worn, and is now enclosed within an iron railing. On the chair is written in Roman letters the Slovenic words "Ma sueti Veri?" (Has he the Holy Faith?) and its answer, "Veri" (the Faith). It was an old custom that every Duke of Carinthia, on his accession, and after he had been accepted by the people as their ruler at the Fürstenstein, near the Karnburg (see below), and had heard high mass at the Ch. of Maria Saal on the hill, should here be invested with the fief of this land by a peasant, promising, at the same time, to respect the rights and privileges of his subjects. This usage was kept up for many ages down to the year 1597, when the Emperor Ferdinand was the last to sit in the chair. The Zollfeld teems with Roman remains, inscriptions, coins, &c. The chapel of Brantelhof is built almost entirely of carved stones. Here, probably, stood the *Flavium Solvense* of the Romans, the Celtic Virunum, and in later times *Carenta*, capital of Carinthia down to the 11th centy. The chapel of St. Anthony, to the rt. of the road, about half-way from St. Veit, is a monument composed of Roman relics, derived from the ancient *Solva*, which was destroyed by Attila (date 15th centy.). In the porch hangs a stone-ball, fired at the chapel by the Turks. The Helenenberg deserves a

be visited on account of the beautiful Gothic chapel of St. Helen, with an ancient and curious altarpiece. Near this was found the bronze statue of Antinous, now at Vienna.

[To rt. at the foot of the Ulrichsberg is the site of the now vanished castle of *Karnbury*, near which the *Fürstenstein* stood. On the day of the election of the Duke, a peasant, in whose family the office was hereditary, sat on this stone and received the prince clad in peasant dress, surrounded by his nobles and knights. With the prince were brought a spotted heifer and spotted mare. The peasant then asked, in Slovenic, Who he was? Was he freeborn? Would he seek the good of the country and protect the true faith? The bystanders answered for him. The peasant further asked, "By what right can he remove me from my seat?" and in reply he is offered 60 Pfennigs, the heifer and mare, the prince's peasant dress, and that he and his shall be made free of all taxes. Upon this the peasant gave the prince a gentle box on the ear, admonished him to be a righteous judge, and removed from the seat, taking the 2 beasts and the dress. Finally, the prince seated himself, drew his sword, brandished it towards the four quarters of the land, and swore to do judgment according to right. Duke Ernest Ironsides, in 1414, was the last who sat on this stone and went through the ceremony. The Fürstenstein is now in the courtyard of the Landhaus in Klagenfurt (Rte. 243). In the '*Wappenbuch*' in the Museum there is a representation in water-colour of the Fürstenstein ceremony, by the artist Fromiller, date 1748.]

The road continues to run S.; the Karawankas appear to rise in height, the wooded Satnitz plateau cutting off the view of their base; and crossing the *Glan* it enters

6 m. *Klagenfurt* (*Inns:* Kaiser von Oesterreich, best and good; Moser's, good; Kaiser Krone, indifferent; Post, not good; Sterne; Sonne; Hirsch). See Rte. 243.

Eilwagen to Udine; rly. to Marburg (Rte. 253); rly. to Villach (Rte. 243). Or by steamer from the Lend Canal to *Velden* at the W. end of the Wörther See; and Stellwagen, in correspondence, to Villach twice a day.

24 m. *Villach. Inns:* Post, pretty good; Goldenes Lamm; Steinhauer). See Rte. 243.

At Villach our route turns S., leaving on the rt. the road to the Pusterthal (Rte. 223), and crosses the river Gail. At Riegersdorf, a very interesting road to Laibach (Rte. 251), passing near the source of the Save, turns off to the S. up a steep hill.

10 m. Arnoldstein, a village with a suppressed Benedictine convent on the rt. bank of the Gail. The road now traverses for 20 m. the narrow and barren Canalthal, shut in by high limestone mountains. It passes several iron-forges at Maglern and Goggau.

8 m. *Ober Tarvis* (*Inn:* Gelbfuss, a very good country inn, almost the last house on rt.). Good head-quarters for

Excursions.

(*a*) To the summit of the *Mangert.* Descend to *Unter Tarvis*, where the Schlitza falls into the Gailitz, and take the road to *Raibl*, 5 m. At nearly the last house in village on l., at the foot of the Predil Pass, lives *Tobias Scheidenberger*, a good guide. The track to the peak turns off l. a little beyond the fortress on the Predil Pass. Sleep at Scheidenberger's inn, and start early next morning.

(*b*) To the *Kaltwasser Thal.* This valley runs S. along the W. side of the Königsberg to the base of the Wischberg, and deserves a visit. It diverges from the road to Raibl at the *hamlet of Kaltwasser.* A track leads out of it over the shoulder of the Königsberg (4410 ft.) to Raibl, but it requires a guide. The Wischberg may be ascended from this valley, and Scheidenberger is a guide for this peak. The slope on rt. soon after entering the valley shows an intruding mass of *melaphyr.*

(*c*) To the *Wolfsbach Thal. This valley contains some of the finest scenery in the Julian Alps.* Take a car along the Canal Thal W. through Saifnitz

to Wolfsbach, at the entrance of the valley, 5 m., where it may be put up, and explore it to the foot of the *Balitza Spitzen*, which close it in on S. with a buttressed wall. The Wischberg shows itself on rt.-hand corner, and the *Jof di Montasio* or *Seisera* (8736 ft.) stands at the extreme right, though hardly visible from the valley. But there is a track over the low ridge W., leading into the *Canal di Dogna*, from the summit of which is a noble view. There is another track out of this valley into the *Raibl Thal*, S. of the Raibl See, by passing a col between the Wischberg N., and Monte Cregnedul S.

Many interesting alpine plants are to be found among the rocks at the S.W. corner of the valley.

As the inhabitants of Wolfsbach are Slovenes, it would be advisable to take a guide from Tarvis who knows "Krainerisch."

(*d*) To the *Luscharibery*. This is a mountain (5855 ft.) crowned by the pilgrimage ch. of *Maria Luschari*, erected in 1360, on the spot where a shepherd found an image of the virgin among the juniper-bushes. Pilgrims 20,000 yearly: ch. opened on Ascension Day, and closed after the 1st Sunday in Oct. Besides the ch. there are 3 buildings for the refreshment of pilgrims, a priest's house, and shops for the sale of rosaries, &c. *Saifnitz* lies at its foot, and the ascent can be made from this village up by the side of a steep gulley, in 3 hrs. The near view of the Mangert, Sebnik, Wischberg, and Jof di Montasio, is magnificent; but it is also extensive, including the Gloss Glockner, Ankogel, and other Noric Alps, and W. the Antelao and Marmolata. The *descent* may be made by another route on light *sledges* in 20 min. for 1 florin each, under the guidance of men who, armed with steigeisen, steer the sledges.

The road now follows the course of the Fella to Malborghetto and Lusnitz, and threads a narrow gorge under the fort Thalawar, which was nobly defended against the French in 1809.

15 m. Pontafel (or Pontebba).—*Inn:* Post. The river Fella here separates the Austrian province of Illyria from that of Venice, and the village of Pontafel from the Italian Pontebba. The tower upon the stone bridge marks the exact frontier, and it is said that the population on the two sides of the stream are completely distinguished from each other both in language and manners; those to the N. of it being Germans, those to the S. Italians. Pontafel lies in a narrow pass (Chiusa), between high mountains, which may be said to form the gate of Italy, and in old times was strongly fortified by the Venetians. The ruins of the fort, or stronghold, built by them, are seen overlooking the pass. "The country for the first two stages in going from Pontafel southwards is most barren and desolate."

16 m. Resiutta (*Inn* miserable), at the opening of the vale of Resica.

At Portis the road falls in with the Tagliamento, and follows its course as far as Ospidaletto. [From Tolmezzo, situated about 6 m. higher up on the Tagliamento, runs a mountain-road made by the Romans, which crosses into the Gailthal by the pass of *Monte Croce*, and leads into the Tyrol and Pusterthal.] See Rte. 223.

8 m. Venzone, a walled village of 3400 Inhab., is supported by the culture of the silkworm. The dead bodies in the church here are preserved naturally, in the condition of mummies.

2½ m. Ospidaletto. Thence to Gemona, a walled town with a very beautiful church, in the Romanesque or Byzantine style. A cross-road running S.W. through St. Daniele 14 m. direct to Codroipo, a station on the Venice and Trieste Rly.

11 m. *Collalto*, a village with an old castle of the Counts of Collalto.

The traveller now finds himself in the midst of the flat plains of Friuli, which are rich in cultivation, and covered with an exuberance of maize, vines, corn, olives, and mulberries. The Venice and Trieste *Railway* is reached at

11 m. *Udine* (*Inn:* l'Europa, good), an ancient and venerable town of 20,000 Inhab., with arcaded streets, formerly capital of Friuli, and once a place of considerable importance. It is still surrounded by its ancient walls; town also walled, and surrounded by a fosse filled with water; the centre or nucleus of the whole is formed by the *Castle* on a height, now a prison, traditionally said to be an artificial mound raised by Attila, that he might see from it the conflagration of Aquileia. Whatever truth there be in this, certain it is that it is almost the only eminence in the plain, over which it commands a most extensive prospect. Udine presents in its buildings many features of resemblance to the mother city, to whose rule it was so long subjected: it has its Grand Place, its *Hôtel de Ville*, a fine building on arches in imitation of the Doge's Palace, the *Two Columns*, the Winged Lion of St. Mark, and the *Campanile* with two figures to strike the hours. The **Duomo* (Beata Virgine Annunziata), in the Byzantine style, is the most interesting building in the town, though partly modernised. "Within are much costly marble and some remarkable carvings in wood and stone; some curious pictures by *Amalthéo*, and some small works of *Pordenone*. The organ-loft is painted in compartments by him from the legend of SS. Hermodius and Fortunatus. There is also an altarpiece described by Vasari as by *Giov. Martini*, a contemporary of *Pellegrino di San Daniello*, in a dry manner, but grand and serious."—*C. L. E.* The *Campanile* dates from the 12th centy. In the *Bishop's Palace* is a ceiling painted by *Giovanni di Udine*. His house still exists, and is remarkable from being adorned without and within with stucco ornaments, probably cast by himself.

See—in the ch. of *Ma. delle Grazie*, the Virgin and Child, enthroned, with 4 saints beneath, 2 in full armour, by *Luca Monverde*, a work praised by Vasari, and of considerable merit; and the altarpiece of the *Ch. of St. George*, St. George and the Dragon, the Virgin and Child, the Princess, St. Sebastian, and other saints—most spirited in the drawing, and very rich in colour—like Giorgione.

The *Campo Santo* of Udine is not ancient, and does not deserve a visit.

Many *excursions* likely to afford interest to the artist and lover of the picturesque might be made in the neighbourhood of Udine,—to Cividale; S. Daniello (or Daniele), where are a few early fragments in a round *chapel*, by *Pellegrino da S. Daniello* (they are mentioned by Vasari, and have some merit, with his usual defects of colouring); Gemona (very beautiful scenery), &c.

The average annual fall of rain during 10 years at Tolmezzo, about 35 m. N. of Udine, on the Tagliamento, has been 78 in. At Udine, Saule, and Ceneda, it varies from 55 to 66 in. annually. At Tolmezzo, in 1801, it exceeded 105 in., and in 1803, 141 in.—*Balbi.*

[12 m. E. of Udine is Cividale, the ancient *Forum Julii*, described by Pliny already as "deletum oppidum," but abounding in Roman remains, a number of which are preserved in the Museum. Afterwards it was for centuries the seat of a line of Lombard Dukes. From their era date the curious octagon *Baptistry of Callixtus*, patriarch of Aquileia, which, though repaired and in parts interpolated, is a work of the 8th centy. *Obs.* the Latin inscription running round the cornice of its S. side. It was removed 1463, after an earthquake, to its present site, the interior of the *Duomo* or *Ch. of St. John* (date 1457), a building of the Renaissance style. On the high altar is a very curious work of silver gilt (date 1180), representing the Virgin and Child surrounded by saints and angels. *See* the marble throne of the Patriarch of Aquileia; also in the small *Ch. of Sta. Maria dei Battigli*, an altarpiece by *Pellegrino di San Daniello*, his masterpiece, described by Vasari.

The *Archives* include some most valuable ancient MSS., and the Pax of St. Ursus. In the *Ch. of St. Martin*, on the opposite side of the river Natisone, the high-altar of St. Perrimo is another Lombard mont. It is covered with bas-reliefs on 4 sides. The bridge

over the Natisone (fine point of view) was built 1446.]

An avenue of planes and poplars to *Campo Formio*, a small village only remarkable for the treaty between Napoleon I. and the Emp. Francis I. of Austria, signed here October, 1797; a treaty which may be considered as the death-warrant of the Republic of Venice. The mean house in which the meeting of plenipotentiaries was held is pointed out.

Railway to Venice.

14 m. Codroipo Stat. (*Inn:* Imperatore), a town of 2850 Inhab., about 3 m. beyond which is a wooden bridge, 3382 ft. long, across the Tagliamento. The bed of the river is a mile broad; it is a sea of stones, showing the variableness of the stream, which even when swollen is insufficient to cover the whole of the space, though it constantly changes from one side to the other.

17 m. Pordenone Stat. (*Inn:* La Posta, good) is supposed to be the Portus Naonis of the Romans; it is a town of 4000 Inhab. There is a large paper-mill here, moved by the stream of the Noncello. The chief church contains a St. Christopher, by *Pordenone*, who was born here.

7 m. Sacile Stat. (*Inn:* Post), a town of 3700 Inhab., on the Livenza; it retains traces of ancient grandeur, and is still surrounded by a wall and ditch. The *Palace of the Podestà* is a considerable building. A battle was fought here in 1809 between the Austrians and French. The road by the Pass of Ampezzo to Inusbruck (Rte. 228) falls into our route about 2 m. before reaching

12 m. Conegliano Stat. (*Inn:* Post, good), a beautiful Italian town, conspicuous at a distance from its picturesque *castle*-crowned hill, which appears in the backgrounds of the painter Baptista Cima, whose birthplace it was.

Beyond this the Railroad crosses the Piave by a bridge of many arches, and proceeds to

7 m. Spresiano Stat.

The approach to Treviso is pleasing; the broad and well-kept road is lined with villas.

9½ m. *Treviso Stat.—Inns:* Quattro Corone; Albergo Reale, very good. (See Rte. 222.)

18½ m. Mestre Stat. } See *Handbook*
VENICE *Station* } *for North Italy.*

ROUTE 251.

VILLACH TO LAIBACH, BY THE SAVE-THAL AND JULIAN ALPS.

15½ Aust. m. = 73 Eng. m.

The *Julian Alps* are the true representatives on the S. of the Tännengebirge, Dachstein, &c., of the N. limestone Alps. But a penetrating dolomitization which extends to 6000 ft. above the sea gives them a different character. They are more precipitous and rugged, and exhibit odd rather than fine forms. Water is absent in most of the cross valleys, and only comes to light at the opening into the main valley. They are therefore poor in lakes and waterfalls: only 4 of each; and the lakes are not so happily placed for scenery as those in the N. The only glacier—about 1500 ft. long and broad—lies under the protection of the upper precipice (1700 ft.) of the Terglou. The great *Wochein plateau*, with its appendages is the most remarkable phenomenon of the district; but the finest scenery is to be found in the *cross valleys* which open into the valley of the *Wurzen-Save*.

Eilwagen daily, in 14 hrs. Road good. Though the language is everywhere Slovenic, most of the innkeepers speak German.

From Villach the road to Venice is followed as far as Tschau (Rte. 250). Here the road into Carniola diverges l., and commences a winding ascent towards the col (3496 ft.) between the

Kamen Vrh and Pečz Vrh. *Fine view*, looking back, of the Dobrač, lower Gail, Villach, Faaker See, and Ossiacher See. On the *descent* a *finer view* of the white walls of the *Traunig* and *Prisinig*, two of the peaks of the Julian Alps, standing at the head of 2 cross valleys that open out into the verdant and charming Savethal below. After a zigzag the road enters

16 m. *Wurzen* (*Inn:* Post, 3 rooms, good). The favourite headquarters of Sir Humphry Davy. A *centre* for excursions. The Upper or Wurzen-Save owes the luxuriance of its pastures to the presence of easily disintegrable *tertiary beds* (the same as those filling the Gailitz basin, Rte. 250), which in large patches cover the slopes to a height of some 800 ft. above the valley. The valley bottom, from the presence of the limestone débris continually brought down the cross valleys, is often poor.

Excursions.

a. To the *Source of the Save.* ½ m. from Wurzen, on the road to Tarvis, is a pond, often considered as the source; but the real source is at the head of the *Planitzathal*, a wild rocky valley which opens out opposite the pond, and deserves a visit. The stream, lost in the valley, comes to light not far from the pond, and flows into it. To the source and back 4 hrs.

b. To the *Weissenfels Lakes* at N. base of the Mangert. To *Ratschach* on the Tarvis road; and a little beyond, take a track which goes through the fields to the entrance of the valley —the *Lahnthal*. Cross the stream that comes from the lower lake, and continue through wood to the first lake. Here Sir H. Davy used to fish and dine. The second lake is close by. Both are very secluded. The Mangert and the enormous precipices extending from it E. are in view. There is a track that continues up the valley and ascends at its S.W. angle to a col (6761 ft.) W. of the Mangert, descending to *Ober Preth* on the Predil Pass (see Rte. 254). From near this col the Mangert (8775 ft.) may be ascended instead of from Raibl (see Rte. 250). Time to head of valley and back to Wurzen, 4 hrs.

c. By the *Kronau Pass* into the Izonzothal.

Descend the high road to *Kronau*, a considerable village at the broad mouth of the *Pischenza Thal*, closed in on S. by the bare Prisinig. The path goes up this valley, for a time on a level, over fields of white débris, and then turns rt. to ascend the slope to the col (3½ hrs.). The *view* of the precipices of the *Spik*, &c., looking back when half way up, and of the near Prisinig with its enormous stony *talus*, magnificent. At this point a spring of delicious cold water. *View* from the col limited, but it can be improved by ascending the shoulder of the Prisinig l. The *Razor Spitze* is in view l., with the summit of the Terglou behind; and the *Sebnik* on rt., 1000 ft. below the summit of the Prisinig W., is a curious cavern partly filled with snow. A steep and bad descent leads down to *Sta. Maria di Trenta*, the highest village in the Isonzo Thal, 1½ hr. From here the source of the Isonzo may be visited, a 2 hours' walk, but scarcely worth the while. One hr. below Trenta, at *Looch*, is a grand view of the *Peaks of the Terglou* E. at the head of a lateral valley. The Isonzo here takes a great bend and runs W. by S., passing by *Sotscha*, and emerging into the open basin of *Flitsch*. Time 6 hrs. from Trenta to Flitsch (see Rte. 254). The latter half of the distance is dreary; and memorials of fatal accidents appear very frequently. Guide and provisions necessary; milk may be had at Trenta, and *perhaps* a dinner from the priest at Sotscha.

d. Ascent of the *Kamen Vrh* (5417 ft.) or of the *Voschza* (5681 ft.). To gain an adequate conception of the Julian Alps, it is desirable to ascend one or more of the peaks of the Karawankas opposite. For this either the

Kamen Vrh above Wurzen, or the Voschza N.E. of Kronau, is adapted. A German-speaking guide advisable. The summit of the *Dobrač* offers a more general and distant view of the range. See Rte. 243.

---

2 m. *Kronau* (*Inn:* bare, but *Pufitsch* has left, and it may have improved under better management).

9 m. *Lengenfeld* (*Inn:* very good), situated high above road on l. The large village below at the opening into the *Urata Thal* is *Moistrana*. An interesting excursion may be made up this valley, past the *Peritschnik waterfall* on rt.—which the traveller may walk under—to the summit of the *Luknia Pass* (about 6000 ft.), under the Terglou. By looking up here the border of the Terglou glacier may be seen—7 hrs. there and back. From this col is a descent down to *Looch* in the Isonzo Thal. See the Kronau Pass excursion above.

The road continues to descend the Save Thal, the scenery inferior, and reaches

6 m. *Assling*, a village with iron-works. The Save here is 100 ft. below the surface of the *diluvium*. About a mile further the route follows a country road, which diverges rt., crosses the Save, and ascends the steep edge of the plateau. It then proceeds S., crosses the *Rothwein* (Raduna), and arrives at

6 m. *Veldes* (*Inns:* Petran's, good; Stadt Triest; Badehaus: all close to the lake, and ½ m. from the village). A summer resort for fashionables from Laibach and merchants from Trieste.

[The main road continues to follow the Save more than 10 m. below Assling to *Unter Ottok*, whence the usual road to Veldes diverges to pass through *Radmannsdorf* on the way. A great détour.]

The village is at N.E. corner of the charmingly situated lake (above 1 m. long and ¾ m. broad), and not far from the former Schloss of the Bishops of Brixen, finely placed on a precipice (850 ft.) overlooking the lake. The Schloss (now *Herr Ruart's*) deserves a visit for its *view* of this mountain basin with its wooded island and *Church of Maria am See*, and of the Save Thal. In the distance the *Stou* (7525 ft.), and *Grintouz* (8386 ft.), the 2 highest peaks of the Karawankas (see Rte. 243), visible N. and N.E. The lake is fed by its own springs and 2 rivulets; its outflow descends to the *Savitza* or *Wochein Save*, which runs close by at a level 150 ft. below.

In the *Pokluka* plateau W. of Veldes are many funnel-shaped depressions containing pisolitic iron-ore (*Bohnerz*). Some of them were worked for iron by the Romans.

Excursion to the Wochein-See, source of Savitza, and ascent of the Terglou.

The lake and source may be visited from Veldes in 1 day (13 hrs., or 50 m. there and back), but it is pleasanter to sleep at Feistritz.

Take country cars to Feistritz, 15 m. (*Inn* tolerable.) Thence 5 m. to the lake, where the car is left to wait near the church; and a boat takes the traveller across the lake 3 m. Thence it is a walk of 5 m. to the *Source*. It bursts out of a rock in a cascade of 210 ft., and there is a fine *view*. In no part of the valley is the scenery of a very high order; from Veldes to Feistritz the valley is closely shut in; but beyond it opens, and near the lake the *Terglou* is visible N. There is an attraction, however, in the brilliant green colour and transparency of the waters of the Savitza.

Immediately S. of Feistritz is the *Schwarzenberg* (Czernaprst, 5878 ft.), rich in plants. *Geranium argenteum* is abundant.

At *Vittnach* are the remains of *iron-works* worked by the Romans.

The *Terglou* is usually ascended from *Mitterdorf*, a village in a lateral valley N. of Feistritz, whose stream falls into the Savitza, near the Wochein See. Two days' provisions should be taken from Feistritz. *Schest* of Mitterdorf is a guide. A hut on the *Belpole Alp* (5450 ft.) is the usual night-quarters, 4 hrs. A steep ascent brings the tra-

veller to the saddle overlooking the Kerma Thal. From this point the course is similar to that already given in the description of the ascent as made from Lengenfeld. Mr. Ball ascended by this route in July, 1865.

[There is a track in continuation of that to the source of the Savitza, which, crossing the plateau W. by the "*na Kraja*" *châlet*, reaches its edge S. of *Monte Cau*, and descends by "*na Scala*" to Sotscha (see above), in the Isonzo Thal. Probably a toilsome route. See another into the Isonzo Thal from Wurzen above.]

4 m. *Radmannsdorf*, a village immediately below the junction of the 2 Saves, the one blue, the other green. As the traveller leaves Veldes the landscape unfolds more and more, and at last displays the Terglou nobly as the culmination of 4 distinct lower and parallel lines of ridge that rise from the surface of the Wochein plateau. *One of the finest views in Carniola;* much admired by Sir H. Davy.

The valley gradually widens, isolated hills appear crowned with white churches, and signs of population and prosperity present themselves. *Obs.* the 5 or 6 broad and high *river terraces*, and the depth of the diluvium which fills the whole valley. At Radmannsdorf the Save is 280 ft. below the surface.

9 m. *Nagles* or *Naklass*. Here the high road over the *Loibl Pass* falls in. See Rte. 243.

4 m. *Krainburg* (*Inns:* Post; Mayer's, close to bridge: both good). See Rte. 243.

17 m. *Laibach* (*Inns:* Stadt Wien, good; Elephant; Wilden Mann; Baierischen Hof), a stat. on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. See Rte. 248.

ROUTE 252.

GRATZ TO KÖRMÖND IN HUNGARY, BY SCHLOSS HAINFELD AND THE PASS OF ST. GOTTHARD.

14½ Aust. m. = 68½ Eng. m. By Fürstenfeld 13½ Aust. m. = 63½ Eng. m.

The quickest way at present is to follow the Railway from Gratz (Rte. 248) as far as

Spielfeld Stat., whence Eilwägen run to Gleichenberg Baths, 12 m.

The post-road, after quitting Gratz, traverses the village of St. Leonhard, and then commences the ascent of the Schillingsdorferberg, which takes 3 hrs. to surmount. It commands a delightful view towards Gratz on the one hand, and on the other into the valley of the Raab and its tributaries. The traveller reaches that stream at

13 Gleisdorf, and thence continues along its banks. The course of the Raab is indicated by a line of willows and alders, and its fertilising effects are visible in the broad richly-cultivated tract which fills the bottom of the valley on both sides.

[The most direct road to Körmönd is from Gleisdorf to 11¼ Ilz (*Inn:* Post). Schloss Riegersburg may be conveniently visited from hence, being only 2 hrs. drive. 9½ Fürstenfeld. 9½ Rába Keresztur. 9½ Rába St. Mihály. 9½ Körmönd.]

The Raab is crossed before arriving at

13 Feldbach, a small town of 1000 Inhab., surrounded with walls, and entered by turreted gateways. About 5 m. off the road to the S. is the ancient castle of Gleichenberg, beautifully situated on a rock inaccessible on 3 sides, and in the midst of forests, belonging to the Trautmannsdorf family, and still inhabited. At its foot, in the Klausnerthal, is the village of Gleichenberg with a mineral spring, the water of which is one of the strongest chalybeates known, stronger than that of Spa, and equal to that of Pyrmont. It is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. Since 1834 *Gleichenberg* has been much resorted

and baths and lodging-houses have been built.

6 m. N.E. of Feldbach is the very remarkable feudal fortress, or hill-fort, *Riegersburg*, rising on the summit of a mass of volcanic conglomerate, 400 ft. above the level of the Raab, a conspicuous object from far and near. A winding road cut in the rock leads through 7 distinct gateways into the upper castle. The outer and lower gate is defended by walls and bastions; the 5th is the main entrance, and is ornamented with coats of arms and other carvings. The 6th is reached by a covered bridge thrown over a deep fosse cut in the rock; a similar abyss separates it from the 7th. This Gothic Acropolis was almost the only Styrian castle which bade defiance to the Turks; indeed, it is recorded that Turkish prisoners were compelled to work on its fortifications.

"It resembles Edinburgh Castle wonderfully, though it stands rather higher above the plain—if plain it can be called, which plain is none—for a more waving, rolled-about country I never before looked over than that which surrounds Riegersburg and extends to the foot of the Rhætian Alps. It may be added, that a more richly wooded and at the same time industriously cultivated and better peopled country could not be seen; for wherever the plough does not move, the ground is clad with trees, so that scarcely a nook is left unoccupied, except where rich green patches of meadow-land in the valleys, or sunny knolls on the sides of the hills, are kept apart for the numerous cattle to graze upon.

"The interior of the castle possessed a very different and more melancholy kind of interest. The scenery about Riegersburg is as young and fresh and vigorous as ever, revelling in eternal successions of beauty, while the gigantic castle, many parts of which are cut out of the living rock, or built of huge masses of stone, bound together with bars of iron, and all destined 'to last for ever,' according to man's vain boast, is silently but rapidly yielding before Time's scythe—the effect of whose touch, I think, is often more evident upon such strongholds than it is upon those which possess less of what is termed durability. The most melancholy thing of all in such places is the cold air of desolation which reigns in the empty halls, the total want of use for the magnificent apartments, and the mixture of splendour and shabbiness, of past wealth and present poverty, which implies that the abode has changed from high hands to low ones. In the principal room stood the state-bed of the ancient lords of the castle; but the tattered satin curtains, the tarnished gold of the heavy fringes, and the worm-eaten posts and crumbling cornices, gave token of its long neglect. The ceiling appeared to be the only part of the room which 'decay's effacing fingers' had not yet reached. It was formed of very costly inlaid work, consisting of some dark-coloured wood, probably ebony, on a white ground of box or beech, so extremely rich in appearance, that it looked more like the work of a fancy table in a lady's boudoir than the ceiling of a castle-chamber.

"In passing from one old room to another we had to skirt along by a series of narrow galleries, some of them quite desolate and abandoned, while others had been converted to vulgar modern uses. On coming out of the grand banqueting-room to pass into the hall or withdrawing-room, we had to go along one of these galleries, and, in doing so, were obliged to thread our way through piles of Indian corn, stacks of firewood, and ranges of washing-tubs, and to duck our heads under cords covered with linen hung up to dry. Next minute we found ourselves in the midst of family pictures, huge coats of arms carved in oak, gilded cornices, fresco-painted walls and ceilings, and enormous folding-doors covered with works in relief, and reaching, like the ornamental entrance to some Gothic churches, nearly to the top of the wall. Anon, on making our exit by one of these solemn portals, instead of finding ourselves in a grand court or lobby, or splendid staircase, in character with the magnificent suite of apartments we had passed through, we had enough to do

not to break our noses in scrambling down a steep, awkward, darkish sort of back stair, the poor remains of some vanished wing of the Castle."—*Capt. Hall's Schloss Hainfeld.* The *chapel* contains the burial-vault of the Purgstall family, and an altarpiece by Krafft.

Soon after leaving Feldbach the 4 pointed turrets of *Schloss Hainfeld*, celebrated by Capt. Basil Hall, appear in sight. The late Countess Purgstall bequeathed it to M. von Hammer, the distinguished orientalist.

Fehring. A few m. beyond this the frontier of Hungary is crossed.

19 St. Gotthard, a village of 800 Inhab., at the confluence of the Raab and Feistritz, famous for a glorious victory gained over the Turks in 1664, by Montecuculi. The Christians were posted on the l. bank of the Raab, opposite the Cistercian convent of St. Gotthard. The little village of Moggersdorf was the centre of the fight. The Turks forded the Raab at a place where it makes a great bend—where its stream is not more than 10 or 15 paces broad. The German troops in the centre were put to flight by the first onset of the Turks; but the balance was restored by the French troops under the Duke de la Feuillade. The Vizier Kiuprili, on seeing them advance, inquired, "Who are these girls?"—alluding to their powdered perukes. Their steady and tremendous charge soon taught him his mistake, and the Janissaries scattered before them remembered for many a day their fearful cry, "*Allons! Allons! Tue! Tue!*" The brunt of the battle was borne by the Janissaries and Spahis, the chosen troops of the Ottoman army, and upon them fell the chief loss. 10,000 of the flower of their army fell on the banks of the Raab, or were made prisoners. Nothing but the skill and valour of Montecuculi, and the determined intrepidity of the German and French troops under him, could have resisted their attacks, as one reinforcement after another forced the passage of the river and endeavoured to drive the Christians from the strong post they occupied. Among the slain were the Pacha of Buda and the son of the Khan of Crim Tartary. A small chapel, still standing, was built on the field to commemorate the victory.

17½ m. Körmönd (*Inns:*), a town of 2825 Inhab., on the Raab, belonging to Prince Batthyány, who has here a handsome country house with an agreeable English pleasure-ground. The country between Körmönd and the lake Balaton is very fertile. The peasants wear a singular dress; the men a cloak of thick wool with a red border, the women a flat square napkin headdress like those of the south of Italy.

ROUTE 253.

GRATZ TO KLAGENFURT, BY MARBURG.

25½ Aust. m. = 120 Eng. m.

The traveller will now take this route by rly. There is but 1 daily train each way between Marburg and Klagenfurt. Time, 5 hrs. They are in correspondence with trains from Vienna and from Trieste, but on certain days the *quick* trains from those termini will only carry 1st-class passengers to and from Marburg.

40 m. From Gratz to Marburg, see Rtes. 247 and 248.

The branch rly. to Klagenfurt and Villach leaves the main line S. of Marburg and the river Drave, and ascends the Drauthal W., which soon narrows into a space filled up by road, river, and rly. Landscape picturesque—many cascades on each side of river. The chapel of *St. Urban* stands upon a height near Marburg on rt. On l. are the *Bacher Gebirge*, the highest point of which (5184 ft.) stands imme-

diately S. of *Maria Rast*, the 2nd stat. beyond Marburg.

28½ m. *Mahrenberg*, a stat. (*Inn:* Post). Valley here more open, and well cultivated; scattered over with iron forges and charcoal-burners' huts.

11½ m. *Unter-Drauburg*, a stat. (*Inn:* Post). The first town in Carinthia, and named to match *Ober Drauburg* on the W. frontier. The rly. here leaves the Drave and diverges S.W.

[6 m. N.W. is *Lavamund* at the broad opening into the *Lavant Thal*, from the fertility of its soil called the *Paradise of Carinthia*. 6 m. up is the large Benedictine Monastery of *St. Paul*, founded 1091; at one time exceedingly wealthy. It contains much that is interesting to the antiquarian; amongst other things, the tombs of the founders, and of some of the most ancient members of the Habsburg family, brought hither in 1809 from the mother Abbey of St. Blaize in the Black Forest by the monks of that abbey, when it was dissolved in 1807 as a consequence of the breaking up of the old German empire.

4 m. further a road diverges l. over the *Griffnerberg* to Völkermarkt, 12 m.

1 m. further is *St. Andrä*, up to 1809 the residence of the prince-bishops of Lavant, then removed to Marburg.

6 m. beyond is *Wolfsberg* (*Inns* pretty good), the principal town in the Unter Lavant Thal, with a fine new *Schloss* overlooking it from a height, and surrounded by picturesque and rich scenery.

An excursion may be made to the summit of the *Koralpe* (7009 ft.): good night-quarters at a hut ¾ hr. below the top, frequented by travellers. Flora interesting: amongst others the very rare *Zahlbrucknera paradoxa*. At *Spitzelsofen*, on the slopes of the Koralpe, is an *Etruscan inscription*. The mountain range opposite the Koralpe is the *Saualpe;* both consist of gneiss and mica clayslate. On Easter-eve the Lavanters are accustomed to kindle hundreds of bonfires, which are spread for miles over both mountain-slopes, and along the reaches of the valley.

5 m. beyond is an opening into the *Twimburg Graben* E. Three days in the week a Stellwagen runs from Wolfsberg, by this Graben, to *Breitenegg*, over the Pack Alp (3699 ft.), and by Edelschrott to *Köflach*, about 22 m., where are beds of lignite used on the Vienna and Trieste Rly. From Köflach to Gratz by rly. (30 m.) in 2 hrs.

On a rough car-road, which cuts off the bend in the main valley between Wolfsberg and St. Leonhard in the Upper Lavant, is *Pröbel*, noted for its mineral springs, and visited even from Trieste. A fine view from it of the Lower Lavant. *St. Leonhard* is 11 m. (by the main valley) beyond Wolfsberg: on the way are several iron-works.

Passing the small town of Guttenstein S., the rly. reaches

7 m. *Prävali*, a stat., at the entrance to the picturesque *Miesthal:* see Rte. 243. The fine limestone mass in view S.W. is the Petschenkogl (6925 ft.). Large iron-works.

7 m. *Bleiburg*, a stat. From here also is a road S. to Mies in the Mies Thal, about 6 m. The Petschenkogl full S.; at its foot was a Roman colony, Juenna. Hence the name of the *Jaunthal*, a small plain, which the rly. now crosses to

9½ m. *Kühnsdorf*, a stat. 2 m. S. is *Eberndorf*, and an old monastery belonging to the Benedictines of St. Paul in the Lavantthal. Date 11th centy. To protect it against the Turks, it was surrounded by walls and a moat, which still remain. Beyond Eberndorf is the road to *Kappel* in the Vellach Thal, see Rte. 243 A. 2 m. N. is *Völkermarkt*, on the N. side of the Drave, one of the staple towns for the iron trade, burnt down in 1830, and rebuilt. *Visit St. Rupert's Church*, which goes back to the introduction of Christianity into Carinthia, under Modestus, in the 8th centy.

The rly. again approaches the Drave, deeply buried in diluvium, and after crossing it near Stein, makes a straight cross for

16½ m. *Klagenfurt* (*Inns:* Kaiser von Oesterreich, best and good; Moser's good; Kaiser Krone, indifferent; Post, not good; Sonne; Hirsch). See Rte. 243.

ROUTE 254.

TRIESTE TO VILLACH, BY GÖRZ, ISONZO-THAL, AND PREDIL PASS.

25 Aust. m. = 117½ Eng. m.

Road good, but no post-houses. Dil. from Görz to Flitsch 4 times a week, in 12 hrs.

Görz is a pleasantly situated town and worth seeing. The lower Isonzo is a close barren valley; but the scenery improves about Tolmein and culminates at the Predil Pass.

From *Trieste* by rly., which coasts along the cliffs overlooking the sea until it reaches

12 m. *Nabresina*, a Junction Stat. with *refreshment-room*, dear. Here the trains for Vienna turn off rt. The rly. continues N.W., passing *Duino*, where is a modern château of Prince Hohenlohe, and an old ruin on a detached rock. Here Dante was the guest of Pagano delle Torre, patriarch of Aquileia, and composed part of the 'Divina Commedia.'

6½ m. *San Giovanni.* No stat., but the rly. leaves the sea at this point. Near, the sources of the Timao (the classic Timavus) burst out of the foot of a bare rock from under the road in a vast volume, and form at once a river, which after a course of a mile enters the Adriatic:

" fontem superare Timavi:
Unde per ora novem, vasto cum murmure montis,
It mare proruptum, et pelago premit arva sonanti." VIRGIL.

The number of sources is variously stated: a recent traveller mentions 4; Strabo speaks of 7; Virgil of 9. It is believed that these sources are the outlet of the river Recca, which buries itself in the mountain at St. Canzian.

3 m. Monfalcone Stat. (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro), a town of 1250 Inhab., on a hill overlooking the Adriatic, with a remarkable old Hill-Fort. [12 m. W. of this lies *Aquileia*, reached by crossing the Isonzo by a ferry (*Inn:* Leone d'Oro), in the days of the Romans one of the most important provincial cities, as well as one of the strongest frontier fortresses, and the chief bulwark of Italy on its N.W. frontier. Augustus often resided here, and its population was then estimated at 100,000 souls. It was taken and reduced to ashes by Attila, A.D. 452, whose ferocity was excited by the stubborn resistance it made to his arms, and who caused it, in consequence, to be sacked, burned, and razed. It contains at present only 147 houses and 1450 Inhab. The marshes which surround it render its climate pestilential. The *Duomo*, founded 1019-42, restored 1245, consists of a nave of 11 bays, with pointed arches, and a separate campanile. Attached to it N.W. is a fragment of a much older basilica, including an octagon *Battisterio*, with a font in the floor for immersion. This was the metropolitan church of the patriarch of Aquileia, whose throne of stone, in which he was installed on his accession to the see, is still preserved behind the high altar. The Roman remains in this neighbourhood are abundant; excavations are constantly carried on, and the apothecary of the place has a large collection.]

The rly. turns N. from Monfalcone, up the valley of the Isonzo (Sontius), whose waters are distinguished at times by the almost milky whiteness of their tint, to

14 m. GÖRZ (Gorizia) Stat.— *Inn:* Tre Corone. An archiepiscopal town of 10,000 Inhab., possessing manufactories of silk, &c. In the upper or old town stands the *Castle* of the Counts of Görz. The *Cathedral* is a fine building. The *Barrack* in the great square, at the foot of the castle rock, was originally a Jesuits' college.

Charles X., the ex-king of France, died here (1836), in the Castle of Grafenburg, and is buried in the Chapel of

the Convent of *Castagnovizza*, on the height above the town.

[5 m. above Görz, overlooking the narrow entrance into the Isonzo Thal, is *Monte Santo*, crowned by a celebrated pilgrimage ch. erected 1544, to commemorate the appearance of the Virgin 5 years earlier to a peasant of Salcano. Interior of ch. worth seeing. *View* over the plain S. with the milky Isonzo stretching away to the sea, and over the plain W., with the Cadore mountains beyond, well worth the climb. *Many interesting plants on the way.*

At *Salcano*, the first village beyond Görz, the road makes a right angle to enter the Isonzo Thal at the foot of Monte Santo.]

17 m. *Canale*, a village, where the road crosses to rt. or W. bank of Isonzo.

About 5 m. further the road abandons the valley to take a N. and more direct course. Beyond, the *Idria*, an important stream, joins the Isonzo on rt.

After passing *Volzano* or *Woltschach*, lying on a cross-ridge,

8 m. *Tolmein* (Ital. *Tolmino*) is seen on a slope on the opposite bank of the river. There is a *Schloss* close by, where Dante, while guest of Pagano delle Torre, wrote some of his poems—a crag overhanging the river is still called *Dante's Seat*.

The higher mountains of the W. border of the *Wochein* plateau become visible—Mte. *Vochu*, Mte. *Kuck*, and portions of the *Krn Plateau*.

The road now pursues a N.W. course to

10 m. *Karfreit* (Ital. *Caporetto*), opposite the W. face of the *Krn* Berg (7357 ft.).

[A road here diverges W., and, coming to the *Natisone* in 4 m., turns S. to accompany it to Cividale, about 15 m. further. See Rte. 250.]

The road continues its N.W. course, and passes *Ternova* and *Serpenizza*. At *Saaga* both road and stream make another bend at right angles, and enter the basin or plain of Flitsch, shut in on N.W. by the huge *Flitsch Plateau*.

Note.—The whole course of the Isonzo is *a series of long lines at right angles to each other*.

12 m. *Flitsch* (*Inn*: Löschnigg's, tolerable) (Slovenic, *Plesso*); a small market town picturesquely situated amid the mountains. The Isonzo issues out of the valley opening E., but is invisible from Flitsch, its channel being cut deep in the diluvium.

3 m. *Flitscher Klause*, a narrow defile between bare precipices. Passing l. the opening into the *Mogenza Thal*, overlooked by the fine peak of Monte *Cernjala* (Confin Sp.), at its head Unter and Mitter

4 m. *Preth*, the lower villages of the Predil Pass, are entered (small *Inn*). The massive boss of the *Mangert* overlooks the scene: E. is the *Sebnik*; and the long line of precipices of the *Priezel* runs from the Sebnik to the Klause.

The road makes a great circuit with a steep ascent to

2 m. *Ober Preth*. Beyond on rt. a stream descends from the Mangert and passes under the road. Here the route for the *ascent of the Mangert* turns off. See Rte. 250. A little further the road passes between the works of the

Predil Fort, first erected in 1808, and defended by an Austrian officer Hermann, with a handful of heroes, against a column of the French army in 1809, with the most remarkable bravery. When summoned to surrender, he replied, "he was resolved to die rather than betray his post," and he kept his word. Attempts to cannonade it and to take it by storm were repelled with equal firmness. At length a company of light troops succeeded in surmounting the hills at the back, and from the top of the mountain-wall hurled down barrels of burning pitch, which set fire to the buildings and rendered them untenable. Still refusing to yield, he headed a sallying-party and was cut to pieces along with them. A monument is erected to their memory by the Emperor.

The road now makes a gradual descent N. into

3 m. *Raibl* (*Inn:* Scheidenberger's, first house on rt. descending from the pass, decent and civil; another in the village, dirty and dear). There is a lower road into Raibl just above the lake, protected by galleries—the *winter* road. Raibl is a mining village: the mines (lead and zinc) are worked in the dolomite of the *lower Trias* of the Königsberg. Many interesting plants may be found here, such as *Thlaspi cepæfolium, Homogyne sylvestris, Astrantia carniolica, Campanula Zoysii, Genista radiata, Cytisus purpureus,* and *Woodsia glabella.*

5 m. *Ober Tarvis* (*Inn:* Gelbfuss', very good). On the high road from Vienna to Venice (Rte. 250).

18 m. *Villach* (*Inns:* Post, pretty good; Goldenes Lamm; Steinhauer). See Rte. 243.

ROUTE 256.

TOUR OF DALMATIA: — TRIESTE TO CATTARO, BY LUSSIN PICCOLO, SELVE, ZARA, SEBENICO, SPALATO (DIOCLETIAN'S PALACE), MILNA, LESINA, CURZOLA, AND RAGUSA.

Steamers go down the coast from Trieste to Cattaro twice or thrice a week, in about 5 days, touching at all the ports of Dalmatia, and tarrying several hours at the principal. They are fairly comfortable, and the officers very civil. The times of starting are altered on Oct. 1 for the winter season. Provide *paper money* at Trieste: it is taken everywhere in Dalmatia.

Inns are few and bad, but letters of recommendation will generally procure lodgings.

Dalmatia, the most southern province of the Austrian Empire, contains about 450,000 Inhab., chiefly of the Slavonian race, and speaking a dialect of the Slavonian language, except in the towns on the sea-coast, the long connexion of which with Venice has made the Italian language, customs, and architecture very general. Of old, Dalmatia formed a portion of Illyricum, and passed with that country under the sway of Rome. In the middle ages it belonged to Hungary; but in the 15th cent. it fell under the power of the Venetians, who held it till the fall of Venice in 1797, when it was ceded to Austria. In 1805 Austria ceded Dalmatia to the French, and Napoleon afterwards conferred the title of Duke of Dalmatia on Marshal Soult. In 1814, on the downfall of Napoleon, it reverted to Austria.

Dalmatia is divided into the four *circles* or departments of Zara, Spalato, Ragusa, and Cattaro. Zara is the capital of the whole province, and the residence of the principal civil and military authorities. The Dalmatians are chiefly Roman Catholics, but about one fourth of the population belongs to the Greek Church. Agriculture is generally very backward; a large quantity of corn is imported; and the principal exports consist of oil, figs, wine, and the *liqueurs* Maraschino and Rosoglio. The Dalmatian mountaineers are still wild and uncivilized in their dress and manners, especially the tribe called Morlacchi, in the circles of Zara and Spalato; but the inhabitants of the sea-coast are excellent seamen, and greatly given to shipbuilding and commerce. They officer and man a large portion of the imperial and commercial navy of Austria. (The best authority on Dalmatia, &c., is Sir Gardner Wilkinson's learned work.)

On leaving Trieste the steamers bound for Dalmatia pass near the coast of Istria, and within sight of the chief towns and villages of that promontory. (See Rte. 249.) The first port at which they touch is

Lussin Piccolo, the principal harbour of the island of *Ossero*, formed by a deep bay, at the extremity of which stands a well-built town of 7000 Inhab.

chiefly sailors. The island exports both wine and oil, but is rugged and barren, like most others of the Dalmatian coast.

Selve, the chief village of the small island of the same name, is generally the next station; and afterwards the steamers enter the lake-like navigation of the islands lying immediately along the Dalmatian mainland.

Zara (the ancient *Jadĕra* and a Roman colony) is now the capital of Dalmatia, the residence of the governor and seat of the Diet of the province; and contains about 8000 Inhab. It stands on a small peninsula, and is surrounded by lofty stone ramparts. The remains of an aqueduct may be visited without the town; but, with this exception, and the *sea-gate* (Porta di S. Grisogono, brought from Œnona), few Roman antiquities exist here, in consequence of their having been mostly employed in building the fortifications. In the Ch. of San Francesco is an altarpiece by Carpaccio. The Porta di Terra Ferma is a fine gateway built by San Michaeli. The harbour is spacious and secure, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. *Maraschino* is the chief manufacture and export, and may be procured here of very good quality. It is made from the stone and kernel of the *Marasca*, or wild cherry.

The *Duomo*, or cathedral, is an interesting building of Lombard style, erected in the 13th cent. by Enrico Dandolo, after the city had been taken by the French and Venetian crusaders; probably with a view to deprecate the displeasure of the pope, who had severely reprobated the sacrilegious pillage of the sacred edifices by the conquerors. Some of the other churches are handsome. On the fortifications there are many agreeable walks, laid out with trees, and interspersed with cafés and summer-houses. There are two Corinthian columns standing isolated in different parts of the town, and probably placed in their present positions by the Venetians. On that in the *Piazza delle Erbe* are remains of the winged lion of St. Mark; and attached to the shaft are chains, by which criminals were fastened in the time of the republic.

Zara is best known in history from the famous siege which it sustained at the beginning of the 4th crusade, A.D. 1202, from the combined forces of the French and Venetians.

[An uninteresting journey of 8 hrs. by land to *Scardona* (Pop. 1200; no Inn), costumes picturesque. Here the river Kerka widens to a lake. On a rock above the town, ruins of a castle built by the Turks, who held the place from 1522 to 1646. Scardona is unhealthy in summer, owing to a marsh to the E. The *Falls of the Kerka* are 1½ hr. row above Scardona. Height of highest fall, 25 ft.; total, 170 ft.; width of fall, 250 ft. From Scardona to Sebenico 3 hrs. by road, through rocky and mountainous country—rather less by water.]

In about 6 hours from Zara the steamer reaches

Sebenico (*Inn*, Albergo al Pellegrino, indifferent), an extremely picturesque walled town (Pop. 7000), with gates which are closed at sunset, and not opened again until sunrise. It is seated on an inland firth or strait, connected with the sea by a narrow channel, and defended by a Venetian fort, designed by San Michele. It was founded by the Uscoks, rising abruptly from the sea, and commanded by three castles placed one above the other. The highest, S. Giovanni, is still in repair; the two lower dismantled—Fort Barone, named from Baron Degenfeld, who defended it against the Turks in 1648, and Santa Anna—*the view* from which gives an excellent idea of Dalmatian scenery, with its deep bays and numerous islands. The principal object of interest is the *Duomo*, constructed from 1415-1555. Though of a mixed style of architecture, its combination of Gothic and Cinquecento is pleasing. The roof is entirely of stone slabs, forming a semi-cylindrical vault. The painter Andrea Schiavone was born here. A *fish*, *Dentuli dentia* 'Cuv.'

(Sparus gibbosus), so called from a crest on its head, is peculiar to Sebenico, and is much esteemed; also the *Palamedé*, resembling a mackarel. *Wines:* Vino Tartaro, strong, white like Madeira; and a wine like Malaga, with flavour of Maraschino. Sebenico lies within an irregular gulf or basin of considerable size, at the mouth of the river *Kerka*, the entrance to which from the sea is by a narrow winding channel. The harbour is secure and commodious. The surrounding country is stony and barren; but from the irregular and varied outline of the mountains and shore it would be beautiful, but lacks the essential ornament of wood.

When the steamer arrives at a convenient hour there is time to visit the *Falls of the Kerka* (4 or 5 hrs. by row-boat from Sebenico), which, when the river is full, are very fine—a crescent-shaped fall, descending through the densest foliage. A good carriage-road has been made to the mouth of the Kerka (2 hrs.). The dress of the male peasants hereabouts is picturesque, consisting of a red skull-cap, a close-fitting jacket braided with various colours, and sometimes another jacket hung upon one shoulder in hussar fashion, blue trowsers, and a sandal laced up the ankle. Near the Turkish frontier, and especially in the southern parts of Dalmatia, the peasants very generally wear arms, as a necessary protection against the incursions of their semi-barbarous neighbours.

About 3 h. from Sebenico the steamer rounds the headland of *La Planca*, on which there is often a heavy surf, as it is exposed to the force of the open sea, which to the N. and S. of this point is broken by intervening islands. To the S.S.E. is seen the lofty island of *Lissa* (the ancient Issa), the key of the upper Adriatic, occupied by the English as a naval station while the French held Dalmatia, memorable for the victory gained off it by Sir William Hoste in 1811 over a French squadron, and more recently (July, 1866) the scene of a decisive engagement between the Austrians under Tegetthoff, and the Italian fleet, in which the former were signally victorious. One Italian iron-clad was rammed, and sunk on the instant. Lissa harbour was fortified by the English, and held by them from 1812 to 1815: one quarter, called *Cut*, was the English burial-ground, where are interred the sailors and officers who, under command of Sir William Hoste, fell in the victorious sea-fight in the bay, against a French fleet. 3 Martello towers, called Bentinck, Robertson, and Wellington, erected by the English, still remain.

In 2 h. more, after passing the Isle of *Bua*, connected with the mainland at the city of *Trāu* by a bridge, the steamer enters the small port of

Spalāto (in Slavonic *Split*), the chief town of the circle of the same name, and the second city of Dalmatia after Zara, containing, with its suburbs, 12,000 Inhab. *Hotel* on the Quai (Marina), built 1864, by Signor Bajamonte. The streets are generally narrow and crooked. The town is improving: much of its rising prosperity being due to the Podesta Bajamonte, who has built piers and quays, re-opened the aqueduct to Salona, introduced gas, built a theatre, &c. On the fortifications of this, and of the other Dalmatian cities, the Venetian lion is often conspicuous. The greater part of Spalato is built within the precincts of Diocletian's palace, whence it derives its name (*Salonæ Palatium* or *S. Palatium*, corrupted into Spalato). The modern city was founded chiefly by fugitives from Salona (the ruins of which remain about 3 m. N.N.E.), when that city was destroyed by the barbarian Avars in A.D. 639. The houseless Salonitans found refuge amid the best courts and chambers of the neighbouring palace, which must have covered above 9 English acres. The Emperor Diocletian was a native of Salona, and, on abdicating the purple in A.D. 305, he retired to the palace which he had prepared in anticipation of that extraordinary event, to spend the re-

mainder of his days. Diocletian's answer to Maximian, when urging him to resume the purple, is well known: "If I could show you the cabbages I have planted with my own hands at Salona, you would no longer urge me to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power." He expired in this splendid retreat A.D. 313. Even now, though the town of Spalato has been built from its ruins, its colossal remains give a vivid idea of the power and magnificence of the Roman emperors. The palace was constructed of a beautiful freestone, little inferior to marble, and was in the form of a quadrangle, flanked by 16 towers. Its longer sides were each 698 ft. in length, and its shorter 514 ft. "Four streets, intersecting each other at right angles, divided the several parts of this great edifice, and the approach to the principal apartment was from a very stately entrance, still denominated the Golden Gate. The approach was terminated by a *peristylium* of granite columns; on one side of which we discover the square temple of Æsculapius (now the church of St. John the Baptist), and, on the other, the octagon temple of Jupiter (now the cathedral)."—*Gibbon*, chap. xiii.

The first part of the palace seen from the sea is a long piece of the front immediately facing the harbour; it appears now only as a line of half-columns and arches running along the upper stories of a row of houses upon the quay; and was originally a portion of an arcade or portico. The plan of Spalato is nearly a double square, one half of which, nearest the sea, was the site of the palace, now chiefly filled with steep, narrow, and dirty lanes. In the centre is the *Porta Aurea*. Penetrating through this, you come to an open space, the *Piazza del Duomo*. Upon entering the town, and coming round behind these houses, one arrives at an open parallelogram, which is supposed to have been the forecourt (peristylus) of the palace; it is still surrounded on 3 sides by its ancient portico, consisting of large granite columns supporting arches. The extremity appears to have been the portico of the chief entrance to the palace, and behind it are the remains of a circular building, or vestibulum.

On one side of this piazza a flight of steps leads up to the temple of Jupiter, now the *Duomo*, or cathedral. The steps pass under an arch supported by two lions: at the entrance is a black *Sphinx* of the time of Amemoph III., brought from Egypt; and by the side of it rises the graceful campanile of five stages, added 1360. The temple remains nearly entire: it is octagonal, with a chancel added, and surrounded by a peristyle, which rises to about half the height of the body of the building. Internally it is vaulted with a kind of dome, and has some ancient granite and porphyry columns. The style of this temple and of the portico round the piazza is Corinthian, but of a late and debased period.

On the opposite side of the piazza to the temple of Jupiter stands the *temple of Æsculapius*, now consecrated to St. John the Baptist. *Obs.* the frieze running round the wall, carved with Cupids, panthers, and lions, the Baptistery of white marble and Byzantine ornament. Among the closely built houses and narrow streets of the town numerous fragments of Diocletian's palace may be seen, such as columns, doorways, arches, and *sarcophagi*, the finest of which (Centaurs and Lapithæ) is in the court of the house of the Acoutäis family.

A good carriage-road leads from Spalato to the ruins of Salona, a distance of about 3 m. On the way are seen several arches of the Roman aqueduct which carried water to the palace. Salona stood on the N. side of the river *Jader*, now *Il Giadro*. The road crosses the river at the same spot as of old, and one of the arches of the modern bridge is of Roman time. A large space is covered by foundations of buildings, of baths, with lines of paved streets. Fragments of the city walls may be observed, and also remains of a theatre and amphitheatre. Salona was the capital of Dalmatia for several centuries, and the seat of a Roman colony. As has been already

entioned, it was destroyed by the Avars in the 7th century.

Salona is famed for woodcocks and wild fowl in winter; and partridges are common throughout Dalmatia; while trout abound in the mountain streams.

Spalato to Trau is a beautiful drive of 3 hrs., by a good road made by the French round the bay, called *Riviera di Castelli*, from 6 castles built in the 15th centy. by the Venetians as refuges for the peasants during Turkish inroads.

Trau stands beautifully on a peninsula washed on 3 sides by the sea, looking down the well-wooded salt-water lake between the mountains and isle of Bua opposite. The *Cathedral*, begun 1213, has a rich though rudely sculptured W. portal, extending the whole width of the building: interior, massive and solemn. Before the altar is buried (1241) William, son of Baldwin Emperor of Constantinople; the *Baptistery* has a vaulted roof and frieze of cupids. At one end a bas-relief of the Temptation of St. Jerome, in coloured marbles, like a gigantic cameo. In the sacristy old ch. plate, jewels, embroidery. Lofty campanile. On a spit of land stands the picturesque Venetian *Castle Camerlengho*, 1420.

3 m. N.E. of Salona is the very ancient fortress of Clissa, on a precipitous rocky hill, occupied of old by the Romans, and still held by an Austrian garrison. The beauty of the view from it amply repays the drive from Spalato; and the steamer generally remains in port long enough for that purpose, and for visiting the antiquities of Salona.

Milna, the port of the island of *Brazza* (anc. Bractia), is reached by the steamer in about an hour after leaving Spalato. Brazza is the largest and most populous island of Dalmatia, with 17,000 Inhab. It is 32 m. long, but of unequal breadth, never exceeding 9 m.

Lesina, the capital and port of the long narrow island of the same name (anc. *Pharos Insula*), is reached in 2 hours from Milna. It contains good specimens of Venetian architecture: the *Loggia* on the Quay is by San Michele. The Pop. of the whole island amounts to 13,000. The town is protected by several forts, and the *Spalmadore* islets form a natural breakwater for the harbour. It is 5 hrs. by steamer from Lesina to the harbour of

Curzola, the capital of the island of the same name, which contains about 5000 Inhab., and abounds in trees and brushwood, thereby forming a striking contrast with the neighbouring shores of Lesina and the Dalmatian coast. The pines of Curzola supplied the arsenal of Venice; and shipbuilding is still the most profitable employment of the islanders. A narrow channel separates the island from the peninsula of *Sabioncello*, high, long, and narrow, united to the mainland by a small neck about 1 m. across. The total length of this singular promontory is 40 m.; its general breadth only 4. The passage of the channel is guarded by the guns of Curzola. *Corcyra nigra*, the ancient name of the island, was probably derived from its dark pine woods. In the latter days of the Republic it was the chief station of the Venetian fleet between Venice and Corfu.

There is nothing worthy of remark in the 5 hours' voyage between Curzola and Ragusa, except the long, hilly, and narrow island of *Meleda* which, according to Bryant's untenable theory, was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck. In bad weather the steamers anchor in the secure bay of

Gravosa, which is connected by a road of 1½ m. with the ancient town

Ragusa (at Porta Pille a decent *Inn* —Borchetto—with trattoria), a place most interesting both from its appearance and its historical associations. Like Venice, it was in the middle ages a republic of merchant nobles; and like Venice, its independence was finally destroyed by the French, [illegible]

whom the Austrians succeeded. The city, whose *Ragosies*, or *Argosies*, once traded to all the chief nations of the world, has dwindled from 40,000 to about 8000 Inhab. But the main street, or *Corso*, extending through the middle of the town, bears marks of its ancient importance; from it many streets of steps diverge up the hill-side. At its W. end are the handsome ch. of the *Redentore* and the Franciscan convent, with picturesque cloisters. The Duomo (St. Biagio—St. Giles—patron saint of Ragusa), built by Richard Cœur-de-Lion, contains a chapel full of interesting relics; beautiful specimens of Byzantine and early Italian enamelling and chasing. Behind the high altar is an Assumption of the Virgin by *Titian*. See the *Piazza delle Erbe*, on market-days and Sundays crowded with peasants in picturesque costume. The *Palazzo*, of good Florentine architecture, dates from the most flourishing time of the Republic (15th centy.). The *Custom-house* is a good Venetian edifice. Outside the sea-gate, Porta Plocce, is a large walled space, where a *Bazaar*, quite in Oriental fashion, is held 3 times a week. The Turkish caravan is escorted by a guard to and from Bergato, on the confines of Herzegovina.

1 m. outside of Porta Plocce is the olive-garden of an old convent, now an Austrian barrack, commanding a beautiful view of Ragusa and its fortifications, running up the steep mountains immediately behind it; Fort San Lorenzo, standing on a rock in the sea, at their feet; and Fort Impériale, erected by the French on the summit of Monte Sergio, 1443 ft. above. The pretty *Val d' Ombla*, and *Canosa* with its fine plane-trees, form agreeable excursions in the neighbourhood of Ragusa. The two slips of land, reaching down to the sea, called *Klek* to the N., and *Suttorina* to the S., which divided the Ragusan from the Venetian territory, are still retained by the Turks, though the road passing through them belongs to Austria.

From Ragusa to Spalato is 15 hrs. by steamer.

The voyage from Ragusa to Cattaro occupies about 6 hrs. It is a very interesting journey, either 4 hrs. on horseback by the valley of the Breno to Ragusa Vecchia, or by boat thither, 1 to 2 hrs. sail or row. 7 m. from Ragusa is *Ragusa Vecchia*, a town of 3000 Inhab., on the site of the Greek colony of Epidaurus, said to have been founded B.C. 689 from Epidaurus in Laconia.

It is 6 hrs. ride thence to Cattaro, across the *Canali*, a singular and corn-productive plain, which nearly every winter becomes a lake, which disappears in summer through chasms communicating underground with the sea. The picturesque vale of Suttorina descends to the sea at *Castel Nuovo*, at the mouth of the Bocche di Cattaro, beautifully situated in the midst of palms and other luxuriant vegetation.

On entering the *Bocche*, the "mouths" or Gulf of Cattaro (the Rhizonic Gulf of antiquity), the town of *Castel Nuovo* (8000 Inhab.) appears in front "as if placed to watch the entrance of this splendid harbour." Hence it takes 2 h. to Cattaro. The steamers usually stop for a short time at *Meghie*, near the entrance of the bay. "The country about Castel Nuovo," says Sir Gardner Wilkinson, "is very beautiful: and here begins that grand scenery which has made the Gulf of Cattaro so celebrated. The forms of the mountains are bold and rugged; the sides are clothed with trees, studded with houses; and here and there are a church-steeple perched on a height, and a village below seeming to rise from the edge of the water, in which it is reflected. As you proceed onwards a succession of different views present themselves; and the mountains rising on either side, with a majestic sweep, from the water, sometimes scarcely leaving room for a village on the shore, give this winding gulf the appearance of an inland lake. At one time you are in a bay, ½ mile across, which expands to a breadth of 3 m.; you then pass through narrow channels to a succession of land-locked lakes; and so great is the

area of water, that the fleets of all Europe would occupy but a small portion of this splendid harbour, whose depth would allow them to anchor close to the shore."

The costumes of the *Bocchesi*, as the inhabitants of the shores of the gulf are called, vary in different villages, and are often singular and picturesque. They are an industrious and energetic people, about 15,000 in number, and renowned as excellent seamen, being extensively engaged in foreign trade, but generally retiring home to settle in their old age in their native villages.

Cattaro (decent lodgings may be found here, and good food from the Trattoria), the capital of the *circle* of the same name, is a small fortified town of 4000 Inhab., situated in magnificent scenery, at the extremity of the deep winding gulf, and at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro. The white houses and villages in its neighbourhood, scattered along the shores, among trees and vineyards, add a softer beauty to the sterner features of the rocky cliffs behind. The town contains nothing remarkable; the streets are narrow, and of architecture similar to that of other ex-Venetian places. On a projecting rock immediately behind the town stands the castle, a strong fortification, and rendered nearly inaccessible by the precipices around. The frontier of Montenegro is here very close; and the Austrians have carried up to it, by numerous zigzags, a splendidly constructed military road. The market held outside the eastern gate of Cattaro is frequented by the Montenegrins, whose rich dress and silver-mounted arms may there be admired.

No traveller should leave Cattaro without a visit to *Cettegni*, the capital of the principality of Montenegro, a ride of 6 h. There is a tolerable *Inn* at *Cettegni* (see *Handbook for Turkey*).

From Cattaro the traveller may enter Albania by land, and reach Scutari in about 3 days' journey. (*Handbook for Greece.*) Or he may pursue his voyage to Corfu by a steamer touching at Antirari, Durazzo, and Valoza. Or he may return to Trieste by the Dalmatian steamers, which sail twice a week.

SECTION XIV.

BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, AND GALLICIA.*

PRELIMINARY INFORMATION.

ROUTES.

ROUTE	PAGE
259. Dresden to Carlsbad, by Nieder-Forchheim, *Annabery*, and *Joachimsthal* - -	484
260. *Eger* to *Franzensbad* and *Carlsbad* - - - -	485
261. Carlsbad to *Marienbad* and Eger - - - -	492
262. Dresden to *Teplitz* - -	495
263. Descent of the *Elbe:* Prague and Teplitz to Dresden, by Aussig and the Saxon Switzerland - - - -	499
264. Prague to *Dresden*, by Railway - - - -	500
265. Teplitz to *Prague*, by Bilin and Laun - - -	502
266. Teplitz to Carlsbad - -	518
267. Prague to Carlsbad - -	519
268. Prague to Ratisbon, by *Pilsen* - - - - -	520
269. Prague to Vienna, by *Tabor* -	521
270. Prague to Vienna, by *Iglau* and Znaim - - -	523
271. Prague to Budweis and Linz	524
272. Marienbad to Vienna - -	525
275. Prague to Vienna, by *Brünn*, —Railroad - - -	526
276. Prague to Vienna, by *Olmütz* —Railroad - - -	529
277. Vienna to *Lemberg*, by *Podgorze*, *Cracow*, and *Wieliczka* - - - -	531

For information respecting money, posting, eilwägen, &c., see Section XI. The charge for post-horses in Bohemia is at the rate of 1 fl. 6 kr. a horse per post: the postilion is entitled, according to the tariff, to 20 kr. a horse per post.

The *Inns* throughout Bohemia, except in Prague, the large towns, and watering-places, are dirty, and very inferior to those in Austria Proper. In part of Moravia and Gallicia they are filthy hovels, perfectly wretched, and generally in the hands of the Jews.

In Moravia and Silesia the charges are, 1 fl. 4 kr., and 15 kr. to the postilion, per post, for each horse.

The charges for posting in Gallicia are, for 1 horse per post, from 1 fl. to 1 fl. 4 kr., postboy 9 kr. a horse per post.

The above are the charges according to the post tariff of 1849.

* German, *Böhmen*, *Mähren*, and *Gallisien*.

ROUTES THROUGH BOHEMIA, MORAVIA, &c.

ROUTE 259.

DRESDEN TO CARLSBAD, BY NIEDER-FORCHHEIM, ANNABERG, AND JOACHIMSTHAL.

17¾ Germ. m. = 82 Eng. m. This is the nearest way from Dresden to Carlsbad. As far as

25¼ Freyberg is described in Rte. 90, *Handbook for North Germany*. Thence a hilly road, through an open bleak country abounding in mines, leads to the solitary post-house (bad) of

11½ Nieder-Forchheim. "We were 15 hrs. on the road from Forchheim to Carlsbad. The hills are unusually steep, long, and numerous. We found the postmasters uncivil and extortionate in an unusual degree. The *scenery* of this part of the *Erzgebirge* is striking and very singular. The forests and open districts lie in very large masses, and the apparently dense population is contained in towns and villages which, as they lie for the most part off the road, and are walled and destitute of trees in their vicinity, have a singular isolated look."

"The postmaster at Forchheim refused, and we found not unreasonably, to take a calèche containing 3 persons with fewer than 4 horses. The stage occupied nearly 6 hrs., as it consists entirely of long and steep ascents and descents. The scenery is fine and the road good, the material being white quartz."—*V.* On the way you pass Wolkenstein, a town overhanging the picturesque banks of the Zschopau, and, nearer to Annaberg, Wiesenbad, a bath-house prettily situated on the slope of a high hill, which would probably prove a comfortable resting-place for travellers.

15½ Annaberg (*Inn:* Wilder Mann, tolerable), a town of 4500 Inhab., the last in Saxony, and the post of the Saxon custom-house. The Gothic *Ch. of St. Anne* (b. 1499-1525) is very interesting: it has an elaborately carved portal (Goldene Pforte), a carved pulpit with bas-reliefs, coloured, distributed round the interior, date 1520, and a very remarkable altarpiece executed by Adolph Dower, sculptor of Augsburg, 1525; the figures are of Solenhofen stone, upon a background of red marble.

The road runs more than half the stage through the Saxon territory. The Austrian custom-house is at Weipart. Persons travelling in their own carriage to the Baths are seldom molested by it. From this place florins and kreuzers take the place of thalers and groschen. The road ascends to the solitary post-house.

9¼ Schlössel. The road continues mounting, till about the middle of this stage it crosses the ridge of the Sonnenwirbel, one of the loftiest summits of the Erzgebirge range, which separates Saxony from Bohemia. The view is magnificent from the top, extending as far as the Saxon Switzerland and Riesengebirge on the N., S. along the valley of the Eger, and E. towards Prague. A long descent by a well-engineered road commanding beautiful views leads into

9¼ Joachimsthal (*Inn:* Stadt Dresden), a strange-looking town of 4000 Inhab., with a picturesque Rathhaus, situated in the midst of a magnificent pass and formerly of greater importance than at present, owing to its mines of silver and cobalt. Here is the oldest silver-mine in Europe, and the first that was endowed with mining-laws: it is 300 fathoms deep; instead of 800 miners only 400 are now employed. The first silver *dollars* (thalers, literally valley-pieces) were coined here in 1519, the name being only a contraction of the word Joachimsthaler. Goîtres and crétinism are lamentably prevalent here. Much coarse lace is made in this mountainous district.

The road still descends through the gorge until the plain is reached on

which stands Schlackenwerth. An old house in the village has a curious large doorway. The arch is foliated outwards, a style sometimes seen in Saxony, but seldom on so large a scale. The *Château* here belonging to the Grand Duke of Tuscany was destroyed by fire some years ago. Its gardens are a source of attraction to the visitors at Carlsbad, who drive over in the summer afternoons, and dine or take coffee in them.

11¼ Carlsbad (Rte. 260).

ROUTE 260.

EGER TO FRANZENSBAD AND CARLSBAD.

6 Aust. m. = 28¼ Eng. m.

From Eger to Baireuth and Bamberg is described in Rte. 170.

Eger.—Inns: Zwei Prinzen (Post); Erzherzog Stephan. Eger, once a frontier fortress, is no longer a place of either strength or importance; its walls are partly pulled down. Pop. 12,000. It stands on a rock on the rt. bank of the river Eger. In the centre is a large market-place, in which are situated the two inns, and the *Rathhaus*, in which are shown a dubious portrait of Wallenstein, some other vile daubs representing his death, and one of the halberts (there are others in other places) with which his assassins are said to have inflicted his death-wound. At the E. end of the market-place is the *Stadthaus*, in which Wallenstein was assassinated in 1634. It is now, as it was then, the residence of the chief magistrate of the town, who permits his bedroom, the scene of the murder, to be shown to strangers. It is the apartment over the entrance, and it has been somewhat modernised, but the door at the back of the house, by which the assassins, Devereux and 6 dragoons, entered, the wooden stair by which they mounted, the gallery along which they crept, and the low door of his bedroom, which they burst open after murdering his attendant, are still pointed out. Wallenstein had just retired to bed, after dismissing his astrologer, who, it is said, had warned him that his stars at that moment boded untoward fortune. Awakened by the noise on the outside, he arose from his couch in his shirt, just as Devereux burst open the door, exclaiming, "Thou must die!" At these words Wallenstein calmly, and without a groan or any signs of fear, opened his arms and received a blow of the halbert, which in an instant stretched him lifeless on the floor. Very little doubt is now entertained that Wallenstein was guiltless of the treason attributed to him, and that he had entered into no agreement with France or Sweden at the time when his death was decided on by the Emperor. No proofs of the existence of a conspiracy or of his guilt were elicited from the numerous persons implicated with him. His accusers were the persons who profited by his downfall, and inherited his estates; and the master whom he had twice saved from the brink of ruin was privy to his murder, and vainly attempted to ease a troubled conscience by ordering 3000 masses to be said for his soul! Here are shown 2 paintings of Wallenstein's "Execution," his sword and desk, and colours taken from the Swedes.

The *Imperial Castle* (Burg), or Citadel, situated in an angle of the fortifications on a rock above the river, in former times the residence of kings and emperors, is now dismantled and in ruins. Within it stands a singular

black square tower, built of massive blocks of volcanic tuff (from the Kammerbühel), regarded by some as a construction of the Romans (?). The *Double Chapel* is a very interesting specimen of Gothic architecture. The lower story, which was in existence 1213, is supported by granite pillars with ancient capitals; the upper story rests on 4 slender marble columns, with pointed arches and singularly carved capitals bearing Gnostic and other symbols. It was probably designed for persons of rank, who through the octagonal opening in the floor could hear the service performed in the lower chapel without being seen. It resembles the chapel in the castle at Nuremberg.

It was in the castle-hall adjoining, now reduced to bare walls, that Illow, Terzky, William Kinsky, and Captain Neumann, who accompanied Wallenstein to Eger, were murdered previous to the attack made upon him. They, as well as Wallenstein, were invited to a supper given in the castle by Colonel Butler, who, with Leslie, Gordon, Devereux, and some others, exclusively Irish and Scotch, had previously sworn on their drawn swords to put them to death. It was agreed that cold steel alone should be employed, lest the report of fire-arms should alarm the people in the town. Wallenstein, although he had accepted the invitation, was too much engaged to accompany his friends, who were received by Butler and Leslie with every demonstration of cordiality and respect. As soon as the good cheer and full goblets began to tell upon the unsuspecting guests, Leslie, having previously ordered the drawbridge to be raised, and having received into his custody all the keys, gave the preconcerted signal, and the room was filled with armed men. The doomed victims started up from table, perceiving the treachery; Kinsky and Terzky were quickly cut down; Illow seized his sword and made a desperate resistance; Neumann escaped into the court-yard, but was there butchered, after a struggle, by the sentinels. After this bloody deed Devereux went with 6 dragoons of Butler's regiment and murdered Wallenstein in the manner previously related. After the perpetration of this crime within its walls, the castle was allowed to fall into decay and never inhabited.

Malleposte twice a day to Marienband.

[An avenue less than 3 m. long, passing on the l. the conical hill called Kammerbühel, an extinct volcano, and in sight of the church of Maria Culm on the rt., conducts from Eger to the watering-place of

Franzensbad or *Franzensbrunn.* — *Inns:* Kaiser von Österreich; — Grossfürstin von Russland. There is a daily table-d'hôte at the Kurhaus and in the Sächsisches Haus; but most of the guests prefer dining in their own lodgings.

Franzensbad, situated on an upland slope facing the S., among low, round-backed hills, may be said to be a village created by its mineral-springs. It consists of 80 houses and 4 rectangular streets, the chief of which, the Kaiserstrasse, includes some handsome houses, and is lined with double avenues of chesnut-trees, beneath whose shade, in front of the houses, it is customary to breakfast in the open air. Franzensbad is far less fashionable, and therefore less frequented and lively, than Carlsbad and Teplitz; yet its waters are deservedly esteemed very efficacious. The subsoil is a minute gravel of disintegrated granite, the air generally light and fresh in the hottest weather.

On entering Franzensbad from Eger the irregular temple of the Franzensquelle is seen on the l., with a long colonnade, closed on one side so as to render it an agreeable promenade, sheltered from wind, rain, or sun, extending from it to the *Kurhaus*, in which the visitors assemble in the morning, and balls and concerts are given during the season. On the rt. is the Salzquelle, the packing-house in which the water is bottled, and the Gas-bath.

The mineral-springs are the *Franzensbrunnen*, on the outskirts of the town on the side nearest to Eger, rising under a circular temple; its alkalo-saline chalybeate water is sent to all parts of the

world, under the name of Eger-water; nearly 200,000 bottles are exported annually; it is clear and sparkling, and is drunk at table mixed with wine or milk and sugar; the Salzquelle:—these two are chiefly used for drinking, and as many as 10 glasses are not an uncommon allowance to one patient. The *Luisenquelle*, used only for bathing: a bath costs 14 krs. Its sediment is employed for mud-baths. The *Kalte Sprudel*, so called from its leaping up like a fountain, abounds most in carbonic acid gas. The New Well, and Wiesenquelle little used.

There is music every morning in front of the well, and the band of the regiment in garrison at Eger comes hither at times.

Many of the houses are supplied with baths, but the chief and best establishment of the kind is *Loimans Badhaus*, supplied with water from 3 of the springs, and provided also with douche and *mud-baths*. The water is heated for the baths to a temperature of 90° to 98° Fahrenheit.

The *Mud-Baths*.—Franzensbad lies in the midst of a drained peat-bog nearly 2 m. long, and in some places 10 ft. thick; it is composed of decayed vegetable matter, including trunks of trees, intermixed with black earth, the whole teeming and breathing, as it were, with gas. The black peat-earth is dug out, carefully sifted, and dissolved in tubs, by the admixture of water from the mineral springs, to the consistence of mud. The mixture, black as ink, is then heated, by causing steam to pass through it, to a temperature of about 80° Fahrenheit, in which state the patient is immersed in it. It exhales an odour of sulphur and vinegar, and imparts the same to the skin. These mud-baths are a powerful remedy, and dangerous unless judiciously applied; but in certain cases of paralysis, &c., they are said to be most efficacious, and to perform cures when ordinary warm baths have been tried in vain.

Gas-Baths.—In addition to the 4 springs mentioned above, there is a 5th, called the *Wiesen*, or *Gasquelle*, less remarkable for the water than for the gas which it discharges in enormous jets to the extent of 5760 cubic ft. in the 24 hrs. It consists of carbonic acid gas, with a slight intermixture of sulphuretted hydrogen, and is considered a specific against scrofulous complaints and disorders of the skin. Since 1826 baths have been built over this source.

Franzensbad is surrounded by avenues. The visitors at the baths have licence to shoot. The principal excursions in the neighbourhood are to the *Kammerbühel*, an extinct volcano consisting of a conical heap of scoriæ with basalt in columns, thrown up from beneath the mica slate. The geological phenomena connected with it have been described by Göthe. In order to ascertain its composition, a shaft, many fathoms deep, has been driven into it. Its top commands a fine view, but a still finer may be obtained from the church of St. Anne, or from the hill of Grünberg. The old castles of Seeberg and Liebenstein are interesting in themselves, and the narrow valleys they command very picturesque. A more distant excursion may be made to Alexandersbad, within the Bavarian frontier (Rte. 170), or to the monastery of Waldsassen.]

Railway from Eger to Hof; to Ratisbon. *Eilwagen* to Carlsbad daily during the bathing season; to Prague.

A tolerable post-road leads from Eger to Carlsbad: the baths of Franzensbad are seen on the l. in the distance. The old road passed through Zwoda, and near the convent and chapel of *Maria Culm*, which in ancient times served as the resort of a band of robbers and murderers, who, by disguising themselves as knights and ecclesiastics, remained long undiscovered, until, in 1383, a peasant girl, having concealed herself by chance in the chapel, was witness to their foul deeds, and, like Morgiana in the 'Forty Thieves,' disclosed the secret. The bones of the victims whom they had murdered are still shown in the vaults below, as a

proof of the tradition. A German play has been founded on the story.

Falkenau, a town of 1850 Inhab., near which are coal-mines. Outside the town a large inn (Kaiser von Österreich) has been built by Count Nostitz, near his own château. The country now becomes more pleasing and varied. After passing on the l., at Altsattel, some extensive chemical and alum works, the road reaches the picturesque banks of the Eger, and is conducted along a terrace cut in the side of the hill above it. A beautiful chain suspension-bridge carries it at once from one side of the valley to the other (avoiding the ups and downs of the former road), into the picturesque old town of Elnbogen, so called from the remarkable *elbow*-like bend which the river Eger makes round the rocky promontory on which it stands. It contains 2000 German Inhab. It was formerly entered by only one narrow portal, and a wicket-gate for foot-passengers. The new approach from the bridge has been made by pulling down houses. The old *Castle*, one of the most ancient fortresses in Bohemia, and frequently the residence of its kings, is now a prison. In the *Rathhaus* is preserved a large mass of meteoric iron, called by the common people the enchanted Burggraf, which weighed originally, till large pieces were broken from it, 192 lbs. There is an excellent china-manufactory here. The view from the Carlsbad road of the town and castle, and of the winding Eger, is very striking: Zwoda and the old road are seen in the plain below on the l.

Our road quits the side of the Eger, after crossing it by a long bridge, and soon after traverses the Tepl by a single arch. It follows the course of the Tepl, a little above the junction of those two streams, all the way to

CARLSBAD.—*Inns:* Zwei deutsche Monarchen; Anger's Hôtel; Prinz von Preussen; Hôtel Windsor-Schloss; Hôtel Hanover, near the Post-office.—2nd cl. Drei Fasanen, near the Sprudel. During the height of the season, board, at the chief hotels, 2 to 3 florins a-day. The inns are not good.

The greater part of the 700 houses which compose the town are *lodgings* for the accommodation of visitors to the baths, where everything is provided but dinner, which can be ordered from restaurants; but it is more usual to dine out of the house. The proprietors live in the ground-floors, and are in general civil and attentive. Those in the rows called Alte and Neue Wiese, and in the Market-place, are in much request, and are among the most expensive. The König von England (Mad. Teller, clean and well situated), Stadt London, Englisches Haus, and Walter Scott, are good lodging-houses, being situated on an airy eminence above the town, which those only who have stout legs can conveniently surmount. The usual price for a suite of 5 or 6 good rooms is from 70 to 100 florins per month; but not in the Alte Wiese, the most fashionable situation.

The principal *Restaurants* are the Goldner Schild, Deutscher Hof, Stadt Hannover, and the Three Pheasants; and, out of the town, the Posthof (1 m.) and Freundschaftssaal—best dinners, but they must be ordered the day before; the Kursaal, in the Alte Wiese, also good—dinners in a handsome room. The cuisine is everywhere subjected to medical regulations; unwholesome dishes, likely to counteract the effects of the waters, are forbidden. Ice is forbidden, for fear of checking perspiration, which the waters powerfully promote. The usual dinner-hour is from 1 to 3, and the charge 1 fl. a head, without wine or beer.

Carlsbad, the most aristocratic watering-place in Europe, has a singular rather than a romantic situation, at the bottom of a valley, on the margin of the small stream of the Tepl (from Teplý, *warm*), which flows through it, but adds little beauty to the scene, since its scanty waters are almost dried up in summer, when it is little better than a large drain. The sides of the valley, though wooded and traversed by numerous and well-kept foot-paths, are in places precipitous, and approach so near the river that the rock is cut away to make room for the houses, or they are built in tiers one above the

other. From the top of these heights the spectator looks down directly into the town, the ground-plan of which, in consequence of its buildings following the abrupt sinuosities of the Tepl, might be represented by an S or Z. Near the centre of it, by the river-side, a cloud is seen constantly ascending; this is the vapour of the principal mineral-spring, the hottest in Europe, except the Geysers in Iceland, called *Sprudel*, from the manner in which the stream of boiling water, impelled by the expansive force of the steam below, spirts up into the air in jets 4 or 5 ft. high, like a fountain or miniature Geyser. Besides its medicinal qualities, the Sprudel is what is vulgarly called a petrifying spring, that is, it has the power of holding in a state of solution a large quantity of lime, with which it encrusts every object that comes in contact with it. These deposits of calcareous matter, or limestone, have accumulated in the course of ages to such an extent that the rocks around the sources, and not only the entire bed of the Tepl, but also the sides of the valley for a considerable distance, are completely covered with a thick crust of tufa, upon which a great part of the town is built. Beneath this crust are large cavities and hollows, in which the waters are constantly boiling, intermixed with vast quantities of vapour, so that it is not an inappropriate comparison to say that Carlsbad stands on the lid of a vast kettle, covering an enormous reservoir of boiling water, the extent of which has never been ascertained, though attempts were made to explore it in 1713 and 1727, after a rupture of the boiler, and poles 30 fathoms long were thrust in without reaching the bottom or lateral boundaries. As the lid of a common kettle would burst if fastened down without any outlet, so would the Carlsbad kettle explode if free passage were not given to the vapour and hot water. On this account several large holes are bored through the rock in different parts of the town; but, owing to the encrusting properties of the water, it is constantly filling up these orifices, by which the danger of an explosion is greatly increased; and, in order to guard against such an occurrence, these outlets for the water and vapour are cleared out and re-bored regularly four times a year. Accidents have nevertheless happened at times from the obstruction of these safety-valves, by which the vault has been burst, a miniature earthquake produced, and much damage done to the town: the last eruption of this kind took place in 1809, when the Sprudel ceased to flow, and a new spring burst out in another place. This aqueous volcano is now battened down under a covering of masonry, and the stones are firmly bound together by iron clamps. These stones and long planks placed over the thermal caldron, answer the purpose of a cuirass against the large masses of ice floated down the stream in spring, after a thaw or inundation, which are liable to break through the crust like battering-rams. The healing of ruptures in the stone, when they do take place, is always slow and troublesome, as well as expensive.

The *Sprudel* has a temperature of 59° Reaumur = 165° Fahrenheit, and is the hottest spring. Its water boils eggs hard, and is employed by the townspeople to scald their poultry and pigs. Its principal chemical ingredients, which are the same as to quantity, quality, and proportion in all the other springs, are, sulphate of soda (Glauber salt), carbonate of soda, and common salt. Berzelius, in 1822, found in the Carlsbad water 12 different ingredients; bromine and potash have since been discovered. The Sprudel is enclosed within a covered colonnade, extending for several hundred feet along the rt. bank of the Tepl, and serving as a sheltered walk for the drinkers in bad weather. Adjoining the colonnade is a pretty garden, and the establishment containing the Sprudel, mud, and douche-baths. Several women are stationed round the spring, who, as the invalids approach with their beakers, insert them in the socket at the end of a pole, and plunge them into the boiling and bursting fountain, which fills the air for a considerable space around with its dense vapour.

The water is so hot that beginners run a risk of burning their mouths. The Carlsbad salts are derived from this spring, by evaporating the water, which is principally done in the winter season: they are sold as a purgative medicine. It has been calculated that the water annually flowing from the Sprudel contains 746,885 lbs. of carbonate of soda, and 1,132,900 lbs. of Glauber salt. The quantity of water flowing in one day from the springs is estimated at 2,000,000 gallons, two-thirds of which are furnished by the Sprudel and Hygeia alone.

There are several other springs, with similar colonnades, by the l. side of the Tepl; that called *Mühlbrunnen* is more frequented than even the Sprudel (127° Fahr.): it is that which is principally drunk; but it is also used for bathing, and very handsome *Baths* are supplied from it. Next to it is the *Neubrunnen* (50° R. = 147° F.), also a fashionable and much-used spring a little above it; and the *Theresienbrunnen* (123° F.), also much resorted to, especially by ladies, and surrounded by a garden and by pleasant walks. Still farther down the stream are the *Bernhardsbrunnen* and the *Spitalbrunnen*. The *Schlossbrunnen* (118° F.) is high up on the hill, being the highest in situation and lowest in temperature of all the springs. It is very gentle in its effects, and is used by children and delicate females.

The *Baths*, which gave to Carlsbad its first celebrity, and even its name (Charles's Bath), form two principal establishments, the *Mühlbäder* and *Sprudelbäder*. Some private houses in the Sprudelgasse have also baths. Bathing, indeed, has of late come into vogue with the physicians, and baths of all kinds have in consequence been constructed. *Vapour-baths* have been erected over the *Hygeiensquelle*, on the rt. bank of the Tepl. *Mud-baths* are made with the naturally-heated water of the Sprudel. *Gas-baths*, on the plan of those at Marienbad, are established on the *Dorotheenau*, between the town and the Posthof: experience has to determine whether they are efficacious.

The waters are considered highly efficacious in the removal of chronic complaints in the liver and kidneys; but, according to the resident physicians, they cure many diseases which resist other modes of cure. Numerous gouty and gravelly patients resort to Carlsbad, and generally experience relief. On the other hand, these waters prove invariably hurtful in acute febrile diseases, in pulmonary complaints, in dropsies when far advanced, and particularly so in aneurisms.

The waters rise out of a sort of granitic breccia: the Sprudel, which no doubt is situated in the same rock, bursts out through a crust of its own creating, as before observed; through the rents and fissures of this covering great quantities of carbonic gas are evolved. The petrifying qualities of its waters are exhibited in the various objects coated over by exposure to it, which are sold to visitors near the wells. The Sprudel *sinter* which it deposits sometimes assumes the form of pea-stone, or roe-stone, composed of a number of globular masses, and is very pretty when polished. It is as hard as marble, and is cut into various ornamental articles, like our Derbyshire spar.

According to popular tradition, not founded on any historical document, the waters of Carlsbad are believed to have been discovered or first brought into notice by the Emp. Charles IV., who, while hunting in the neighbourhood, was attracted to the spot by the cries of a hound that had fallen into the hot Sprudel in pursuing a stag. At the time when this occurred the emperor was suffering from the wounds he had received at the battle of Crecy, probably from the cloth-yard shafts of the English archers: he was easily persuaded by his physician, Peter Bayer, to try the effect of the waters, and was in a short time cured by the use of them. It is certain that Charles granted important privileges to Carlsbad in 1370, that he resided here at times, and that he gave his name to the town.

The invalids repair to the springs from 5 to 8 in the morning; those who have the greatest number of cups of

water prescribed to them (eight is not an uncommon number, but many patients exceed it greatly) arrive first; the cups are emptied by degrees, as the water cools, and while the patient is pacing up and down the covered colonnade (sometimes called Trampel Baude) to the sound of soft music, a band being stationed in the neighbourhood of the well. They are replenished at intervals of about a quarter of an hour.

From 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. the springs are totally deserted by drinkers; in the evening a few patients drink two or three cups. In the interval the springs are applied, by means of an ingenious machine, to filling stone bottles for exportation. The Carlsbad waters are exported to a great extent, and it is said without any detriment to their quality.

The hills which hem in the narrow valley of the Tepl are traversed in all directions by shady walks, amply provided with seats and summer-houses, generally named after some lady of distinction who has honoured Carlsbad with her presence. They command from their summits interesting views of the town. The best points are the *Hirschensprung*, the cliff which overhangs the town on the l. bank. In 1711 Peter the Great rode up to the summit on an unsaddled but harnessed cart-horse, and carved on a cross at the top the letters M.S.P.I. (Manu suâ Peter Imperator). The spot has since been rendered accessible, enclosed, and ornamented with flower-beds, and an inscribed tablet of black marble erected, bearing the names of all the members of the Russian Imperial family who have visited Carlsbad. A still more elevated height, called *Dreikreutzberg*, on the rt. bank, completely overlooks the Hirschensprung, and the whole valley of the Tepl to its junction with the Eger, and thence extends across the plain to the Saxon Erzgebirge (metalliferous mountains). Beyond this is *König Otto's Hohe*, the highest point about Carlsbad, whence the best view is obtained. *Ahberg*, on the opposite side of the valley, is a pleasant walk or drive. Donkey-chairs may be had for driving through the woods, and donkeys in abundance, to spare the infirm the trouble of walking.

Walking and living in the open air being an essential part of the regimen, visitors may be seen at all hours out of doors, even seated at breakfast on the Alte Wiese, by the banks of the Tepl, &c. Many also repair to the coffee-houses called Posthof and Freundschaftssaal, between 1 and 2 m. outside the town, on the Marienbad road, to drink coffee, sip ice, and listen to a concert of music. Balls and concerts are given at the Saxon and *Kursaal* saloons, as well as at the Posthof and Freundschaftssaal. Newspapers, including Galignani's Messenger, will be found at the *Reading-rooms*, at the Kursaal, and above the Mühlbrunnenbad, where there is also a billiard-table. *Public gaming* is strictly prohibited here, and in every other part of the Austrian dominions. There are some good shops in the Alte Wiese, the Market-place, and other parts of the town, and a great number of itinerant bontiquiers occupy during the season the booths by the side of the Tepl. The *Bohemian glass*, of all shapes and colours, as well as the elegant travelling cassettes, are among the most seducing articles. Engraving on glass is well done here. By the wheel, any pattern or picture is graved upon a tumbler or piece of glass in great perfection. Large quantities of pewter ware are brought hither from Schlaggenwald, and fine pottery and china from manufactories near Carlsbad. The *china* or earthenware cups used by the water-drinkers vary in beauty and price, but all contain 6 ounces; some of them are furnished with dials to assist those who have to drink a large number of goblets. A series of geological specimens of the rocks around Carlsbad, made to accompany a geological account of the district by the poet Göthe, may be purchased here.

A *Commissary*, delegated by the Government at Prague, is intrusted with the inspection of the place: strangers must apply to him in any dispute that may arise between them and the inhabitants; in short, in all cases

where the interference of justice is required.

Carlsbad is usually most frequented between the 15th June and the 15th August, though patients begin to repair hither as early as the end of April, and some remain to the latter end of September. The usual number of visitors who make a prolonged stay in the place is about 8000. No name is inserted in the printed list (called *Kur-List*) unless the visitor remains at least 8 days, after which he is required to pay the *Kur-taxe* of 6 fl.—the only charge levied on those who take a course of the waters, except 2 fl. for the band. It is laid out in keeping up and improving the walks, baths, temples, colonnades, and other buildings connected with the springs. The damsels at the wells always receive a small but well-merited douceur from visitors on their departure. The number of permanent Inhab. is about 3000. The houses are not known by the streets in which they are situated, or by numbers, so much as by their *signs;* every house bears on it a sign, usually translated into French for the benefit of foreigners. They are derived from birds, beasts, and fishes, of all varieties of colours and numbers; many royal and princely personages contribute their titles to the catalogue; the map of Europe has been ransacked, and all the great cities are represented by houses bearing their names. In the market-place is a statue of the Emp. *Carl IV.*, after whom the town is named. Here the *Post-office* is situated.

A chapel has been built on the hill, chiefly at the expense of some English visitors, where the *English Ch. service* is performed twice a-day on Sundays. It is maintained by voluntary contributions.

There is a *Reading Room* (well supplied with newspapers); weekly subscription 75 kr.

The *Theatre* begins at 6, and ends at 8 or 9. MM. Bernard Gottl and Son (Deutsches Haus) transact banking business.

The principal *Physicians* here are Dr. Seegen, Dr. Hochberger, and Dr. Gans, all highly recommended. Several of these speak English.

Seifert, at the Golden Key, is a respectable *stationer*, printseller, moneychanger, and will procure lodgings for strangers: he speaks English.

Eilwagen, twice a day, to Prague and to Toplitz; daily to Dresden, Eger. Hof (Stat. on Rly. to Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Nuremberg), Zwickau, Chemnitz, and Annaberg, during the season of the waters. Private carriages may be hired for excursions at a tariff fixed by the municipal authorities, to be seen suspended in all the hotels and lodging-houses. Lohnkutscher will drive in 14½ hrs. to Hof, 60 m.

ROUTE 261.

CARLSBAD TO MARIENBAD AND EGER.

To Marienbad 5½ Aust. m. = 25½ Eng. m., a journey of 5 hrs. with vorspann. Eilwagen daily in 6 hrs.

A post-road — very hilly. Indeed, the whole journey consists in the surmounting of two very high ridges which intervene between the two watering-places. We ascend the valley of the Tepl, passing the new Protestant ch., the coffee-houses called Posthof and Freundschaftssaal, and the village of Hammer, where the china cups from which the Sprudel water is drunk are made; beyond which we quit the Tepl, and mount up the hills, where the road traverses a wild open country. It again descends to the Tepl, and soon after reaches

12¾ Petschau (*Inn:* Erzherzog Stephan), a dirty village and old castle, belonging to Count Béfort of the Netherlands, who, by the arms over the gateway, appears to be connected with the Royal Family of Saxony.

The new road is carried from this along the bottom of the valley of the Tepl, through fine rocky scenery, where it ceases; the old again ascends a steep and very long hill, the highest point of which is reached at the village Einsiedel. After descending for some distance through a dense forest, it at length emerges above the baths of

12½ *Marienbad.* — *Inns:* Klinger's Hotel, Der Neptun;—Stadt Weimar (Post). Excellent apartments are to be had in private houses. Marienbad is a watering-place of comparatively recent origin; since 1810 it has risen out of the forest, which covered the spot where it stands, into very considerable reputation, through the valuable qualities of its mineral waters. It consists of about 90 buildings, chiefly lodging-houses, arranged in a crescent on the slope of the wood-clad hills, which surround the spot on all sides but one; and a modern octagon *church*. It lies high and dry, and is surrounded by well-kept walks through the forest. The place is well looked after by the monks of the monastery of Tepl, to whom the land belongs. Living is moderate. Within the crescent of houses stands a splendid *Kursaal*, Promenade, or *Assembly-room*, and the *Pump-room*, and covered portico of the Kreuzbrunnen, a colonnade for shops, occupied by itinerant traders during the season, and a theatre. The lower portion of the valley is tastefully laid out in pleasure-grounds, in the midst of which most of the mineral springs are situated, enclosed within elegant buildings in the form of temples, &c. Marienbad has the advantage of possessing two different kinds of mineral springs—two saline purgative, viz. the *Kreuzbrunnen*, which is sometimes warmed before drinking, and is said then to resemble in taste veal-broth; this is more used than any other, and 350,000 bottles of the water are exported;—and the *Ferdinandsbrunnen*, about a mile distant, containing less salt and more carbonic acid than the preceding; it is also exported. These waters are considered admirable remedies against bilious complaints. Three of the springs are chalybeate — the *Carolinenbrunnen*, surrounded by a circular Corinthian temple; *Ambrosiusbrunnen*, covered by a Gothic canopy; and *Marienbrunnen:* the last supplies the old baths; the two former are introduced into the *New Bath-house:* the water is heated or mixed with hot water for *warm baths*. The enormous quantities of carbonic acid gas evolved by the Marienbrunnen, and by the peat-bog adjoining, have given rise to the establishment of *Gas-baths*, where, by a peculiar apparatus, a stream of gas can be applied to any part of the body affected with disease. When the whole person is subjected to the gas, the patient enters a sort of box, provided with a lid, through which his head projects: the gas is admitted from below in pipes, and care is taken to prevent his breathing it, which would be injurious or fatal.

Mud-Baths (Schlammbäder), consisting of tubs filled with the bog-earth, finely sifted, and moistened with mineral-water, in which the whole person or a single limb can be immersed, are also provided here, and are coming much into vogue.

Another spring has been discovered in the midst of the forest, and thence called *Wald-brunnen*.

Physician: Dr. Herzig speaks English, and is recommended for his skill and comity.

Eilwagen every day during the season to Dresden by Carlsbad.

Marienbad has few of the gaieties of Carlsbad or Teplitz: to be sure it has a theatre, and balls and concerts are sometimes given in the course of the season; but visitors who repair hither will find the chief attractions of the place, beyond the relief which its waters are likely to afford, to lie in its quiet solitude and pretty situation.

Paths have been cut in the forest around the baths to afford exercise for the visitors. The pleasantest walks are *Richardshöhe;* passing the Jägerhaus is a favourite spot; *Friedrich-Wilhelmsruhe* and *Hirtenruhe*. More distant excursions (for which a carriage and pair may be hired for 6 florins a-day) are made to the *Convent of Tepl*, 6 m. off. The road

thither is hilly and bad. The church is of about 1200, of a sort of transition Gothic, founded by a Duke of Bohemia. There is a fine library, and those who are learned in MSS. might find employment, especially in old Slavonic writings. There is a German MS. Bible 200 years before Luther, a MS. of Martinus Polonus, said to be autograph. A good modern fresco by Fuchs, in the refectory. The buildings are modern and tasteless. The convent still possesses very large revenues. Marienbad and the estate on which it is situated belong to Stift Tepl: the brotherhood (Premonstratenses) are very civil to strangers. Even more interesting is a visit to *Prince Metternich's Château at Königswart*, about 5 m. from Marienbad, on the road to Eger; shown 3 times a-week. The estate belonging to it is well cultivated, and contains several villages, and establishments for breeding cattle, in the improvement of which the prince has shown a laudable zeal, forming experimental farms, and introducing from other countries a better system of agriculture. The house, originally an old-fashioned château, which had been in the possession of the family since 1618, has been converted into a handsome edifice by additions and improvements: it lies in a sheltered hollow in the midst of very pretty pleasure-grounds. Within it is neatly, rather than splendidly, furnished. Among a large collection of family portraits are those of three electors of Treves and Mayence, collateral ancestors of the prince; of his second and his third wife, of whom it is difficult to say which is the most lovely; of his father-in-law, prince Kaunitz, the former premier of Austria; and of himself at the age of thirty. There are also portraits of Pius VII., of Napoleon at Elba, of his sister, &c. In the neat modern chapel of the castle is an altar, formed out of the marble of the church of St. Paul at Rome, which was burned, and beneath it are the relics of some holy martyr, dug out of the catacombs—both presented by the pope, Gregory XVI., to the prince. One wing of the château is occupied by a very curious *Museum*, principally formed by a virtuoso named Huss, originally the public executioner — the headsman of Eger: purchased from him by the prince. His name and history were first made known by Göthe in one of his miscellaneous writings. The collection of *Coins* is very extensive and complete; that of *Minerals* includes all the products of Bohemia in this department. Among them are interesting specimens of the deposits of the hot-spring at Carlsbad —at first porous, in time becoming compact, and sometimes assuming the hardness of marble and the shape of an agglomeration of peas. Here are also specimens of the pure white quartz, which is employed, when pounded, in the manufacture of the celebrated Bohemian glass, instead of sand, which is used elsewhere. A fine specimen of the native gold from the Ural mountains was the gift of the Emperor Nicholas. A collection of glasses belonging to the Metternich family, many of them several centuries old, result from a curious practice prevailing in some parts of Germany, of blowing a glass when a title of nobility is conferred, in order that the health of him who is thus ennobled may be pledged out of it. A good many historical relics are preserved in this museum, such as Napoleon's wash-hand basin, from Elba; the rings of Matthias Corvinus and John Sobieski; flails, scythes, and other rude weapons of the Bohemian peasants in the Hussite wars. In a glass case is deposited the court dress-sword of Louis XIV.; it is flanked on either side by a large broad blade, apparently very sharp. These are the two official swords of the late headsman of Eger—one was made at Sohlingen, the other at Ratisbon. The museum is shown only on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 2 to 6.

The *gardens* around the château are very pretty; on a hill behind, the prince erected, a few years ago, an *obelisk* in memory of his old master, the late Emp. Francis.

There is an inn near the château for the accommodation of visitors.

A post-road has been made from Marienbad direct to Tirschenreuth, on the way to Ratisbon and Munich. (See Rte. 179.)

The road to Eger, a 3 hrs. drive, passes through the village of

Unter-Sandau.—Papier mâché snuff-boxes are made here. The road runs through forests to

Eger. (Rte. 260.)

ROUTE 262.

DRESDEN TO TEPLITZ.

14½ Germ. m. = 65¾ Eng. m.

The *Railway* branches from the Dresden and Prague line at Aussig. 4 trains daily in 5 hrs.

Dresden is described in Rte. 87, *Handbook for North Germany.*

The Rly. between Dresden and Prague follows the valley of the Elbe.

Pirna Stat. (*Inn:* Bahnhof Restaur.; Weisses Ross), a town of 5500 Inhab., overlooked by the castle of Sonnenstein, now converted into a lunatic asylum.

Rathen Stat. is nearly opposite the *Bastei*, a projecting cliff 700 ft. high, which is ascended for the sake of its view over the Elbe, described, along with the course of the Elbe through the Saxon Switzerland, in *Handbook for North Germany.*

Königstein Stat. (*Inn:* Blauer Stern), at the foot of another precipitous rock 748 ft. above the Elbe, crowned with the famous *Hill-fort* of Saxony, forming a still higher table-rock, the Lilienstein, on the rt. bank of the Elbe.

Krippen is the stat. for *Schandau*, a little town and watering-place on the rt. bank of the Elbe (*Inns:* Forsthaus; Damptschiff).

38¼ *Bodenbach Stat.* (Bahnhof Restaur.; Hotel zum Bad), on the frontier. There is a Bath-house supplied with chalybeate waters. Here are the Austrian and Saxon custom-houses. There is commonly an hour's halt here, while the baggage is being examined. *Change* carriages. On the opposite (rt.) bank is *Tetschen*—*Inns:* Post (Krone) Stern—a flourishing small town, with the handsome *Schloss* of Count Thun, with a fine library, armoury, and beautiful gardens.

13¾ *Aussig Junct. Stat.* (Bahnhof Restauration). See Rte. 263. Here the rly. to Teplitz turns away from the Elbe, through

Türmitz Stat., where are brown-coal mines.

Schonfeld Stat., on the river Biela.

Kurbitz Stat., a manufacturing town.

Maria Schein Stat. The red-tiled building is the convent and the pilgrimage church (§ 66) of Maria Schein, built by the Jesuits in 1706.

The panorama from the summit, near the little church, is extensive and very fine. Hills and mountains rise on all sides like waves, one overtopping the other: on the E. appear the Lusatian hills, and those which bound the vale of the Elbe; on the W. range the Erzgebirge mountains; and to the S., across the vale, rises the bold pyramidal-volcanic group of the Milleschauer.

Passing under the height of the *Schlossberg*, the traveller soon reaches

13¾ TEPLITZ *Stat.*—*Inns:* Stadt London, best; good table-d'hôte, but rather dear;—Post, tolerable, and convenient for persons who do not intend to stay beyond 2 or 3 days;—König von Preussen. The charges for rooms increase in the height of the season in proportion to the demand for them: thus, prices in florins per week each room—

	1st floor front.	2nd floor.
May	10 fl.	8 fl.
June	15 fl.	10 to 12 fl.
July and 1st half of Aug.	16 fl.	12 fl.

The *Herrnhaus* is a handsome lodging-house, belonging to Prince Clary, and provided with baths. The road from Teplitz to its suburb Schönau is lined with handsome hotels and lodging-houses. All kinds of food must be provided from the hotels or shops by those who live in lodgings.

English Ch. service on Sundays at the German Lutheran ch., whenever an English clergyman is on the spot.

Teplitz (from the Bohemian word *teplice*, pronounced *teplitse*, signifying warm baths), renowned above every other German Spa for its baths, is pleasantly situated on a small stream, the Saubach (Pig's Rivulet), in a valley 700 ft. above the sea-level, between the Erzgebirge and Mittelgebirge: it has 8000 Inhab., and more than 60 houses are inns; and there is hardly a house in the town which is not a lodging-house.

There is not much worth notice in the town itself. The principal building is the

Schloss, or *Palace of Prince Clary* (Aldringer), a Bohemian nobleman, to whom a great part of Teplitz belongs, as well as 70 villages besides, situated on his estates in the surrounding country. The park and gardens, situated behind the château, are deservedly the principal places of resort, being the most agreeable spot either in or about Teplitz. They abound in tall groves of forest-trees and long alleys, which afford a cool shade in the height of summer, and are varied with lawns and fine sheets of water. Within their circuit lies the *Theatre*, attached to one wing of the palace, and the *Gartensaal*, a handsome building, serving the different purposes of reading, dining, and ball room—as the newspapers may be found here in the morning, a table-d'hôte, under the direction of a skilful restaurateur, at 1 o'clock, and dancing is carried on in the evening of Saturday.

Behind the Schloss rises a hill crowned with a strange kind of imitation castle. The *Schlackenburg*, a sort of tavern with a prospect-tower, commands a wide view.

On another eminence is a *monument* *Frederick Wm. III., King of Prussia*, who visited Teplitz regularly for many years.

The hot-springs of Teplitz, 11 in number, rise out of the sienitic porphyry composing the mass of the Erzgebirge (ore-mountains), within a space of about a mile and a half. They belong to the class of alkalo-saline springs, and do not differ from one another except in temperature. They are almost exclusively used for baths: the spring called *Gartenquelle*, however, is drunk. It is considered efficacious in complaints of the eyes, but is not much resorted to.

Baths.—The principal and warmest spring, Hauptquelle or Ursprung, rises in the town, under the building called *Stadtbad*: it has a temperature of 39·5° Reaumur = 120° Fahrenheit, and supplies what are called the *Stadtbäder*, and in conjunction with another spring rising near it, called Frauenbadquelle, the *Fürstenbad* (Prince's bath) in an adjoining building. In the neighbouring village, or suburb, of *Schönau*, also composed almost exclusively of lodging-houses, and nearly united to Teplitz, are the *Steinbad*, *Schlangenbad*, and *Neubad*, supplied by springs of their own, varying between 32° and 26° Reaumur in warmth.

The Steinbad-house includes 3 *public* baths, for the gratuitous use of the lower classes. There are besides very comfortable private baths (special Bäder) in the house, supplied directly from the source. The total number of private baths amounts to between 80 and 90, which, when Teplitz is full, are in requisition from 4 in the morning until late in the evening, and are sometimes bespoken beforehand for every day in the week and every hour in the day. Each bathing establishment is placed under the superintendence of a Badmeister and his wife, and at the entrance hangs a table (Vormerkungsprotokoll, or Bäderegister), where the hours at which every bath is engaged are noted down. No person is allowed to occupy a bath for longer than ¾ of an hour; you had better, therefore, take care to be punctual, so as not to lose your turn. It is quite ready as the clock strikes, and a

the ¾ a bell rings, to warn you to dress, and admit the attendant to clean out the bath for the person who is to follow. A bath for 1 hour costs from 12 to 20 kreuzers. The peculiarity of these baths is, that they are taken exceedingly hot, so that, although the water is previously cooled down to 90° or 95° Fahrenheit, the patient may be said to be almost parboiled. The water, though it appears green in the bath, is perfectly colourless, and, if protected from the atmosphere, remains for days without leaving any deposit. It contains carbonate of soda and carbonate of iron, and it has great virtue in restoring persons afflicted with gout, rheumatism, stiff joints, or crippled limbs, which to a certain extent it probably owes to its high temperature. During the earthquake at Lisbon, in 1755, the waters of Teplitz ceased to flow for a short time, and afterwards returned blood-red in colour.

The usual daily routine at Teplitz during the season is as follows:—The morning is occupied with the busiuess of bathing; at 11 the band plays at the Gartensaal, and the avenues behind the palace, both shady and open, are thronged with company. One o'clock is the usual dinner-hour. There is a table-d'hôte at the Gartensaal, and at one or two hotels; in the rest dinner is served à la carte. The afternoon may be spent in excursions; at 6 the company assemble in the *theatre*. Public gaming is not allowed here, nor in any other part of the Austrian dominions; and in this respect the government affords a most creditable contrast to those of Nassau, Baden, and Bavaria.

Teplitz is decidedly one of the most fashionable watering-places of Germany, frequented not only by the nobility of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, but by the Sovereigns of those countries, and by the Dukes, Princes, &c., of smaller states, as well as by the members of most of the Royal and Imperial families in Europe. This was more especially the case during the lifetime of the late King of Prussia, who repaired thither regularly during the season, and gave importance to the place by his visits. On several occasions Teplitz has been the scene of a diplomatic congress. Such a one was held in 1813, and again in 1835.

The months of July and August may be regarded as the season, but visitors may be found in the preceding and following months when the weather is fine. The number of visitors who spend more than a week here is about 6000.

Dr. Theodore Richter speaks English, and may be consulted with confidence.

Between Teplitz and Schönau are the Austrian, Saxon, and Prussian *Military Hospitals* for invalid soldiers.

There is a large colony of Jews here, who are settled in a quarter by themselves, in a back street, which seems the emporium of rags and old clothes.

The scenery around Teplitz is pleasing without any features of beauty sufficient to render it very striking. A good near view of the town and valley may be obtained from the *Schiesshaus* (Shooting-house), behind Prince Clary's garden. One of the amusements of the place consists in firing with a rifle or cross-bow at a popinjay on the top of a high pole.

It is the practice of the visitors to repair on different days of the week to different spots in the neighbourhood, which are then more especially prepared for their reception.

Carriages.—A 1-horse carriage for the afternoon, 3 gulden—*including Trinkgeld*. 2-horse carriage, do., 4 gulden 70 krs. By the hour, 1-horse carriage 80 krs.; 2-horse 1 fl. 20 krs. To or from the railway, with luggage, 1-horse 40 krs.; 2 horses 60 krs.

The *Schlossberg*, about ¾ hr.'s walk from the bath, commands a delightful prospect. It is surmounted by the shattered ruins of the Castle of Dobrowska Hora, built, or perhaps rebuilt, in the beginning of the 16th century. A century later Teplitz devolved to the Kinsky family, and after the murder of Count William Kinsky, the adherent of Wallenstein at Eger, was bestowed on the Aldringer family.

The *Park of Doppelburg* exhibits wild woodland scenery.

Kulm and its battle-field on the way to Dresden, and *Dux*, the Castle of Wallenstein, on the road to Carlsbad (Rte. 266), will also form agreeable excursions for an afternoon.

Carriages ascending the mountain from the side of Teplitz to Kulm are generally obliged to take leaders; about an hour is occupied in mounting from Arbesau to the summit. The chapel of Kulm, on the top of a conical hill, marks the position of Vandamme during the battle.

"The Nollendorf Pass will ever be memorable in history for the decisive battle of Kulm fought at its foot, on the 30th August, 1813, between the French, commanded by Vandamme, and the allied forces under Count Colloredo Mansfeld. Vandamme had been detached by Buonaparte, with nearly 40,000 men, previous to the battle before Dresden, with orders to cross the Elbe to the rear of the grand allied army, and take up a position on the heights beyond Peterswalde, so as to intercept that communication with Bohemia, but with a strict interdiction against his descending to the plain. Vandamme, however, knowing the small force there was to oppose him in Teplitz, and conceiving that by a bold stroke he might gain that pivot of the allied operations, and intercept the line of their retreat, on the morning of the 29th August descended, and vigorously attacked Count Osterman, who had been left with about 8000 men, chiefly Russian guards, to preserve the communications, when the grand allied army advanced on Dresden. Osterman had barely time to post his handful of men across the plain, in the rear of the small village of Priesten, his left covered by the wooded heights, while his right, composed wholly of cavalry, towards the village of Karwitz, was, as it were, *en air*, having but an insignificant — easily turned—marshy tract in the distance, when Vandamme made his attack. Yet though Osterman's position was an open plain overlooked and commanded by a range of heights occupied by his enemy—though that truly brave warrior had his left arm broken by a cannon-shot early in the day—though both villages were soon reduced to ashes by a foe outnumbering his own force more than fourfold,—he did not for a moment quit his glorious post, nor did his furious enemy gain one inch of ground, during the whole day of incessant attacks by successive fresh forces. The only aid to this invincible band, on this long hard-fought day, was given at the last effort of the French, near night-fall, when the Archduke John's regiment of dragoons, forming the advance of the allied column which had retreated from Dresden with the King of Prussia, by the Zinnewalde and Eichewalde Pass, was despatched to Osterman's support by the King, immediately on his arrival at Teplitz. The men or horses of this regiment had scarcely tasted a mouthful of food or rested for three days, yet they marched with alacrity, and were in time to share with their brave Russian allies in completely repulsing Vandamme's last attempt, and in obliging him to seek his bivouac in his rear, near Kulm. During the night Count Colloredo arrived from Theresienstadt, with the Austrian force he had collected, and, conjointly with the Russian and other troops that also joined him on the morning of the 30th early, attacked Vandamme, driving him successively from all his positions, with immense loss. At this critical moment the Prussian corps of Kleist, which was retiring from the repulse before Dresden, down the Nollendorf Pass, in total ignorance of the proximity of such a foe, most opportunely met Vandamme, at once formed at the foot of the hill, and, by barring the only retreat, completed the ruin of the French *corps d'armée*. Vandamme, his officers and men, with all their cannon, baggage, and *matériel*, fell into the hands of the allies—a few thousand men excepted, who, by throwing away their arms, escaped separately through the woods, across the mountain, and thus regained, as destitutes, their sinking master's head-quarters at Dresden." The French were again defeated on Sept. 17, at Arbesau, by Count Colloredo.

Three monuments have been erected on these battle-fields: one close to the road-side, near the post-house of Arbe-

sau, by the King of Prussia, in commemoration of the Prussians who fell in the battle of Kulm; and another, on the opposite side of the road, by the Austrian army, to the memory of their commander at the battle of Arbesau. The former is a small unassuming monument of cast iron. The Austrian monument is a single iron pyramid, surmounted by the Austrian double-eagle, with the Bohemian lion at the base, and the arms and portrait of Count Colloredo in relief in the centre. The third monument, beyond the village of Priesten, was erected by the Emp. of Austria, to commemorate the important services rendered by the Russian guards at the battle. A figure of Victory, a copy of the beautiful bronze figure found under the Temple of Hercules at Brescia, inscribes on a tablet the date "*Aug.* 29, 1813." The village of Kulm, from which the battle takes its name, lies to the S. of, and is traversed after passing,

The *Milleschauer* or *Donnersberg*, the most elevated of the minor range of hills called Mittelgebirge, is often visited on account of the fine view from its top. About 10 m. off, nearly 3000 ft. above the sea-level. A *Stellwagen* in summer to Pilhau 7 m., whence a walk of 3 m. to the summit, where there is a small inn, consisting of a number of huts, in which a rough shakedown may be obtained. Ladies can be carried up in a Tragsessel. The view extends to the Schneekopfe in Silesia, along the Erzgebirge in Saxony, and over a part of the course of the Elbe and Eger. The mountain may be visited on the way into Saxony proceeding from it to Lobositz, thence by boat down the Elbe in 2½ hrs. to Aussig, or by the railroad. (See Rte. 263.)

Tetschen, on the Elbe, is more distant (4¼ hrs. by the railway), but is a point of great interest. The most agreeable route from Teplitz to Dresden is by the Elbe (Rte. 263). The carriage-road ceases at Tetschen, from which place to Schandau the journey may be performed on foot, or in a row-boat, or by the steamer, or the railway.

The *Railroad* from Teplitz to Aussig passes near Arbesau and the monuments on the battle-field of Kulm. From Aussig the traveller may proceed by rail either to Prague or to Dresden in 4 hours.

ROUTE 263.

DESCENT OF THE ELBE.

PRAGUE TO DRESDEN, BY AUSSIG AND THE SAXON SWITZERLAND.

Steamers from Aussig to Dresden twice a-day, corresponding with the express trains from Prague, in 6 or 8 hrs. (see *Handbook for N. Germany*). The trains take 3 hrs., but the scenery cannot be fully enjoyed from a rly. carriage.

The Elbe becomes navigable at its junction with the Moldau at Melnik, but its scenery, though pleasing, is not very interesting until it reaches Aussig, to which place the traveller is recommended to proceed by rail. (Rte. 264.)

1. Aussig Junction Station, about 14 Eng. m. from Teplitz—see Rte. 262 (*Inns:* Goldener Engel; Goldener Krone); a town of 1700 Inhab., at the junction of the Biela and the Elbe, nearly opposite the *Schreckenstein*, which deserves a visit on account of its fine view. It is a bold rock, 270 ft. high, crowned by the picturesque ruins of a castle, and projecting so far into the river as to occasion a slight rapid in the midst of a wild defile through which the Elbe forces its way. Aussig was laid waste during the Hussite war, after the defeat of the forces of the Emperor Sigismund by John Ziska, 1426: it was the birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs. From this point coal is sent down the river.

Railway to Teplitz. (Rte. 262.)

From Aussig to Tetschen (by rail or steamboat) no place of importance

is passed—the valley of the Elbe opens out a little.

l. Priesnitz Castle.

l. Pomeritz.

l. Ranstock.

rt. Matschen, or Jungfernsprung, a precipitous obelisk of rock.

rt. Tetschen (*Inns:* Post, best and very good; Badhaus, comfortable; both on the l. bank of the Elbe; Goldene Krone), a flourishing little town of 2000 Inhab., in one of the most romantic situations which the banks of the Elbe afford. It has several important manufactures. Its baths, supplied from a chalybeate spring, are resorted to in summer. The most prominent object is the *Castle*, belonging to Count Thun who has vast possessions in the neighbourhood. It stands upon a rock and looks down upon the Elbe and suspension-bridge. It is politely shown to strangers, but there is not much to see within it. There is a fine Library and small Armoury. The *Stables* are superb in dimensions and fittings: the stalls furnished with marble troughs, and separated by columns supporting a vaulted roof. The views from the castle are fine, but the *Gardens* well deserve a visit, and, with the hothouses, are famous throughout Germany.

Many interesting and delightful *Excursions* from this through the Bohemian and Saxon Switzerlands. As this is a frontier land, the traveller should take care always to have his passport with him en règle, otherwise he may suffer inconvenience. The road hence to Herrnskretschen is very bad; the railway and steamboat are to be *preferred*. A suspension-bridge connects Tetschen with

l. Bodenbach Stat. on the Railway.

Here is made the red, brown, and black earthenware, known in England as *Lava*.

Below Tetschen "the Elbe is pent up between bold cliffs and huge natural battlements of rock, clothed in rich foliage wherever it is possible for a tree to hang, and broken by smooth plots of verdure leading away into romantic dells. It has all the variety of our own Wye, on almost the scale of the majestic Rhine."—*Reeve.*

rt. Laube. From this spot the Belvedere, a fine point of view, may be reached.

l. Niedergrund, a small hamlet, picturesquely scattered at the foot of the rocks, is the station of the Austrian custom-house. (§ 87.)

rt. Herrnskretschen, the last Bohemian village, is situated at the mouth of the valley called Kamnitzgrund. Travellers have here the choice either of landing and making, with a guide, on foot the usual tour through the Saxon Switzerland, visiting the Prebischthor, a singular natural arch—Great Winterberg Hill, celebrated for its view—Kuhstall, another natural gate or cavern; and so proceeding to Schandau (*Inns:* Sächsische Schweitz; Forsthaus), a delightful excursion to be made on foot, or by ladies in sedan-chairs (*Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 88);—or of descending the Elbe at once to Schandau, and thence to Dresden by rail or steamer.

ROUTE 264.

PRAGUE TO DRESDEN (RAILWAY).

25¼ Germ. m. = 115 Eng. m.

Three trains daily, in 6½ hrs. to 9 hrs., including 1 hr.'s stopping at Bodenbach, the Austrian frontier station.

From the terminus at Prague the railway is carried on a fine viaduct of 88 arches, 3500 ft. long, across the *Karolinenthal*, and several arms of the Moldau.

Bubenz Stat., near the *Baumgarten*, the Prater of Prague, much resorted to in summer.

Rostok Stat. in a picturesque valley. On an eminence, *Lewy Hradek*, said to be the oldest church in Bohemia.

Liebschitz Stat.; near which, on the

rt. bank of the Moldau, is the ruined castle of *Chwatierub*.

16 Kralup Stat. Branch Rly. to the coal-mines of Kladno, 25 m.

Mühlhausen Stat., with an old castle of Prince Lobkowitz.

Weltrus Stat. Opposite, on the rt. bank of the Moldau, is the village of Weltrus, attached to which are the château and park of Count Chotek, prettily laid out in an island of the Moldau, and intersected with running streams.

Ober-Bergkowitz Stat. The Rly. here leaves the Moldau, and at

Unter-Bergkowitz Stat. approaches the Elbe a few miles below its junction with the Moldau, which falls into it at Melnik, "the town of hops," and also of wines, the best produced on the Elbe, which is no great praise. On the rt. bank of the river is the romantic *Libocher Gründe*, with the château of Liboch; near which is the *Slawjn*, a Bohemian Valhalla or Pantheon, erected by Mr. Veith, a citizen of Prague, and in which are placed bronze statues of Bohemian worthies, executed in Schwanthaler's studio in Munich.

Raudnitz Stat., a small town and a *castle* of Prince Lobkowitz, with a library of 45,000 vols., an armoury, and a collection of paintings from the time of Charles IV. to the 30 years' war. In this castle Rienzi the Tribune, when driven from Rome, was confined a prisoner of the Emperor for a whole year, 1350, before his removal to Avignon. A bridge over the Eger, near

Bauschowitz Stat.; fine view over the Bohemian mountains. [A bridge over the Eger leads (in 1½ m.) to

Theresienstadt, built 1780-87, in the reign of the Emp. Joseph II., in the midst of morasses, at the junction of the Eger with the Elbe. It is a place of great strength, constructed on the most approved principles of military science, never yet captured by an enemy; and the country around can be laid under water by means of sluices, to render the approach to it difficult.]

35¾ *Lobositz* Stat., 54 Eng. m. from Prague (*Inns:* Eisenbahn; Schiff; Ross), a town of 1500 Inhab., on the l. bank of the Elbe, at the foot of hills covered with vineyards. Here the Austrians, under Marshal Brown, were defeated by Frederick the Great, 1756. This was the first battle of the seven years' war.

A bridge leads over the Elbe to Leitmeritz, a town of 4300 Inhab., on the opposite bank; its houses are seen rising one over another against the slope of the hill. The chief buildings are the Bishop's Palace and the Jesuits' College. One of the churches has a tower shaped like a cup, the symbol of those fierce religious contests respecting the use of the cup in the sacrament, which desolated Bohemia in the 15th centy. Much of the Bohemian glass is polished here. The surrounding district is one of abundant fertility, and is laid out in corn-fields, vineyards, hop-grounds, and orchards. The best Bohemian wines, the Melniker and Tschernoseker, are produced in the circle of Leitmeritz.

Aussig Junct. Stat. (Rte. 263), 12 Eng. m. The Rly. is carried along the l. bank of the Elbe all the way to Dresden. Travellers going to Dresden are recommended to betake themselves to the *Steamer*, which leaves Aussig every morning and reaches Dresden in 6 or 8 hrs. Baggage is examined on board.

The valley of the Elbe contracts almost into a gorge by the approach of precipitous mountains, which hem in its course nearly as far as Pirna. The scenery is highly romantic throughout this district, known as "the Saxon Switzerland."

25¼ Bodenbach Stat. This being the frontier station, the trains stop an hour for the examination of luggage, &c. A chain-bridge connects the Stat. with *Tetschen*, opposite, on the rt. bank. (Rte. 263.)

Niedergrund Stat. (Rte. 263.) Opposite, on the rt. bank, is Herrnskretchen.

Krippen Stat., opposite *Schandau*
Königstein Stat.
Pirna Stat.
38 DRESDEN STAT.

} See *Handbook for N. Germany.*

ROUTE 265.

TEPLITZ TO PRAGUE, BY BILIN AND LAUN.

12 Aust. m.=56½ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily to Bilin. The quickest way is by rail to Aussig and to Prague.

The road from Teplitz ascends the hill called Wacholderberg, passes the château and garden of Krzemusch, near which is a remarkable precipice of basaltic lava called Teufelsmauer, 1100 ft. high, to *Bilin*, a town of 2500 Inhab., prettily situated in the vale of the Biela. It is remarkable for its mineral springs (alkaline), which contain a larger quantity of carbonate of soda than any other spring in Germany. The place is not much resorted to, though it is provided with an inn and baths; but the water is bottled, and exported in large quantities. The Tripoli earth found near this has been demonstrated by Professor Ehrenberg, under the microscope, to be composed of remains of infusoria. About 1½ m. from the town rises the very singular isolated basaltic rock (more properly clinkstone, including fragments of gneiss), called Borzenberg, or Biliner Stein: it remains long in sight.

9¼ Mireschowitz. A few miles on the W. of the road lie the mineral-springs of *Saidschitz* and *Sedlitz*, both of which yield a bitter mineral water; the latter bearing no resemblance to the agreeable draught produced from Sedlitz powders, but very nauseous to the taste. They both owe their medicinal properties to the presence of Epsom and Glauber salts in large quantities, which render them powerful purgatives. The water is not drunk on the spot, as the villages are both miserable places, and the country around the wells is very desolate; but it is evaporated, and exported in the form of salts, which are extensively used in medicine. Near Meronitz there are mines of garnet. The German language, though still spoken for several miles within the frontier, gives way as you descend into Bohemia to the Tshekh or Bohemian.

9¾ Laun, a town of 2000 Inhab., on the Eger, which annually overflows the surrounding country; hence the necessity of the length of its bridge. The town is still surrounded by old walls.

9¾ Jungfern-Teinitz.

9¾ Schlan (*Inn:* Post; comfortable), a curious old dilapidated town of 3576 Inhab. Moreau died here of the wounds received in the battle of Dresden, 1813. His body was embalmed at Prague, and thence transferred to St. Petersburg for burial. Here the road from Carlsbad to Prague (Rte. 267) falls into this route.

A small iron tramroad, which it is proposed to prolong to Pilsen, is crossed before reaching

9½ Strzedokluk, a solitary post-house and no inn.

About 3 m. from Prague the road passes near the *White Hill*, where, on Nov. 8, 1620, Maximilian of Bavaria, with the troops of the Catholic League and a division of the Austrian army, gained the memorable battle which decided the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia, drove Frederick, son-in-law of James I. of England, from his throne, and transferred his dominions to his opponent, Ferdinand II. A pilgrimage church was erected by Ferdinand on the spot to commemorate the event. Near to Prague the large convent of St. Margaret is passed.

The custom-house officers stationed at the gates of Prague search the baggage of travellers, as at the entrance of Vienna, for contraband articles (§ 87), including eatables.

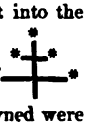
9¾ PRAGUE (German, Prag; Bohemian Praha).—*Inns:* *Englischer Hof, near Rly.; Blauer Stern; Schwarzes Ross; Goldner Engel; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Hôtel de Saxe; Restaurant and Café, opposite the Rly. Stat.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia, with a Pop. of about 150,000, exclusive of the garrison (more than ⅔ being native Bohemians, 10,000 Jews, the rest Germans, &c.), and measuring 12 m. in circumference, is situated nearly in the centre of that country, on the river

Moldau, which divides the quarters called Altstadt and Neustadt on its rt. bank, from the Kleinseite (small side) and Hradschin on its l. It contains 62 Catholic churches and chapels, 19 monasteries, 4 nunneries, 3 Protestant churches, and 10 synagogues. About $\frac{1}{6}$ of the population speak German only. On entering Prague from the Rly. Stat. (fiacres 50 kr.) you pass the *Pulver Thurm*, a Gothic tower, ornamented in the late Gothic style, erected by the citizens in the 15th cenry. The Zeltnerstrasse, one of the finest streets, extends hence to the square called Grosser Ring, where stand the Town-hall and Teyn Church.

The *Altstadt*, as its name imports, is the oldest part of the town. It is the quarter of trade and business; and in its narrow streets are situated some of the best and most showy shops.

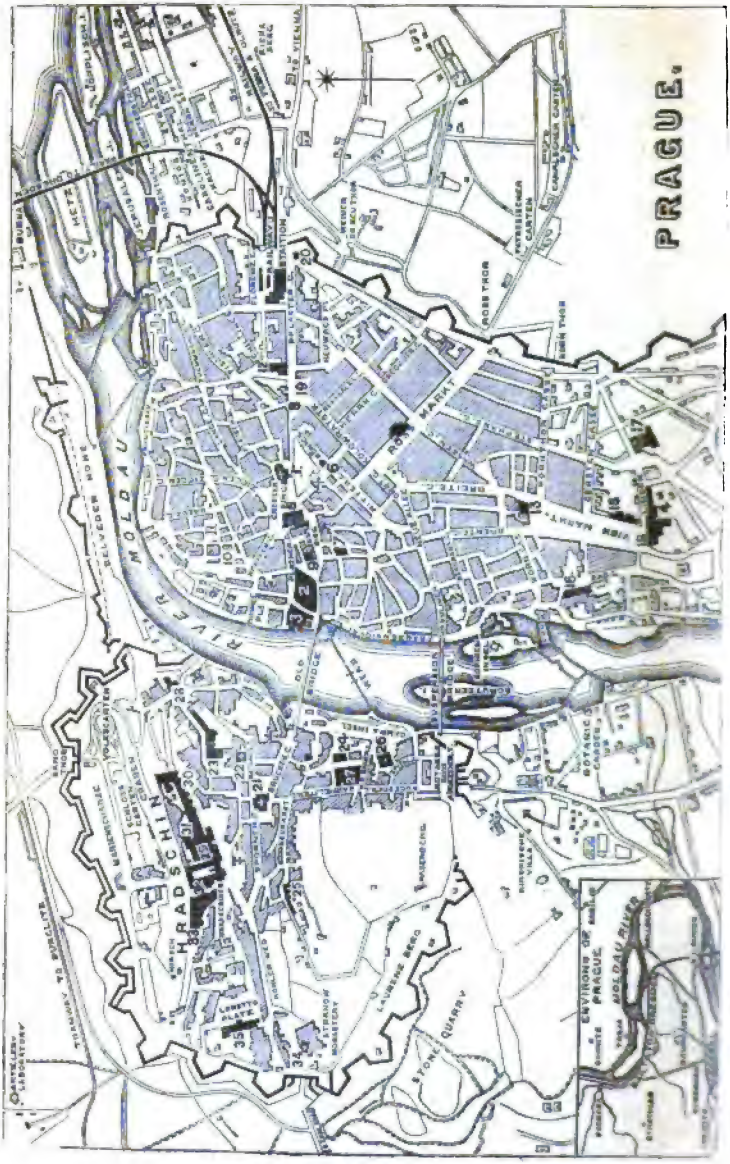
The massive **Bridge* over the Moldau, connecting the Altstadt with the Kleinseite, begun in the reign of the Emp. Charles IV., 1357, finished 1503, measures 1572 German ft., and is ornamented on each side with 28 statues of saints. The eighth on the rt., in going from the Altstadt, is a well-executed bronze statue of *St. John Nepomuk* (Nepomucenus), erected 1683, who, according to the Popish legend, was thrown from the bridge into the river and drowned (1383), by order of King Wenceslaus IV., because he refused to betray the secrets confided to him by the queen in the holy rite of confession. The spot whence he was cast into the river is still marked by a cross with five stars on the parapet, in imitation of the miraculous flames which three days after he was drowned were seen flickering over the place where his body lay under the water. They continued unextinguished until curiosity was excited, the river dragged, and the body recovered. The honour of being enrolled in the calendar was deferred for centuries after his death. It was not till 1729 that St. John was received among the saints, and his body encased in the gorgeous silver shrine placed in the cathedral. From the circumstances of his death, this saint has become the patron of bridges in Bohemia, Moravia, and some parts of Austria Proper, and his statue occupies in some Catholic countries the same situation as at Prague.



At the E. end of the bridge is the *Karlsdenkmal*, modelled by Häbnel of Dresden, and cast in bronze by Burgschmiet of Nuremberg, and erected 1848, by subscription, at a cost of 60,000 fl. in silver, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the foundation of the university. It bears the inscription "Karolo quarto auctori suo literarum universitas;" in niches on its sides are sitting figures of the four faculties, Theology, Philology, Jurisprudence, and Medicine; and at the angles, portrait statues of four of Charles's contemporaries, — two archbishops of Prague, a Kolowrat, and Matthias of Arras, the architect of the cathedral, —selected as being respectively the best representations of the Scholar, the Statesman, the Soldier, and the Artist of the age.

The view of Prague as seen from the bridge (as well as from one or two other points to be mentioned presently) surpasses in its grandeur and imposing character the appearance of almost any other city in Germany.

Prague stands in a basin-shaped valley, cut in two by the Moldau, surrounded on all sides by rocks or eminences, upon whose slopes the buildings of the town rise tier above tier as they recede from the water's edge. There is something of Asiatic splendour in the aspect and form of the domes, turrets, and spires, which rise up almost without number on all sides. But the object which rivets the eye at once is the imposing mass of the Hradschin, the palace of the Bohemian kings, running along the crest of an eminence, and overtopping all intermediate buildings. It is backed by the heights of the Laurenziberg, where the pagan Bohemians are said to have celebrated, in ancient times, the rites of their fire-worship. Those who converted them to Christianity, perceiving the difficulty of banishing altogether the former heathenish associations connected with the spot, substituted in their place the more holy fires which consumed the martyr St. Lawrence, whose church is built th


PRAGUE.
RIVER MOLDAU
HRADSCHIN
OLD BRIDGE
ENVIRONS OF PRAGUE

On the other side of the river, looking up the stream, are the black precipices and fortifications of the citadel of *Wyssehrad* (i. e. the Acropolis), whence the fabled Queen Libussa, the founder of Prague, used to precipitate her lovers into the river as soon as she grew tired of them. Behind the towers of the Altstadt rises Ziska's Hill, which was fortified by the blind Hussite chief whose name it bears, and serves to recall the recollection of those religious troubles in which Prague suffered so grievously.

The old *Watch-tower*, at the end of the bridge next the Altstadt, ornamented with sculptures and arms of the countries allied with Bohemia, alone preserved that part of the town from falling into the hands of the Swedes during the Thirty Years' War, 1648. They had quickly mastered the Kleinseite, and, their attack being quite unexpected, the bridge-gate was so ill-guarded, that they had nearly surprised it, when a Jesuit, rushing out of the college close to the bridge, let down the portcullis in haste, and with the aid of only three soldiers defended the post until the citizens and students of the university came up to support them. The Swedes were thus defeated in attempting to carry the gate by a *coup de main*, and no succeeding assault met with greater success, though they besieged and bombarded the gate for 14 weeks.

An *Iron Suspension Bridge* was constructed (1839-1842) at a cost of 33,800*l*., by a company, over the Moldau above the stone bridge: the centre rests on the Schützen island. Along the rt. bank, between the two bridges, extends the *Franzensquai*, and upon it has been erected a monumental statue on horseback, in bronze, of the *late Emp. Francis*, beneath a Gothic stone canopy, not unlike Scott's monument at Edinburgh. The base is surrounded by allegorical figures representing the circles of Bohemia. This quay, from the view it affords, is a favourite walk of the inhabitants of Prague.

Close to the old bridge is the vast pile of the *Clementinum*, which extends into several streets. It now contains the *Seminary* for the education of between 200 and 300 pupils, under the superintendence of the Archbishop, and the faculties of theology and philosophy belonging to the university. Its magnificent halls, in the richest style of Italian architecture, serve as lecture-rooms. (They are only to be seen in the forenoon.) It also includes a *Library* of 100,000 volumes, particularly rich in Bohemian literature, and 3700 manuscripts: among them autograph theses and sermons of John Huss; a Hussite Liturgy (Canzionale) most richly illuminated; the paintings are illustrations partly of the Bible, partly of the life of Huss; it was executed at the cost of the guilds of Prague. In one of its pages occur 3 miniatures of Wickliffe striking the light, Huss blowing the flame, and Luther holding the blazing torch: here are a copy of Ziska's military ordinances, Huss's autograph comments on the Book of

REFERENCES TO PLAN ON OPPOSITE PAGE.

ALTSTADT.

1 Theinkirche.
2 Clementinum.
3 Kreuzherren Stift.
4 University.
5 Rathhaus Altstadt.
6 Theatre.
7 Conservatorium of Music.
8 Comm. in Chief.
9 Clam Gallas Pal.

JUDENSTADT.

10 Old Jewish Bur. Ground.
11 Old Synagogue.

NEUSTADT.

12 Head Custom-house.
13 Rathhaus.
14 General Hospital.
15 Military Hospital.
16 House of Correction.
17 Madhouse.
18 Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
19 National Museum.
20 Monument of the Swedes.

KLEINSEITE.

21 St. Nicholas.
22 St. Thomas.
23 Wallenstein Palace.
24 Nostiz Palace.
25 Lobkowitz Palace.
26 Arsenal.
27 Post-Office.
28 Blind Asylum.

HRADECRIN.

29 Royal Palace.
30 Damenstift.
31 Cathedral of St. Veit.
32 Archbishop's Palace.
33 Stilndische Gallerie.
34 Monastery of Strahow.
35 Czernin Palace.

Wisdom, and Tycho Brahe's on the Copernican system; besides various other collections, and an observatory, with Tycho Brahe's sextant. Within the circuit of the Clementinum are the churches of St. Clement and St. Salvator, two chapels, the residence of many professors, and several public offices.

It was originally built in 1653 as a convent and seminary for the Jesuits, by Ferdinand III. His namesake, Ferdinand I., first introduced this order into Bohemia, for the purpose of putting a stop to heresy in his dominions; but so unpopular were they, that for many years after their arrival they were recommended not to show themselves in public.

The *University*, or *Carolinum*, though not interesting as a building, is remarkable as the first great public school established in Germany. It was founded by the Emp. Charles IV. on the model of that of Paris, in 1348: the existing edifice dates from 1715. The fame of the teachers of the university, and the privileges granted to scholars, soon attracted hither students from all parts of Europe, who were divided into four nations: the *Bohemians*, including Moravians and Hungarians; the *Bavarians*, or Austrians, Franconians, and Swabians; the *Poles* and Russians; and the *Saxons*, including Danes and Swedes. The University was composed of 8 separate colleges, similar to those of Oxford or Cambridge, one of which was the Carolinum. By the original constitution of the university, each nation had an equal vote. A measure proposed in 1409 by John Huss, for abridging the privileges of the foreigners and transferring the preponderance from them to the Bohemians, occasioned the secession in one week of 15,000 students, who dispersed themselves over Europe, and became the founders of the universities of Leipzig, Heidelberg, and Cracow. The number of seceders appears almost incredible, but the entire body of students is estimated by writers of the period at 20,000. From henceforth the Carolinum became the school of those new opinions in religion promulgated by Huss and Jerome of Prague, which gradually separated the Bohemians from the Romish Church. Huss himself was rector of the university, and here first taught those doctrines which he derived from the English reformer Wickliffe. Indeed a close intercourse was kept up between the two nations at that period. Richard II. was married to a Bohemian princess, "the good queen Anne," sister of Wenceslaus IV. Englishmen studied in the university of Prague: they transplanted into Germany the writings of Wickliffe, and his translation of the Bible; thus first kindling the spark of truth which, after smouldering for a centy., at length burst forth in the Reformation of Luther.

During the Hussite troubles, a period highly unfavourable to learning, the university was repeatedly the scene of bloody strife; but it still maintained an important influence in Bohemia, as the rallying-point of the Protestants, the seat of the Utraquist doctrines, and the sanctuary of the Bohemian language. After the fatal battle of the White Hill, however, its privileges and faculty of theology were transferred to the Jesuits' college of the Clementinum, the Protestant faith abolished, and the Carolinum converted into a school of medicine and law. At present the university has about 2000 students, and is in good repute.

The *Rathhaus* (Town-hall), in the square called the Grosse Ring, a Gothic edifice, was rebuilt 1848, except the tower, which is probably as old as 1474, the S. doorway, and chapel, whose fine projecting oriel window has been preserved. In the Council Chamber are portraits of former Burgomasters.

A very curious clock ornaments the tower. It was constructed by Hanusch in the year 1490, and repaired in 1865. It registers the time from sunset to sunset, *i.e.* from 1 to 24, and also the hours at which the sun and moon rise on each day of the year. As each hour strikes, a door opens, and 12 figures, representing the Apostles, appear, and pass one after the other (from right to left along a little platform, re-entering again at another door to the left.

In a dungeon beneath the building, called Schpinka, the Emp. Wenceslaus

IV. was confined for 15 weeks, in 1403. Here the Corporation of Prague held their deliberations and banquets. Here also grand entertainments were given to the Austrian rulers of Bohemia when they visited their capital. The Rathhaus, and the irregular square in which it stands, are also historically remarkable for the deeds of violence and blood that have taken place in them. Here, in early time, tournaments were held; in one of which John of Luxemburg, the blind King of Bohemia, who was killed at the battle of Crecy, was unhorsed and severely wounded.

When the insurgent Hussites, in 1419, under Ziska, on their first rising, were marching through the city in armed array, a stone was thrown at them from the Rathhaus, which so enraged them that they burst into the council-chamber, and, seizing 13 German councillors, threw them out of the window. The Germans fell on the pikes of the mob, and were all barbarously massacred.

In 1420, the Hussites, having, by the tolling of the storm-bell, assembled here, proceeded in marching array to the different churches of the town in succession, plundering, destroying, and setting fire to all that fell in their way. Through the blind zeal or cupidity of these fanatics, the ornaments and sculpture of all the ecclesiastical edifices were mutilated; church-plate, robes, &c., carried off; the fresco-paintings on the walls defaced; and the painted glass shattered by these ruthless destroyers. This will account for the small number of ancient churches at present existing in Prague, and for the defective state of the few that do remain.

In 1483 the mob of the town, including many of the burghers, being dissatisfied with their magistrates, broke into the Rathhaus: they threw the burgomaster out of the window first of all, and then, at the instigation of the rioters below, who cried out, "Heave them over," and pointed their spears upwards to receive them, 5 other members of the senate were ejected after what is termed "the Bohemian fashion." In 1484 the Utraquist Bishop, Augustine, administered the sacrament in both kinds publicly to the people assembled on this spot.

After the battle of the White Hill, in 1621, in which the cause of Romanism triumphed over that of Protestantism, the leaders of the party who had supported the Elector Frederick V. were executed on a scaffold, in front of the Rathhaus, to the number of 27, including 8 great officers and nobles, 14 councillors, and several magistrates, together with a host of inferior persons, to appease the vengeance of Ferdinand. The heads and hands of those of noble birth among the sufferers were stuck up on the gate-tower of the bridge.

A few years afterwards (1633) a similar bloody execution took place of 11 officers of noble rank, and many more of inferior quality, who had been tried by a court-martial, at the suggestion of Wallenstein, for their cowardice in running away at the battle of Lützen. The nobles had the privilege of dying by the sword or cord: the rest were hung, and beheaded with the axe.

Opposite the Rathhaus is the *Theinkirche*, a Gothic church, distinguished by its two tall towers with taper roofs, and 4 small turrets at the angles, built in 1407, at the expense of the German merchants residing in Prague. In 1457 the Estates of Bohemia, assembled in this ch., unanimously elected George Podiebrad King of Bohemia. Here the doctrines of Huss were long preached by the prelate, John of Rokyzan, whose body, buried under the high altar, was afterwards torn up and burned in 1622. The prayers are said here at present in the Bohemian tongue. This ch. contains the grave of *Tycho Brahe* (died 1601), the astronomer, who settled in Prague at the invitation of the Emp. Rudolph II. An effigy of him, in armour, rudely carved in relief on a slab of red marble, is placed, by way of monument, against the last pillar on the rt. hand nearest the altar. It bears his motto, "Esse potius quam haberi" —To be, rather than to be esteemed. A colossal crucifix, coloured, is a remarkable specimen of early German sculpture of the 14th centy. In the ch. has lately been erected a finely-executed marble group of the Bohe-

mian Apostles St. Cyril and Methodius, by Emanuel Max, and a fine organ by Breschkow of Breslau.

The heads of the Protestant leaders, which had been stuck upon the bridge-gate after the battle of the White Hill, were taken down when the Protestants again entered the town, 1631, and buried here. There are 2 curious paintings, by masters of the early Bohemian school, an Ecce Homo, and a Virgin and Child, in this ch. There are scarcely any good pictures in the churches of Prague.

John Huss is said to have lived in the Bethlehemplatz, No. 257, a corner house, opposite to which originally stood the ch. in which he preached. Near that ch. is held a species of rag-fair, or market of old clothes and other things, called Tandel Markt, the principal dealers being the Jews. It is an amusing and lively scene, and well deserves to be visited.

The very large *Theatre*, rebuilt 1859, is situated between the Rittergasse and Königsgasse; the musical performances, operas, &c., are sometimes very good. *Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld* has a very fine collection of paintings in his magnificent palace, close to the Clementinergasse, including a *Leonardo da Vinci*, Temptation of the Magdalen; also a fine library.

* *Judenstadt* (Jews'-town), or Josephstadt. One portion of the old town is appropriated to the Jews, though they are not confined to it now, as in former times, since the richer Jews have houses in the better parts of the town, nor is it locked up at 8 o'clock in the evening, the gates and walls being removed. The Jews' quarter, situated upon the low banks of the Moldau, close to the river, is a labyrinth of narrow dirty streets and low houses, swarming with population like an anthill, and estimated to contain about 8000 Jewish inhabitants. Tradition declares this colony to have existed before the destruction of Jerusalem, and that the Jews established themselves here in Pagan times as slave-dealers, who bought and sold the captives taken in the wars of the barbarians. There is little doubt that these people were congregated here from the foundation of Prague—that this is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, Hebrew settlement in Europe. In 1290 the Jews were almost exterminated by the fanaticism of the ignorant populace, stirred up by rumours of their having insulted the Host—a prevalent accusation—which caused an almost universal massacre of them throughout Germany. Indeed the history of the Jews in Prague is a dark chapter in that of Christianity. It is one uninterrupted narrative of tyranny, extortion, and blood on the one side, and of long-suffering on the other. Till the end of the last centy., Charles IV., Rudolf II., and Joseph II., appear the only rulers who held out any protection to this devoted race.

The Jews of Prague have preserved more strictly than in most other parts of Europe their ancient manners and customs. They have even retained their own institutions. Besides 5 synagogues and several schools, they have magistrates and a town-hall of their own, in which they manage the affairs of the community; and these privileges have been confirmed to them by the later Austrian sovereigns, especially by Joseph II.

** The *Old Jewish Burial-ground* (Alter Friedhof) is a truly singular spot. It is a vast enclosure in the middle of the Jewish city, piled up with the dead of centuries, and crammed with gravestones. It is now no longer used, as it will hold no more. The oldest memorials which remain are coeval with the most ancient structures in Prague. One is said to date from A.D. 606. One of the most respected is that of Rabbi Abignor Karo (1439): pilgrimages are even now made to it by the Jews from distant lands. Rabbi Löwi's tomb bears date 1609. The monuments are generally slabs of rough sandstone, covered with Hebrew characters deeply cut in; those of the Rabbins, or of the more wealthy, are built in the form of houses, with sloping roofs. Many bear the symbols of the tribes to which the dead belonged—thus a pitcher marks Levi, the two hands the descendants of Aaron. Upon the top of them, and on every project-

ing ledge, little heaps of stones are piled. These have been placed there by the friends of the dead in their visits to the graves—a practice which is considered even now a token of respect to ancestors whom the living know only by name. Among the almost countless tombstones, some fractured, others awry, as though about to fall, and all weather-beaten and moss-grown, rise a number of decrepit elder-trees, with wrinkled and twisted branches, which give the appearance of a tangled wilderness to this great grave-yard. In a sort of vestry-house within the enclosure the burial ceremonies are performed over the dead. They are represented in a series of pictures around one of the rooms. Grave-clothes are kept in readiness here: and as soon as a corpse is brought in, be it of the rich or poor, it is set out in the same simple livery—those who are wealthy are no finer decorated, and the same plain coffin of rough boards is provided for all.

The Old Synagogue is a small but remarkable building (built about 1290), and divided into 2 aisles and simply vaulted. The dust of ages remains here undisturbed — broom, soap, or whitewash would be sacrilege; and the light which streams in through its narrow Gothic windows cannot dissipate the gloom within. In some of their festivals the Jews burn lamps and torches for days and nights without intermission; hence the smoky and gloomy walls have exactly the hue of the background of a picture by Rembrandt. The women sit in a gallery running along the N. side, with narrow round-headed openings, through which they can see without being seen. The holy books of the Law occupy the place where the altar stands in a ch.; they are enclosed in a fire-proof cabinet of metal, and consist of double rolls of parchment. The Tabernacle containing them seems to be of Renaissance or Italian Gothic style. The robes and breastplates of the priests, and the hangings for this cabinet, embroidered with pomegranates, and hung with bells, are curious, though very dingy in appearance.

The New Town, *Neustadt*, built by the Emp. Charles IV., 1348, entirely encompasses the old town on the land side; it was originally separated from it by walls, and by a ditch now filled up, and existing only in the name of the street formerly called the *Graben*, now the Kolowratstrasse, in which the principal hotels are situated. It was governed by a totally different municipal constitution; and the inhabitants of the two quarters, so far from considering themselves fellow-citizens, were for more than 100 years at variance, and engaged in an almost continual feud. It is neither so populous nor so bustling as the old, and its streets are wider.

The *Rathhaus*, in the square called Viehmarkt, was the scene of a similar act of violence to that which took place in the old town, on the part of the Hussites, who on two occasions ejected the magistrates from the windows. The building was so completely altered by repairs made in 1806, that a corner tower alone remains of the original edifice of the 14th centy.

In the same square stands the *Military Hospital*, a magnificent and extensive edifice, with a façade 624 ft. long, erected by the Jesuits as a college, and converted to its present use after the suppression of the order.

The Carlshof ch. is an octagon, 60 ft. in diameter, built in 1351. It has been modernized outside, but is striking within.

The *Bohemian Museum*, in the Kolowratstrasse, 2 doors from the Schwarzen Ross Inn, contains various collections—1st, of Antiquities, found principally near Prague. Among them is a bronze idol, a specimen of one of the deities of the pagan Slávs, representing a female (Ceres?) holding ears of corn; a copper-plate, with a similar effigy; bangles or bracelets, and sickles, of bronze—all dug up in the country. Also some relics of the middle ages: a crucifix, in the style of Byzantine art; a spoon, such as was used to administer the sacrament, in both kinds, to the Utraquists (it resembles that in use in the Greek Church in Russia, where the wine is received mixed with bits of bread); arms of the Hussites, including a formidable weapon

used by Ziska's troops, in the shape of a flail, bound with iron and bristling with spikes.

2. The *Library*, though not very extensive, is well provided with works on natural history, and is also rich in collections relating to Bohemian history, and in books in the Bohemian tongue. 1468 is the date of the earliest book printed in Bohemia: 1480 of the first printed Bible. A folio Missal, 1360, is decorated with exquisite miniatures. There are many editions of the Bible in the Bohemian language: indeed the Bohemians possessed no less than 7 translations of the Scriptures previous to the publication of Luther's German translation. But the greatest curiosities of all are the autograph challenge affixed to the gate of the University of Prague by John Huss, offering to dispute with all comers on the articles of his belief; and an autograph letter of Ziska.

3. The *Museum of Natural History* is almost entirely devoted to the productions of Bohemia, which makes it the more interesting to travellers. In the zoology of the country it is very complete. Among the quadrupeds is a beaver caught on an estate of Prince Schwarzenberg, in the circle of Bunzlau.

The fossils are very numerous, and include the collections made by Count Caspar Sternberg, and described by him in the 'Flora der Vorwelt.' The gigantic ferns, impressions of plants, &c., brought from Durovain, the circle of Pilsen, and from the great Bohemian coalfield of Swina, N.W. of Prague, are extremely beautiful and perfect. The remains of a mastodon were found on the Laurenziberg; the skull of a hippopotamus was also dug up near Prague. There is an extensive series of meteoric stones which have fallen in Bohemia, where such occurrences seem frequent.

The *Church of St. Emaus, or Hieronymus*, was founded in 1348; it has been modernised, and is now much dilapidated, but the *cloisters* have escaped the Hussite ravages, and display some few traces of ancient frescoes, which have been sadly defaced by subsequent coatings. Near the altar are hung up banners and arms taken at the battle of the White Hill.

The *Rossmarkt*, or Wenzel's Platz, a fine wide street or oblong square, has in the centre an equestrian statue of St. Wenceslaus, the ancient patron of Bohemia. On this saint's day (28th Sept.) it is decorated with green boughs and votive chaplets of flowers, and surrounded by crowds of devotees; on the eve of the festival it is brilliantly illuminated. A sentinel guards each side of it, and persons of all ranks may be seen kneeling before it. Many processions approach it from neighbouring villages, headed by young girls clad in white, bearing garlands of flowers, and singing the old Bohemian hymns in honour of the martyr, in the choruses of which the men and women who follow join. A great part of the night is devoted to this shrill but not unmusical chanting. The Rossmarkt leads up to the *Bastions*, which have been turned into a most agreeable promenade, commanding a view over the town on one side, and over the country, the road to Vienna, and the Ziskaberg, on the other.

Crossing the Old or Carls-brücke, you reach the *Kleinseite* (small side) on the l. bank of the Moldau, and at the foot of the Hradschin. In the small square or Ring is a statue of *Field Marshal Radetzky*, erected in 1858 (the year of his death); it is raised on a shield by 8 of his soldiers and cast by Burgschmied, of Nuremberg, from 100 bronze cannon taken from the Piedmontese; the principal figure was designed by Emanuel Max, the soldiers by Joseph Max. The Kleinseite is the seat of the Bohemian magnates, of the families of Thun, Kolowrat, Lobkowitz, Ledebour, Sternberg, &c., and contains some of the most splendid palaces. The most interesting among them is the *Palace Wallenstein* (here called Waldstein), built by Albert duke of Friedland, generalissimo of the Thirty Years' War at the time when he was first dismissed the Imperial service. It has been restored by his collateral descendant Count Wallenstein, its present owner, and the whitewash removed from

walls is replaced by marble and fresco. The parts of the building remaining nearly in their original condition are—an upper room, covered with fresco-paintings; the small chapel adjoining; and on the ground floor a bath, and an open arcade looking into a garden. These last are rather fantastically decorated with grey plaster-work to imitate the stalactites of a grotto. The only relics of the great Wallenstein are, a bad portrait, and the favourite charger which bore him at Lützen, stuffed. In order to make room for his residence, 100 houses were purchased and pulled down. Eye-witnesses have left a surprising account of its splendour, and of the regal state maintained by Wallenstein himself. The most skilful artists of all countries were summoned to decorate it. In the great hall a fresco painting represented him in a car drawn by four horses, crowned with laurel, with a star over his head, as the hero of a Roman triumph. Other apartments were decorated with allegorical subjects; and one circular chamber is still covered with mythological and astrological emblems, most probably from his own designs. It is well known that an Italian astrologer, named Seni, resided in his house, that Wallenstein put the most implicit belief in the science, and paid the greatest respect to his interpretation of the stars. Even the stables were most profusely ornamented with precious marble; 300 carriage and riding horses stood in them, and the animals were fed out of marble cribs. His daily levee was crowded with anxious visitors. In his ante-chamber 12 barons and 6 knights were in constant attendance; while his body-guard, consisting of 50 armed soldiers, stood in the outer room, all dressed in his own uniform. 6 sentinels continually patrolled in the outside of the building, to prevent any noise or tumult reaching his ears, for he had the greatest dislike to any disturbance. Sixty pages of noble families were educated in his house to wait upon him; and parents of rank contended for the honour of sending their children to him. When he went from home, 50 carriages conveyed himself and his suite; 50 waggons carried his baggage, furniture, and cooking apparatus; followed by 50 of the finest led horses. His fortune was enormous; his revenues, exceeding 6 millions of dollars (875,000*l.*) per annum; and yet he was often, during war, at a loss for a few thousand florins, as in those insecure times he could not reckon with any certainty on its payment.

The *Churches* in the Kleinseite are not remarkable. *St. Nicholas*, the largest and most prominent, built by the Jesuits, 1628, is, however, a magnificent specimen of the style of architecture adopted by that order.

It is worth while to ascend the heights of the *Laurenziberg* and of *Strahow*: first to see the **Monastery of Strahow*, founded 1140, whose Library (open from 8 to 11 a.m. only), as an apartment, has hardly its equal in Germany for taste and splendour: it is lined with polished walnut-wood, and richly ornamented with gilding. Its contents are valuable, and amount to 50,000 volumes. One of its curiosities is the autograph of Tycho Brahe. Here is preserved a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. "Although it has been cruelly retouched, the muscular features, and the gigantic hand with which he grasps the spiked mace, probably preserve some likeness to the person of the Bohemian Samson."—*Reeve*. There is also an Adoration of the Virgin and Child, with a distribution of rosaries, the worshippers consisting of 20 or 30 figures; with portraits of the Emp. Maximilian I., a Pope, several bishops and princes, and the painter himself, by *Albert Dürer*, an early and interesting work, painted 1506 at Venice, but much injured; and a portrait of Ragotzy, prince of Transylvania.

The Premonstratensian monks, to whom this convent belongs, are so obliging as to admit strangers. The ch. contains the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order; and of King Wladislaw I.; also the grave of Count Pappenheim, the Imperial general, killed at Lützen, 1632.

Secondly, the trouble of ascending will be repaid by the exquisite view

seen from the windows of the convent and the terrace in the garden.

On the site of the convent there stood an old watch-tower, probably the remnant of a strongly fortified castle, the word *Strahow* being derived from the verb *strahowati*—to guard, to protect. It is now encircled by the ancient turreted *walls of the town*, which astonish the beholder by their extent. They were erected by a wise and beneficent monarch, the Emp. Charles IV., to employ his starving subjects in a season of famine, and still go by the name of the *Bread-wall*. Though never very strong, the fortifications could not be taken without opening trenches.

The *Gloriette*, in Count Schönborn's garden, commands one of the best views of Prague.

The **Hradschin* (Hrad, in Bohemian, means a castle), the palace of Bohemian kings and emperors for centuries, is a vast and prominent pile, more imposing from its extent and position than from the beauty of its architecture. It is said to be larger than the palace at Vienna, and to comprise 440 apartments; some of them splendid from their size and decorations, as the Spanish Hall and the Throne Hall. The modern palace contains some family portraits, including those of Maria Theresa and her son, but nothing which deserves particular description. The emperor's apartments are in the third court, in the centre of which is a fountain with a bronze statue of St. George and the Dragon, 7 ft. high, made in 1378. A part of the building was for several years occupied by the late Charles X. (ex-King of France) and the young Duke of Bordeaux. The Hradschin is now the residence of the ex-Emperor Ferdinand of Austria, who abdicated 2nd Dec. 1848, and who holds his court here; in consequence the interior is seldom shown. The palace was originally built by Charles IV., 1353. Of this age are the 3 picturesque and Gothic-looking towers, the last remaining of 22, which have been destroyed by war, fire, and time. Those known by the names of the *Black* or angular tower, and *White* or round tower, served as a state prison. For the most part only criminals of rank were confined in them; and they were often executed at once, without any form of trial, having first been subjected to the torture. There is a tradition that the Iron Maiden (Eiserne Jungfrau) was the instrument employed here. This was the figure of a female, in the body of which sharp instruments were concealed, which started out on being touched, and inflicted a horrible death on the victim, who was pressed into its arms. Close to the White Tower is another, called *Daliborka*, which still remains in a perfect condition to give an exact idea of the horrors of a prison of the middle ages. The low and vaulted chambers are rarely penetrated by the rays of the sun; the only furniture is bolts and bars, and iron rings, which still remain in the walls. In the floor of the entrance-room is an iron trap-door, with a pulley and rope attached to the roof above it. This was the only entrance into a still lower dungeon, 15 fathoms deep, into which the criminal, sentenced never again to see the sun, was let down by a rope. This tower is shown only by a special permission from the Burggrafenamt in the same building. The *Huldigungssaal*, built by King Ladislaus, 1522, is a fine Gothic hall, unsupported by pillars. In this hall the Bohemian nobles swear allegiance to their sovereign after his coronation. It is now fitted up for the meetings of the *Landtag*.

The present building was begun by Ferdinand I., 1541, but not completed till 1756. The greater part of it, however, dates from the reign of Ferdinand and that of his successor. The grand portal is by Scamozzi.

On the narrow terrace immediately under the palace walls two small stone obelisks mark the spot where the nobles Slawata and Martinitz, the two unpopular members of the Imperial government, with their creature and secretary Fabricius, fell from a height of nearly 80 ft., when thrown out of the window of the council-chamber (Landtag-Stube) by the armed nobles and deputies in 1618. The tyrannical and in-

tolerant edicts which they had drawn up and issued in the Emperor's name against the Bohemian Protestants gave rise to this summary and unjustifiable mode of exclusion. The actors in it excused themselves by saying that it was an ancient Bohemian custom thus to treat intrusive enemies, and only expressed their wonder that their victims had escaped with life, considering the height from which they fell.

The preservation of the Imperial counsellors was attributed to their being received on a dunghill, which very opportunely lay in the way to break their fall, and they were immediately picked up and put to bed by the Lady Penelope Lobkowitz. Fabricius, who was thrown out last, and who is said to have begged pardon of his superiors for incommoding them by falling upon them, was afterwards raised to the peerage, as a reward for his services or sufferings, under the title of Graf von Hohenfall, which may be translated into English, Count of Somerset. The two stones are set up as votive tablets, in consideration of the miraculous escape, and bear the arms of the two nobles. The windows of the green chamber, out of which they were ejected, are still pointed out.

"This foolish exploit was rapidly followed by events which gave it an abiding place in history. It was the first act of violence in the great struggle of Thirty Years, and the war which ended in 1648 with the unsuccessful siege of Prague was begun in 1618 on the spots of ground still marked out by these obelisks."—*Reeve.*

The * *Cathedral* or *Dom*, dedicated to *St. Veit*, stands within the enclosure of the Hradschin. It was commenced in 1344, in the reign of John of Luxemburg, by *Matthias of Arras*, and continued during the reign of Charles IV. by the architect *Peter Arler*, of Gmünd in Swabia. The only parts completed were the choir and one of the towers. This tower was 506 ft. high, consequently the highest in Europe, but was reduced to its present height, 314 ft., in 1541, after a great fire, by which the cathedral was much injured. The view from the tower is uncommonly fine. The cathedral, though rich in Gothic ornament, is deformed as an edifice by having been left incomplete, and by the damage which it suffered from Hussite ravages, and from even more serious injuries inflicted in 1757 during the Seven Years' War, by the bombardment of Frederick the Great, when 215 balls passed through the roof alone, and in the end the church received more than 1500. It was afterwards partially repaired by order of the Empress Maria Theresa. Notwithstanding the irreparable damage which it sustained, it is a most interesting building—a perfect museum of curiosities.

The interior, remarkable for its 3 central aisles of equal height (105 ft.), not unlike Beauvais, has been recently repaired and beautified, and the completion of the edifice is contemplated. In the centre, close to the great W. door, is the *Mausoleum*, erected by Rudolph II. in 1589, as a monument to himself and other kings of Bohemia and princely persons who lie interred in the vault below it, among whom are Kings Wenceslaus IV. (1419) and George Podiebrad (1458); Emperors Charles IV. (1378), Ladislaus Posthumous (1458), Ferdinand I. (1564), Maximilian II. (1577), and Rudolph II, (1612). It is executed in white marble by the celebrated sculptor, *Colin of Mechlin*. The effigies upon it, and the carvings around, merit minute inspection. There are two other monuments in a side-chapel, opposite to the altar of St. John Nepomuk, remarkable as works of art; that of Bishop Wlaschin, of Bohemian marble; and near it a bronze figure, originally intended, no doubt, as a recumbent monument, of Ludomilla, Countess Thun, with her two sons, on whose heads she is represented as laying her hands. Its date is 1558, and it is now set upright against the wall of the chapel.

On the N. side of the church, against a pillar, hangs a remarkable head of Christ, which the Emp. Charles IV. brought with him from Italy: it is said to have been copied from an original in the Vatican, by Thomas of Mutina (?). It is, at least, a very

curious and perfect specimen of the style of art called Byzantine. Hirt says it is the finest work of Byzantine art he knows. On the frame are the figures of the six patron saints of Bohemia, by the same hand.

A little further on are several curious representations in wood of the city of Prague in the 17th centy.

The best picture in the church is that over the high altar, St. Luke painting the Virgin, formerly attributed to Holbein, but ascertained to be by *Bernard von Orlay*, and the side-wings by *Michael Coxcie*, his pupil. It was brought from Mechlin by the Archduke Matthias, who presented it to the church. In front of the altar the emperors of Austria are crowned kings of Bohemia.

At the back of the high altar, in the Sternberg chapel, King Ottocar, who was killed in battle, fighting against Rudolph of Habsburg, is buried. The walls of this and other chapels are covered with oil paintings, now sadly defaced, and barely visible. Near this is hung up one of the cannon-balls which fell into the church during the bombardment by Frederick the Great.

In the S. aisle, on the rt. of the altar, is the chapel and *shrine of St. John Nepomuk*, one of the most richly gifted in the world; a costly accumulation of plate, and ornaments of solid silver, more remarkable for the material than the workmanship, therefore the best way of estimating it is by the weight. The entire weight of silver expended on the shrine is said to amount to 37 cwt. The body of the saint is contained in a crystal coffin, enclosed in one of silver, and borne aloft by angels nearly as large as life, also of silver. The candelabra which stand around, the ever-burning lamps which hang above, are all of the same precious metal; and four angels, apparently floating in the air, are said alone to contain 910 marks of silver.

These decorations were principally executed about the year 1736; but these are only a small part of the wealth showered upon the saint in votive tablets, plate, &c., of all kinds. Below the coffin are 4 bas-reliefs, representing the story of his life and death; in one he is seen undergoing torture in the Hradschin, to make him disclose the queen's confession.

His death is fixed in the year 1383. He was not canonised until 1729. His tongue, wonderful to relate, remains to this day as perfect as when it was cut out of his head, and is enclosed in a case in the wall above the altar of St. Wenzel's chapel, where it is revered as a most precious relic! Near to the shrine of St. John Nepomuk is the tomb of St. Veit, and also his statue, the latter being of recent construction. In the last chapel but one is buried the unlucky Martinitz, who was thrown out of the window of the Hradschin.

The last chapel is that of *St. Wenzel*, patron saint of Bohemia. Its walls are inlaid with Bohemian amethysts, jaspers, and chrysoprase, which serve as borders to a series of remarkable ancient fresco-paintings, executed by order of the Emp. Charles IV., about the year 1347. Those in the lower row represent scenes from our Saviour's life, evidently by the hand of an able early master: they are attributed to the artists Wurmser of Strasburg and Theodorich of Prague, and are curious as specimens of the Bohemian school of painting in the 14th centy.: they have, however, faded so much as to be scarcely distinguishable. The upper paintings, representing the legend of St. Wenzel (Wenceslaus), are of later date (1500), and by an inferior hand. The remains of the saint are interred in this gorgeously-decorated sanctuary. Here are preserved his armour and sword. His statue, standing under a shrine, is said to have been cast from the first cannon taken from John Ziska, and executed by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg, 1420. The brass ring on the door is looked on with great veneration, as it is asserted that the saint clung fast to it when he was murdered by his brother Boleslav in 936, in the ch. of Alt-Bunzlau.

On the outside of the ch., upon the S. wall of this chapel, is a mosaic representing Christ in glory, surrounded by angels, with the six patron saints of Bohemia below, and the Emp. Charles IV. and his wife, who caused

it to be made in 1371 by Greek artists. At the sides is the Last Judgment; it is bleached by the weather, and only curious as a specimen of early art, and as perhaps the only specimen of mosaic used as an exterior decoration to be found N. of the Alps.

The *Schatzkammer* of the Dom contains the original plan upon which the ch. was intended to have been built, a quantity of church-plate, monstrances, &c., and a collection of 368 *mass-robes* for the priests, a very museum of antique embroidery; one of them was worked by Maria Theresa, another is made out of her bridal dress, a third out of the bridal dress of a Countess Czernin. The most remarkable is a linen robe, embroidered with flowers and figures by the hands of the Bohemian Queen Anne in the 14th centy., the last scion of the royal line of Przemysl. Here are also a number of religious relics used at the coronation of the Bohemian kings. To see them, a special request must be made to Dr. Diettrich, one of the canons of the cathedral, who alone shows them, and whose house is close to the church. Among the relics are portions of the bones of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the Virgin Mary's pocket-handkerchief, a piece of the true cross, enclosing a bit of the sponge which was placed on a hyssop, two thorns of the crown of thorns, one of the palm-branches strewed in Christ's way as he entered Jerusalem, besides an immense number of similar curiosities equally authentic and valuable. There is, however, a rich collection of church-plate and priests' robes.

Adjoining the Hradschin are many palaces of the Bohemian nobility, as that of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, of Prince Schwarzenberg, of antique Moorish-looking architecture, and others. The vast and splendid *Palace of Count Czernin*, with its colonnades of 32 pillars in front, its internal decorations of marbles, sculpture, fresco-paintings, &c., abandoned by its owner, and unfinished, it is now a barrack.

Opposite the Czernin palace is the *Loretto Chapel*, an exact copy, within and without, of the famous wandering house of Loretto. The sculpture and marble work of the exterior of the real chapel are carefully modelled in plaster of Paris, apparently from casts; and the interior, even to the black deity of this extraordinary shrine, is exactly imitated. The building was erected at the expense of a princess of Lobkowitz. The treasury belonging to it contains the embroidered garments of the image, some embroidered with straw to imitate gold; and a good deal of church-plate, which, if the stones be real, must be of value: one monstrance alone is said to contain 6666 brilliants.

The Pavilion in the Thiergarten, outside of the palace-moat, is erroneously called the Observatory of Tycho Brahe, whereas it is a construction of much later date. That eminent astronomer, when invited by the Emp. Rudolph II., one of the most distinguished patrons of art and science in Europe, to settle in Prague, resided in a house near the Loretto chapel, now no longer remaining. There is in existence a curious petition of Tycho Brahe to the Emperor, complaining that the Capuchins disturbed him in the night, and prevented his observations, by continually tolling their bells. In consequence of this the Emperor commanded that in future the monks should finish their prayers before the stars rose. The Danish astronomer was allowed a house near the place, and a pension of 1000 fl., where he, together with Kepler, prepared the tables called, after their patron, Tabulæ Rudolphinæ.

The palace of Count Sternberg, 57, Hradschinerplatz, adjoining the archbishop's palace, contains the *Picture Gallery* of the Bohemian Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts. It consists of 350 paintings; many of them by inferior artists. Admission 35 kr. (Sundays and holidays free).

The best things are works of Holbein and A. Dürer in chiaro-scuro; a fine round picture by *Luca Signorelli;* two Guidos; one Fra Bartolommeo, or Mariotto Albertinelli; a Perin del Vaga—and, above all, several productions of the *School of Prague*, executed by Bohemian artists, who studied at Byzantium or Kiew, in Russia. One

painting of a Madonna and Child, with the Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel, and several saints, by the very rare master *Theodore of Prague*, with the date 1375, is worth notice, and but little inferior to the contemporary productions of Germany and Italy. *Hans Burgkmair's* St. Henry and Cunigunda is one of the most curious specimens.

The *Bastions* which surround the Kleinseite have been transformed into walks like those on the opposite side of the town, and a carriage-road has been traced in zigzags up the height leading to them and to the gate called Sandthor. Perhaps *the finest view of Prague* is obtained from the *Bruska Bastion*, a high promontory stretching out over the Moldau. From it the windings of the river, the bridge and islands, the Strahow hill, and the most ancient and picturesque part of the Hradschin are seen to great advantage. Since the events of 1848 the *Bruska* has been fortified. The view from the heights of the Belvedere, or from the tower of the cathedral, is also very fine.

The city, however, has so grand an appearance from whatever side it is seen that most persons will not regret to have one or two other stations pointed out from which they may see it to advantage. Besides the *Laurenziberg* before-mentioned, there is a good view from the citadel of the *Wyssehrad*, at the S. extremity of the town, and on the rt. bank of the Moldau. It is fabled to have been the residence of an Amazonian chief and priestess named Libussa, who, being very capricious, caused her favourites to be precipitated from the top of the rock on which the Wyssehrad stands, as soon as she grew tired of them; so that the precipice above the Moldau goes by the name of Libussa's Bed. At length a young peasant, named Przemysl, fettered the affections of the fickle queen, and not only escaped the fate of his predecessors, but became master of Libussa and her tribe, and founder of the line of Tshekhian dukes of Bohemia. Such, at least, is the tradition.

The two *Islands* in the Moldau, above the bridge, are favourite places of resort in summer; they are laid out in shady walks, and have coffee-houses established on them. On the *Sophien Insel*, above the chain bridge, which is most frequented by the higher classes, a very handsome bathing establishment, with a superb ball-room, has been constructed. A capital military band frequently plays here in the afternoon. In the *Schützen Insel* a club of marksmen hold their meetings. The isle called Gross Venedig is the Sunday resort of the lower classes. Prague is provided with dancing-saloons similar to those of Vienna.

Environs.—Outside the town, within the distance of a walk, are the following points of interest:—

The *Ziskaberg*, about ½ m. outside the walls of the New Town, to the E., is a hill of moderate height, newly cultivated, planted, and partly enclosed, commanding a good view of the town. It receives its name from John Žižka (or Ziska, as the name is usually though improperly written), of Trocznow (pron. Trotsnof), the blind chieftain of the Hussites, who led out a host of followers from the city, and collected others from various parts of Hungary, on this spot, to oppose the Emp. Sigismund, the betrayer of Huss, who had been burned at Constance, in violation of the Imperial safe-conduct. Ziska entrenched his army within fortifications of his own contriving, consisting of stockades, ramparts, and ditches, partly constructed by the women and children, who were summoned out of the town, and laboured with enthusiasm under his orders. He not only bid defiance to the attacks of the Emperor at the head of 150,000 men, but at length, descending from behind his ramparts, defeated him in a pitched battle under the walls of Prague, 1420. Ziska was of noble birth, and for several years the chamberlain and favourite of Wenceslaus IV. He acquired his knowledge of military tactics in the wars of Poland, in which he greatly distinguished himself. Ziska lost one eye in his youth, and was deprived of the other by a splinter from a tree struck

by a cannon-ball at the siege of the Castle of Raby, 1421; but he continued, though totally blind, to command the Hussite army with his wonted skill and success until his death, 1424. General Scharnhorst, the Prussian commander at Lützen, who died here of the wounds received at the battle, 1813, was buried in a cemetery at the foot of the Ziskaberg; but in 1826 his remains were removed to Berlin.

About 14 m. off, on the same side of the town, is the scene of *the battle of Prague*, gained by Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' War, in which his favourite general Schwerin fell. A monument erected to his memory is still standing in an open field.

The *valley of Scharka*, a tributary rivulet running into the Moldau, near the village of Podbaba, is a retired glen, presenting samples of the most romantic scenery.

Another agreeable excursion is to *Bubenz*, or the *Baumgarten*, the Prater of Prague, on the l. bank of the Moldau, ¼ m. from the Sand Thor, much resorted to in summer, and especially on Sunday evenings.

The *White Hill* on the road to Saxony was mentioned above, on entering Prague. The Castle of Karlstein, the Windsor of the Bohemian kings in former days, but now abandoned and fallen to decay, is described in Rte. 268.

Railway thither.

Miscellaneous Information.

The *Post-office* is situated in the Schillingsgasse, Neustadt; and there is a branch office in the Altstadt, Zeltnergasse, 598; adjoining is

The *office of the Eilwagen*, at the Custom-house, in the large building at the corner of Königsplatz, close to the Graben or Kolowratstrasse.

Eilwagen daily to Eger, Reichenberg, and Carlsbad; to Budweis, to Linz (rail to Tabor), Sun., Mon., Wed., and Fri.

Railroads to Olmütz, Brünn, and Vienna (see Rte. 275); to Lobositz, and to Dresden (Rte. 264); to Pilsen, Ratisbon, Nuremberg, and Munich.

The best shops are in the Altstadt, in the Zeltnergasse, Eisengasse, Jesuitengasse, and Grosser and Kleiner Ring.

The shops for the sale of *Bohemian glass* are among the most showy. A good shop is Hofmann's, next to the Blauer Stern, Kolowrat Strasse. This very beautiful manufacture is produced in the forests on the slopes of the Böhmerwald hills, in the S.W. of Bohemia. There are 75 glass-houses, and 22 grinding and polishing mills, employing 3500 families, in the whole of Bohemia; but chiefly situated at Liebenau, Adolphshütte, Gablonz, Silberberg, Georgenthal, and Defereck. It is polished chiefly at Leitmeritz.

The rule of the road here, as at Dresden, in crossing the *bridge*, is always to take the footpath on the rt. hand; this prevents all jostling.

There is a very good *Theatre* at Prague. The opera is considered one of the best in Germany. Performances are at times given in the Bohemian language: these generally take place early in the afternoon.

The music of the military bands, which may constantly be heard in public, is most admirable. The Bohemians as a nation are perhaps the best musicians in the world. The taste for music pervades all ranks equally; it is hardly possible to enter a peasant's cottage without finding a violin or some other musical instrument, and at least one person in the house capable of playing upon it. The Bohemian music has a very plaintive and peculiar character, differing from all its cognates in Polish as well as Russian melody.

Bohemian national music has furnished themes to some of the most elaborate composers of Germany.

The *Festival of St. John Nepomuk* is celebrated every year from the 16th to the 24th of May. On the first day thousands of persons assemble, not only from Bohemia, but from all the surrounding countries, on a pilgrimage to his shrine. (§ 66.) A temporary chapel is erected over that part of the bridge where his statue stands, and which is supposed to be the scene of his martyrdom. Here mass is performed to so large a crowd of de-

votees that the bridge and every avenue leading to it are choked up; all passage is stopped, and carriages are interdicted by the police from attempting to cross, and must be ferried over in boats. It is even a work of danger to approach the chapel. Not long ago the number of pilgrims in one year amounted to 84,000, and 24 priests were constantly employed for many days in hearing confessions and dispensing the sacrament.

Chronological Table of remarkable events which have occurred at Prague.

1348. The Emp. Charles IV. founds here the first university in Germany.

1419. Hussite insurrection under Ziska.

1420. Emp. Sigismund defeated by him.

1438. The council of Basle concedes the use of the sacrament cup to the Hussites.

1611. Rudolph II. besieged in his palace by the Bohemians; is compelled to abdicate in favour of his brother Matthias.

1618. Martinitz and Slawata thrown out of the windows of the Hradschin by the Protestants.—Signal for the commencement of the Thirty Years' War.

1621. The Protestants defeated on the White Hill by the Imperialists under Maximilian of Bavaria and Buquoi; Frederick V. driven from the throne of Bohemia.

1631. Prague taken by the Elector of Saxony, John George.

1632. Retaken by Wallenstein.

1648. Prague taken and plundered by the Swedes, who, however, obtained possession only of the Kleinseite.

1741. Prague was occupied by the French and Bavarians under Marshal Broglio.

1741-2. Prague was besieged, or rather blockaded, by Prince Charles of Lorraine, with an army of 70,000 men. Yet, notwithstanding this formidable force, Marshal Broglio effected his escape; and, at a later period of the blockade, Belleisle, at the head of 15,000 men, forced the Austrian lines, and made a masterly retreat to Eger. The remainder of the garrison under Chevert capitulated, marched out with the honours of war, and joined the French army at Eger.

1744. Prague taken, after a short resistance, by Frederick the Great.

1757. The Austrians under Charles of Lorraine defeated by Frederick the Great, who besieged Prague, where the Prince had taken refuge. Daun hastened to the Prince's relief, and defeated Frederick at Kolin, in consequence of which the Prussians were obliged to raise the siege and evacuate Bohemia.

1866. Prague occupied by the Prussians.

1866 (August 23). The Treaty between Austria and Prussia was signed at Prague, which ceded to the latter power the protectorate over the German Federation.

ROUTE 266.

TEPLITZ TO CARLSBAD.

10¼ Aust. m.=50 Eng. m.

By this road the journey takes 11¼ hrs. posting, including 1 hr. of stoppages. Scenery very picturesque.

The road proceeds in view of the Erzgebirge hills to *Dux* (3 m. from Teplitz), a village belonging to Count Waldstein, the descendant of a collateral branch of the celebrated Duke of Friedland. The *Château* contains a fine library, a museum, a collection of armour, and one or two relics of Wallenstein, such as the halbert with which he was murdered, a fragment of his skull taken from his grave, his sword, portions of his dress, his embroidered shirt-collar, stained with the blood of his death-wound; and two

portraits of him by Vandyke (?)—one as a youth—the other when advanced in life; a portrait of his wife by Vandyke, and other pictures. In the *Gardens* are beautiful shady walks. Only a part of the existing château is of his time; but the bronze basin in the forecourt was made out of cannon taken by him. At the foot of the Erzgebirge lies the Cistercian convent *Osegg*, one of the wealthiest in Europe; having 24 villages dependent on it. It is also one of the oldest in Bohemia, parts of the building dating from 1196. It contains portraits of Luther and Melanchthon; and near it is a picturesque ruined castle called the Riesenburg.

Brüx, a town of 2900 Inhab., who chiefly live by the neighbouring coal-mines, and by preparing salts from the Sedlitz water. (See p. 502.) Here is a curious *old ch.* and market-place, with fountains beset with statues of saints. On a height above the ruined castle of Landswart is seated.

[Between Brüx and Saatz lie the mineral springs of Püllna, where a bitter water, strongly impregnated with Epsom and Glauber salts, is obtained from pits sunk in the ground, which are filled by the water percolating through it. The water does not acquire its mineral qualities until it has stood several weeks. It is drunk by the natives of the place instead of other water, and is exported in large quantities; but no invalids resort to the spot, Püllna being a miserable village, affording no accommodation.

Saidschitz and Sedlitz, also famed for bitter waters, but differing somewhat from those of Püllna, lie a little to the E. of the road. Neither of them are watering-places, but the water, or its salts, are largely exported. The country round is desolate and bare of trees; fresh water is scarce, the springs being mostly impregnated with salt.]

The *new road*, in proceeding from Brüx to Kommatau, passes near *Eisenberg*, the seat of Prince Lobkowitz, who, within a few years, has caused a large lake on his estate, called Kumeresee, to be entirely drained, by which more than 5000 acres of the best arable land have been gained, and a considerable tract redeemed from the condition of an unhealthy morass.

Kommatau is a pretty town of 3725 Inhab., in a sheltered situation at the foot of the Erzgebirge.

The road enters the valley of the Eger, which it follows downwards.

Klösterle.—Here are two ruins l.

Several picturesque ruined castles are passed.

rt. Hauenstein.

Schlackenwerth.

l. *Castle Engelhaus* is visible for some time in the distance.

CARLSBAD (Rte. 260).

ROUTE 267.

PRAGUE TO CARLSBAD.

16½ Aust. m.=77¾ Eng. m.

Eilwagen daily in summer, in 16 or 17 hrs. With post-horses the journey may be performed in 12 or 14 hrs. There are no good sleeping quarters between Prague and Carlsbad.

The first part of the road by

9½ Strzedokluk
9½ Schlan, Post, pretty good

} is the same as Rte. 265.

10½ Rentsch.

9½ Horosedl: poor inn.

The road is uninteresting as far as Horschowitz, where, quitting the monotonous slate formations, it enters the granitic district, and the circle of Saatz, where the German language is spoken.

18 Liebkowitz, or Lubenz.

10½ Buchau, a little town under the Castle Hartenstein or Hungerburg; a robber stronghold destroyed by King George Podiebrad in the 15th centy.

The Castle Engelhaus, on the summit of a rock of porphyry, has an imposing appearance.

The view from the top of the steep hill, near the Bergwirthshaus, overlooking the valley in which Carlsbad is situated, is very remarkable. An admirably constructed road carried in zigzag down the face of the hill, and in order to preserve a gradual descent conducted past the town on a level with the roofs of the houses, nearly ¾ m. beyond it, leads, after an abrupt turn, by the borders of the Tepl into

10½ *Carlsbad.* (Rte. 260.)

ROUTE 268.

PRAGUE TO RATISBON, BY PILSEN.

22½ Aust. and 10¾ Germ. m. = 155½ Eng. m. *Railway*—2 trains daily.

On quitting Prague the road passes, on the rt., the White Hill, the scene of the defeat of the army of "the Winter King," in 1620 (Rte. 265).

Kuchelbad Stat.
Dobrechowitz Stat.
Rewnitz Stat.
Karlstein Stat.

[Near this station, crowning the summit of a rock, in the midst of a solitary valley, rises the regal *Castle of Karlstein* (Bohemian, Karlův Týn), the most remarkable feudal fortress in Bohemia. It was designed for the Emp. Charles IV., by the architect Matthew of Arras. Its construction took 9 years, commencing with 1348; its designer dying (1352) before its completion. It was enriched with treasures in every department of art, of which few now remain; some have been transferred to Vienna, and to Laxenburg. Karlstein was the residence of the Bohemian kings; their wealth and their regalia were preserved here; the burggraf, or seneschal, was of the noblest race in the land; and 20 of his trusted retainers were always on guard at the two portals, night and day. They had to deliver the keys of the outer portals at sunset to the governor of the castle, to ring the bells for Ave Maria night and morning, and once every hour to cry out from the walls "Dále od hradu, dále! at tě nepotká neštesti nenadále!" (keep away every one from the castle! upon your peril keep away!) No stranger or female dared enter it, and even the Queen of the founder resided in a neighbouring tower, Karleck, while he remained here. It suffered great injury from sieges by Hussites and Poles (1422), and by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War, but is still in tolerable preservation. The late Emperor expended considerable sums in protecting it from total ruin. A *Donjon Tower*, 121 ft. high, with walls 15 ft. thick, overtops the whole edifice. In the Kreuzkapelle the Bohemian crown was preserved, within 4 iron doors fastened by 19 locks. The walls of this chapel are also inlaid with jasper, amethyst, cornelian, &c., and ornamented, by *Theodore of Prague*, with 130 portraits of saints, whose relics were at one time preserved here. The dungeons and torture-chamber still remain below the building. The ch. of the Ascension of the Virgin contains fresco paintings by *Nicholas Wurmser of Strasburg*, which, however, have suffered much from re-touching. An iron gallery leads from the little *Chapel of St. Catherine*, formed within the thickness of the wall, 12 ft. by 6 ft., also inlaid with Bohemian precious stones: the roof is gilt and sprinkled with blue stars. It contains the best preserved of all the paintings in the castle: a Madonna and Child, with the Emperor Charles IV. and his wife on their knees. Many of the paintings which cover the walls of Karlstein are in oil, and are interesting as being among the earliest examples in that style known.

A cross road leads through the woods from Karlstein, through the rocky and romantic valley of the Lodinetz, in which stand the convent

(now sequestrated) and ch. of "St. Twan under the rocks." This saint was a Croatian prince, who retired hither in the 9th centy., and lived in a cave which still exists. The marks of the saint's knees, and of the devil's claws (who came to tempt him), are pointed out, deeply impressed in the rock.]

Beraun Stat. (*Inns:* Zum Böhmischen Hof; Schwarzer Adler), an old walled town of 2000 Inhab., on a stream of the same name. At Tettnin, 2 m. from Beraun, St. Ludmilla was murdered in 927, by Drahomira, the savage and Pagan mother of St. Wenceslaus. Little remains of the castle. The chapel of St. Catherine is ancient.

Zditz Stat.

Horowitz Stat., a town of 2265 Inhab., the birthplace of George Podiebrad, and the chief place in the domains of the late Count Wrbna, which contain (at Komorau and Ginez) the principal iron-works in Bohemia. Within a few miles are the ruined castles of Waldeck, Zebrak, and Tocnik. Not far from these are the silver and lead mines of Przibram—the most important in Bohemia; the annual produce of silver is about 22,000 marks.

Rokitzan Stat. (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler), a town of 3520 Inhab. Near this, at Klabawa, there are iron-mines and iron-works.

Chrast Junc. Stat. [Branch railway to the coal-mines of Radnitz, remarkable for the beauty and number of the vegetable impressions preserved in the strata.]

Pilsen Stat. (*Inns:* Goldener Adler; Kaiser von Österreich; Weisse Rose.) The *Gothic Church of St. Bartholomew*, in the square, is believed to have been built in 1292. The *Rathhaus* (containing some ancient armour), built 1576, and several other buildings, are good specimens of the Renaissance style. The house occupied by Wallenstein, immediately before he went to meet his death at Eger, and the arms left behind by him and his followers, are shown here. Pilsen is a town of 14,000 Inhab., with flourishing manufactures, breweries, &c. Its beer is excellent. It endured a long siege in the Thirty Years' War, and was finally taken by Count Mansfeld, 1612. The old walls remain on the N.; on the other sides they are turned into walks. Radmer, a ruined castle, 8 m. inland.

Diligence to Carlsbad daily.

Staab Stat., a village on the Radbusa; extensive coal-fields.

Stankau Stat. 9 m. off, is

Bischof-Teinitz, a town of 2088 Inhab., belonging to Prince Trautmansdorf, who has a château and park here. There are glass-works near this. The country is thickly covered with forests and the scenery is striking.

Blisowa Stat.

Taus Stat.; Tunnel: last Austrian town. It was long a border fortress. The tower on the rock is a relic of its castle. *All Saints'* Church in Klattau Vorstadt is an old Gothic ch. attached to a burial-ground.

Furth Stat. in Bavaria (not to be confounded with Furth near Nuremberg).

Cham Stat. (*Inns:* Scheerbauer; Post), on one of the branches of the Regen: in a district of extensive forests, in whose midst are glass and iron works.

Schwandorf Junct. Stat.

RATISBON STAT. (Rte. 168.)

Here this route falls into the railway from Nuremberg to Ratisbon. (Rte. 168.)

ROUTE 269.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY TABOR.

43 Aust. m. = 202½ Eng. m. The Railways by Brünn and Olmütz have superseded this post-road.

With post-horses, 10 hrs. to Tabor, 14 to Horn, and 9 hrs. to Vienna.

10 Jessenitz.
9¼ Dniespeck.
7½ Beneschau.
12 Woltitz.
9¼ Sudomiersitz. The post-road runs on the outside of the town of

10¼ *Tabor* (*Inn:* Traube, outside town; clean and good), a town of 4000 Inhab., situated on a precipitous eminence, surrounded on three sides by the windings of the Luschnitz, remarkable as the stronghold of the Hussites, who, under the command of Wanczek and Hromada, founded a town in 1420 on this hill, which had been previously called Hradisstie, and gave it the scriptural name of Tabor. Tabor, however, is a Slavonic word signifying enclosure or camp. It became the citadel of the Taborites, and a place of great strength and importance in the Hussite wars; Ziska himself having fortified it, anticipating, it is said, in its outworks the science of modern fortification. The walls, in places double, and the towers which he built, still in part exist around the town, which preserves a character of antiquity and much originality. Its streets include several castellated houses; in front of one of them, at the corner of the *Ring*, or market-place, is an old balcony, called Ziska's pulpit, from which, it is said, he used to address his warlike followers. The *Rathhaus* is the most ancient building, and in it is deposited his suit of chain-mail and some arms. The head of the one-eyed hero is seen carved in stone in front of the ch. The *Gothic Church* is worth notice; but more remarkable is the beautiful exterior of the Dechanatskirche of Klokot, also Gothic, on the opposite side of the river, surrounded by turrets or cupolas. The hill behind Tabor is called Horeb, and a pond, not far off, the Jordan.

9 Raudna. Here the road to Budweis and Linz (Rte. 271) branches off.
12 Kardasch-Rzeczitz.

In the castle garden of Kamenitz there is a lime-tree 400 years old.

7 Neuhaus (*Inns:* dirty and bad), the chief place of the domain of Count Czernin; it has 2000 Inhab., and its buildings show some pretensions to architectural elegance. The most conspicuous object is the *Castle*, on the height above the town. It was burned 50 years ago, and has never been restored. It is one of the houses said to be haunted by the spectre of the White Lady. The high table-land which we have now reached abounds in ponds or small lakes: it forms the watershed between the streams flowing into the German Ocean by the Elbe, and those which run to the Danube and Black Sea.

9 Neu Bistritz, the last town in Bohemia.
12 Heidenreichstein.
9 Waidhofen on the Thaya.
10 Göpfritz.

13 Horn (*Inns:* Post; Lamm, tolerable), a town of nearly 5000 Inhab., belonging to Count Hoyos, and situated in a fertile country. The *Church of St. Stephen* is Gothic, and contains a curious pulpit and several monumental stones of great antiquity.

13 m. S.W. of Horn is the Convent Altenburg; and 3 m. further in the Kampthal the *Castle of Rosenburg*, one of the finest and best preserved feudal strongholds in Austria. Attached to it are the *Lists* for jousts and tournaments, 153 paces long and 60 wide, with double galleries or boxes for spectators, quite perfect. The castle is entered by a drawbridge; the interior contains many traces of ancient magnificence, and in the last of its 4 courts a pretty Gothic chapel. Rosenburg was the head-quarters of the Protestants in the 16th centy., and an old song in the 'Knaben Wunderhorn,' *Es liegt ein Schloss in Oesterreich*, refers to it.

Between Horn and Meissau an additional pair of horses must be taken for the hill.

9½ Meissau. The rest of the road is uninteresting.
9½ Weikersdorf.
12 Stockeran (*Inn:* Zum Strauss. Here the Scottish Saint Colman suffered martyrdom.

From Stockeran to Vienna a railroad has been formed: it is a branch of the great *Ferdinand's Eisenbahn* from

Vienna to Brünn and Olmütz. (Rte. 275.)

The heights of the Kahlenberg now appear in view on the opposite side of the Danube. (Rte. 195.)

10 Enzersdorf.

9 VIENNA. (Rte. 195.)

ROUTE 270.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY IGLAU AND ZNAIM.

Prag to Kolin by railway, 8¼ Aust. = 40 Eng. m.; Kolin to Vienna, 34 Aust. = 160 Eng. m.

The post-road on this route has been superseded by the railroad from Prague to Brünn and Olmütz. (See Rte. 275.)

From Kolin the post-road runs to

10 Czaslau (the Inn tolerable), a town of 3000 Inhab. The blind Hussite General Ziska was buried in the ch., distinguished by its high tower. It is commonly asserted that he bequeathed his skin to his followers, to be tanned and stretched upon a drum, in order that even while dead he might inflict upon his enemies a portion of that terror which his presence while living had invariably caused them. This story is believed to be a fable. Over his grave was placed his ponderous mace, which he had so often wielded with terrible effect in battle. During the reign of Ferdinand II. his body was torn from the grave, and his tomb destroyed. Frederick of Prussia defeated the Austrians at Czaslau, 1742.

8 Jenikau.

8 Steinsdorf.

8 Deutsch-Brod. — *Inn:* Goldener Löwe, very clean, good sleeping quarters—12¾ hours travelling post from Prague. The town has 4000 Inhab. Ziska beat the Emp. Sigismund here in 1422.

8 Stecken.

8 *Iglau.* — *Inn:* Goldener Stern. This ancient town has a population of 13,000 souls; many of them are weavers of cloth, and carry on a flourishing trade in that article. The Gothic *Church of St. James*, and the burial-ground, are the most remarkable objects.

A short way out of Iglau, on the road to Deutsch-Brod, 2 granite obelisks mark the boundary of Bohemia and the spot where the national deputies received their king Ferdinand I. in 1527. The river Iglawa divides Bohemia from Moravia.

10 Stannern.

12 Schelletau. The country is uninteresting, and the villages poor.

10 Mährisch-Budweis.—*Inn:* clean and good.

9½ Frainersdorf.

9½ Znaim (*Inns:* Goldener Ochs; Drei Kronen; very good), 11¾ hrs. driving from Deutsch-Brod. Znaim lies in the vale of the Thaya, the western extremity of which, from Znaim to Raab, has been called the *Moravian Switzerland.*

The Archduke Charles concluded here an armistice with Napoleon after the battle of Wagram. The population of the town amounts to 6000. The *Castle* on the height, the ancient residence of the princes of Moravia, is now a military hospital. Near it is a circular *Church*, probably as old as 1180. The *Church of St. Nicholas* is a handsome Gothic building. There is a Gothic *Cross* (Denksäule), richly ornamented with carvings, and dating from 1404, which deserves notice. The markets of Vienna are supplied with vegetables from this neighbourhood. It takes 8¾ hrs. from Znaim to Vienna, posting. Scenery very picturesque.

The road passes on the rt. the convent of Bruck, now converted into an Imperial tobacco manufactory.

12 Jetzelsdorf, in Austria.

11 Hollabrunn.—*Inns:* Kaiser von Österreich; Post; filthy. The *Church of Schöngraben*, a beautiful edifice about

1 m. out of the town, is supposed to have been built by the Templars. The ch. is worth observing principally on the outside, which is covered with grotesque figures like those seen in Norman churches in England of about A.D. 1100.

10 Mallebern.

8 Stockerau. This stage lies along the l. bank of the Danube, under the vine-clad hill of *Bisamberg*, and in sight of Klosterneuburg (p. 233).

9 Lang-Enzersdorf.

The various arms of the Danube are crossed by wooden bridges, and

9 VIENNA (Rte. 198) is entered by the Tabor lines.

ROUTE 271.

PRAGUE TO BUDWEIS AND LINZ.

83¾ Aust. m. = 159 Eng. m.

Eilwagen from Prague to Budweis daily in 16 hrs.; from Budweis to Linz 4 times a week in 12½ hrs. In summer by cars on the horse tramway Linz may be reached in 14 hrs. from Budweis.

From Prague to

62 Raudna is described in Rte. 269.

10 Wessely.—*Inn:* Hirsch, dirty. A town of 1885 Inhab.

19 *Budweis* (*Inns:* Sonne; Glocke), the chief town of the circle of Budweis, on the river Moldau, has 14,000 Inhab., and some flourishing cloth manufactories. The *Dom* was built 1500: it has a detached tower. Its *Rathhaus* is a handsome building, and in the centre of its large square is a fine fountain. The district around Budweis, including the head-water of the Moldau, for the most part composes the vast domain of Prince Schwarzenberg. *Schloss Frauenburg* is one of his seats; it is an ient feudal fortress, by the side of which he has built a magnificent modern Gothic castle; it commands a fine view. Attached to it is a *Park* containing 800 head of wild swine. This part of Bohemia abounds in *fish-ponds* (Fischteiche); in the district of Wittingau alone there are 270, one of which, that at Rosenberg, covers 1200 Joch. They are well stocked with carp, tench, jack, and barbel, and are very productive, the market of Vienna being supplied from hence.

A *Railroad*, the first work of the kind completed in Germany, is carried from Budweis to Linz, and serves to connect the Moldau and Elbe with the Danube. It was finished in 1832, by a joint-stock company, at an expense of 1,654,322 fl. Carriages drawn by horses convey passengers in 12 hrs. in summer, being stopped in winter by the snow; it is badly made, and much out of repair: it consists of a single line doubled at certain distances to allow trains to pass. The railroad is used chiefly for the transport of salt from the Salzkammergut in Upper Austria, and of merchandise. The length is 80 Eng. m.; it is therefore 14 m. longer than the post-road, and runs, for the greater part of the way, at a very short distance from it. The summit level, 1081 Eng. ft. above Budweis, and 1519 ft. above Linz, is at Kerschbaum. It makes a day's journey, and passes through fine scenery, and is cheap. Neither time nor expense, however, is saved by travelling along it in *your own* carriage to Linz. The stations are, Halkau, Angern, Kerschbaum, Lest, and Oberndorf. The railroad has been prolonged from Linz to Gmunden, which makes its entire length 122 m.

About 16 m. S.W. of Budweis, near Forbes, is *Trocznow*, where John Ziska was born beneath an oak, in the place of which a chapel dedicated to St. John now stands.

Near Gratzen in the midst of the forest are extensive glass-works (Glashütten).

19 Kaplitz.—*Inn:* Goldenes Kreuz.

[6 m. W. of our road, 12 m. from Budweis, on the Moldau, is *Schloss Krumau*, another castle of Prince Schwarzenberg

remarkable for its vast extent, composed of buildings of various ages, enclosing 6 courts, or quadrangles; one of them is a *Tilt-yard* still unaltered, surrounded by galleries for spectators. The castle is approached by a drawbridge, and includes in its labyrinth of halls and chambers a gallery of family portraits, an arsenal filled with old arms, a barrack in which Prince Schwarzenberg's life-guard of 40 men (Grenadiers) is stationed, a theatre and riding-school, and chapel; an *Archive*, occupying 10 rooms filled with muniments, title-deeds, &c.; and a deep subterranean dungeon (Verliess), hewn in the solid rock. It was originally the residence of the Rosenberg family, which became extinct in 1611; one of whom, in 1402, held the Emp. Wenceslaus a prisoner. The situation of the Castle, on a high precipitous rock, whose base is washed by a sweeping bend of the Moldau, is very striking. The gardens and terraces afford a pleasing view.]

Very hilly road to

19 Freistadt (*Inn:* Goldener Hirsch; tolerable, but exorbitant), an old walled town with 2165 Inhab.

15 Weitersdorf.

Shortly before reaching Freistadt the road, entering Austria, winds for about 30 m. across a portion of the Böhmerwald range of hills, from the heights of which it passes down by a long and steep descent into the valley of the Danube.

15 LINZ (Rte. 198).

ROUTE 272.

MARIENBAD TO VIENNA.

53 Aust. m.=249½ Eng. m.

9 Kutten Plan: here is the seat of Count Bercheim, a great landowner and agriculturist. Further on is

1 Plan, a town of nearly 3000 Inhab.

10 Czernoschin. Nearly all the village, that is to say, 68 houses, were burned down in 1836.

10 Mies. The postmaster here, Captain von Strenowitz, served in the Peninsular War with untiring zeal and distinguished gallantry He takes great pride in the testimonials he possesses to his distinguished services, from the late Duke of York, Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, &c. &c.

18 Pilsen (*Inn:* Weisse Rose, homely, but clean and civil), on the rly. from Prague to Ratisbon. This is the first day's sleeping-place. (See Rte. 268.) During all this next stage the ruined castle of Reichenhard, on the l. hand, is a conspicuous object.

10 Wildstein. Just before Nepomuk, on the l., is the château of Count Colloredo, called Grünenberg, being on the summit of a wooded hill.

12 Nepomuk. The church stands on the site of the house in which the celebrated St. John Nepomuk was born, 1323. It contains a silver statue of him, and is the cause of a pilgrimage on the 16th May.

14½ Blattna. The Post, a new and handsome house, has been built so as to serve as a Gasthaus, and affords good accommodation. On the l., the château and pleasure grounds of Baron Hallebrand. About half-way between Blattna and Pisek, on the l., the park and preserves of Prince Lobkowitz.

14 Pisek, or rather Pisček (pronounced Pístshek), as the word is written in Bohemian, means sand, and has reference to the situation of this town of 4445 Inhab. It is surrounded by water, and has an old castle.

12 Wodnian. About 15 m. from this lies Hussinetz, the birthplace of John Huss.

18 Budweis.—Second day's sleeping-place (see Rte. 271). On the l., as you enter Budweis, is seen Prince Schwarzenberg's Castle of *Frauenburg*, one of the largest in Bohemia, on an eminence overlooking the Moldau.

14 Wirtinghau.

12 Schwarzbach. Just before reach-

ing Schrems, the road crosses a bridge which forms the frontier between Bohemia and Austria.

12 Schrems. The cultivation and general appearance of the country, and the buildings, &c., are much better than in Bohemia, but there are crowds of beggars.

9 Schwarzenau.

9 Göpfritz. Here we enter on Rte. 269.

12 Horn. Post—might sleep here; also the Lamm.

11 Meissau (*Inn:* Grünes Lusthaus: homely, but clean and civil;—an inscription over the door of one of the rooms records the Emperor and Empress having slept in it in 1832). This or Horn is the third night's sleeping-place.

9 Weikersdorf.
11 Stockerau.
11 Enzersdorf. } Rte. 269.
11 VIENNA.

ROUTE 275.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY BRÜNN—RAILROAD.

54 Aust. m. = 254¾ Eng. m. This Rly. passes through a country open and bare of trees, and generally uninteresting.

Two passenger-*trains* a-day in 13 hrs.

This is the most direct line between Prague and Vienna: the loop-line by Olmütz (Rte. 276) takes 5 hrs. longer. It was opened 1845. The station is on the N.E. of Prague, at the foot of the Ziskaberg, the base of which the railroad skirts (rt.) on leaving Prague.

Biechowitz Stat.

Auwal Stat. The valley here is crossed by a lofty viaduct.

Böhmisch-Brod. Stat. The Hussite insurrection was put down by a victory gained in 1434 over those savage fanatics by Meinhard of Neuhaus at Lippau, between this and Podiebrad. Procopius the Greater and the Less both fell here, stones still mark their graves.

Tatetz Stat. The railroad beyond this approaches the valley of the Elbe, which river it runs close to before reaching

Kolin Stat., on the Elbe, a town of 5753 Inhab., having a large *Church* with several towers (*Inn:* Post, at the Stat.). rt. On a height is seen an obelisk, erected 1842 by the Austrians as a monument of a victory, one of the most decisive of the Seven Years' War. Marshal Daun, at the head of the allied Austrian and Saxon armies, here defeated Frederick the Great, June 18, 1757, and thereby rescued Austria from the hands of the Prussians. Frederick commanded his army from the windows of a solitary inn (the Sun), which still exists, and serves to mark the centre of his position.

[A few miles to the W. lies the once flourishing mining town *Kuttenberg*, on the slope of a hill abounding in veins of silver, which from 1300 to 1600 are said to have yielded an average of 1000 marks a week! A mint was established in the Wälscher Hof by Wenzel II. *See* the very fine *Ch. of Sta. Barbara* (date 1380-1483), a glorious Gothic fragment, consisting of a grand choir with 8 radiating chapels, and part of a nave of 5 aisles—the 3 central aisles vaulted—of equal height, and those next the centre divided into lofty galleries.]

Beyond Kolin the railroad continues along the valley of the Elbe until it reaches Pardubitz, and except near Elbe-Teinitz, where it twice crosses the river, which there makes a sharp bend, it keeps always the l. bank.

Elbe-Teinitz Stat.

Przelautsch Stat.

Pardubitz Junct. Stat., marked by a ruined Schloss. About 14 m. from this is the battle-field of Sadowa, fought in 1866, and extending over 8 m. of ground. It was so called from a village which was involved in the

fray, although little injured. The final struggle was near the village of Chlum. Its little church is battered with shot, and the surrounding plain is one vast grave filled with the thousands of the slain on both sides. The Austrians, after 11 hrs. fighting, were put into full retreat upon Vienna. [*Railway* to Löbau, on the line from Dresden to Breslau by Königgratz, Reichenberg (manufacturing town), and Zittau.] Beyond this the railroad leaves the valley of the Elbe, and enters that of the Lauckabach.

Moravan Stat. Over flat land.

Uhersko Stat.

Zamrsk Stat. By a tunnel about 700 ft. long the railroad enters the valley of the Adler, a feeder of the Elbe, near

Chotzen Stat. The features of the country bolder.

Wildenschwert Stat.

Böhmisch-Trübau Junct. Stat. (Buffet.) A little beyond Triblitz the railroad going to Brünn leaves l. that to Olmütz, and crosses the water-shed between the Elbe and the Danube. It leaves Bohemia, and enters Moravia, before reaching

Zwittau Stat. Zwittau, an old walled town and Bishop's See, has 3000 Inhab.; and considerable manufactures of cloth and linen. From this to Brünn the railroad runs down the valley of the Zwitta.

Brüsau Stat.

Skalitz Stat.

Blanskow Stat. On the summit of a limestone rock, between this station and Wranau, stands the castle of Nowihrad, the finest feudal ruin in Moravia. Several small tunnels.

Adamsthal Stat. In the vicinity of this village is a Château of the Liechtensteins, and some more caverns of great extent. 6 short tunnels.

Brünn Stat., 94 Eng. m. from Vienna. BRÜNN (in Bohemian, Brno, a ferry).—*Inns:* Kaiser von Oesterreich, close to the railroad, good;—Drei Fürsten, very large, near the station;—Zur Eisenbahn.

The capital of Moravia possesses a Population of 50,000 souls, including 3000 men of garrison. It is built partly in a pretty valley, watered by the streams of the Schwartzawa and Zwittawa, which here unite, partly on the slope of two hills, the last of a range stretching from the N.W. corner of Moravia, and here sinking down into the plain. At the summit of the most westerly of the two hills is the *Castle of Spielberg*, formerly the citadel of Brünn, but the French destroyed its fortifications, and it was converted into a prison for political offenders. It possesses a melancholy interest as having been the prison of Silvio Pellico (from 1822 to 1830). It is now no more used as a prison for political offenders.

Mack the incapable, who surrendered Ulm to the French, was confined here for some time, but was at length released by the Emperor, who was convinced that the disaster had arisen not from treachery on his part, but incompetence. Trenk, the savage leader of the Pandours, the wild vanguard of the Austrian army in the War of Succession, ended his days here.

At the foot of the second hill the city and its extensive suburbs are spread out, while its top is crowned by the *Cathedral of St. Peter.* The *Bishop's Palace* near it, and the Plateau on the summit of the hill, command a beautiful view, extending over the town, the railway viaduct, and over the plain of Moravia as far as the Carpathians. The slopes of this hill are laid out as a public garden, called **Franzensberg.* Within them a monumental obelisk 61 ft. high has been erected, to commemorate the peace of 1815.

The most beautiful church is the *Jacobskirche*, built in 1315; its tower is 276 ft. high. It contains the monument of Field-marshal Von Souches, the defender of Brünn in the Thirty Years' War. Baron Trenk is buried in the *Ch. of the Capucins.* The *Dikasterial Gebäude*, formerly one of the richest Augustine convents in the Austrian dominions, is now the seat of the government of the province. The Rittersaal, or hall of meeting of the Moravian Estates, contains the plough with which the Emp. Joseph II. (in

emulation of the Emperor of China) turned a furrow with his own hands.

Of the Gothic *Rathhaus*, built 1511, only the portal remains unaltered.

The *Moravian National Museum* contains a library and some interesting collections of the productions of the country.

The largest building in Brünn is the enormous *barrack*, enclosing seven different courts; it was originally a Jesuits' College.

Brünn may be regarded as the first manufacturing town in the empire—as the Austrian Leeds; its cloths and woollen stuffs are very celebrated. The weaving and dyeing of them employ a large part of its population, and have raised the town to opulence. The stranger will in vain seek here or elsewhere in Moravia for the sect called Moravian Brethren: in fact they never existed here in numbers.

In the suburb through which the Olmütz road passes, on the rt. bank of the Zwittawa, stands the *Zderadsäule*, the oldest monument in Moravia(1091).

[*Eilwagen* to Olmütz daily in 9 hrs. The stages are—9¼ *Posorsitz*, 10½ Wischau, 14 Prossnitz, a town of 7000 Inhab., possessing many cloth factories; 11¼ Olmütz. Near Posorsitz lies the fatal *battle-field of Austerlitz*, or of the three Emperors—"Drei Kaiser Schlacht" (Dec. 2, 1805). The little town of Austerlitz lies on the S. of the post-road, about 12 m. from Brünn, and is concealed from view by a low range of hills. It belongs to Prince Kaunitz, and the Austrian minister of that name and family is buried there. This may be regarded as the greatest of Buonaparte's victories: the forces of the Emperors of Austria and Russia exceeded his own, yet he took 20,000 prisoners, 40 pieces of cannon, and standards almost without number. French accounts of the battle mention a lake in which 22,000 Russians were drowned; and, though nothing of the sort exists in the summer, the marshy country is flooded in the winter, and at the time of the battle the water was frozen. Napoleon, seizing the moment when the Russians were crossing the ice, ed his artillery upon it, breaking it up, and thus sending the hostile force to perdition.

The castle of *Eichhorn* (which belonged to the Templars), where is the grave of Gustav IV., King of Sweden (1809), and *Schloss Pernstein*, are both worth visiting, being in excellent preservation; they are between 15 and 20 miles from Brünn. Three miles beyond Posorsitz, at the village of Slawikowitz, near Rausnitz, the Emp. Joseph held the plough in 1769: an obelisk of cast-iron commemorates the event, with the words "Agriculturam humani generis nutricem, nobilitavit"]

Raigern Stat. Raigern possesses the oldest Benedictine Monastery in Moravia, founded 1048, by Duke Bretislaw. The Church is a fine building, and the library rich. The railway here crosses a lofty viaduct.

Previously to the battle of Austerlitz, Napoleon, sagaciously anticipating what the movements of his opponents would be, posted his reserve under Davoust behind the convent, thus laying a snare for them into which they afterwards fell.

Branowitz Stat. in the vale of the Schwarza.

Saitz Stat. rt. rise the limestone hills of Polau, and the ruined castle on one of their summits. The Rly. is carried down the valley of the Thaya to

Lundenburg Junction Stat. At this station, 51½ Eng. m. from Vienna, is the junction of the railroad from Olmütz with that from Brünn. There is a new and good inn here. This town is situated on the Thaya. 1¼ hr.'s drive N.W. from Lundenburg is *Eisgrub*, a modern Gothic castle belonging to Prince Liechtenstein. It is surrounded by hothouses and a park containing many thousand head of deer and wild boar. The estate includes 2 market-towns, several villages, pretty lakes, pleasure-grounds, temples, towers, &c., and a building which marks the frontier between Austria and Moravia. The railroad continues to descend the valley of the Thaya as far as

Hohenau Stat. From this the railroad runs near the river March, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

Dürnkruth Stat. Hence there is a view of the lesser Carpathians. At Anger, beyond this, the railroad leaves the valley of the March. On the fertile plain of the Marchfeld, Ottokar of Bohemia defeated the Hungarians 1260, and was himself vanquished, 1278, by Rudolph of Habsburg.

Gänzerndorf Junction Stat. A village on the Marchfeld, 18⅞ m. from Vienna, whence (l.) a branch Rly. runs to Presburg, Pest, and Szolnok (Rte. 283).

Before reaching the Danube the line enters upon a dreary plain, well cultivated, but without enclosures, and crosses the battle-field (5 and 6 July, 1809) of

Deutsch-Wagram Stat. In the little ch. are preserved some relics of the fight.

Florisdorf Junct. Stat. Here the Austrians established a fortified *tête du pont* (1866) against the Prussians. A branch line runs hence to Stockerau (3 Aust. m., Rte. 269) on the way to Prague. The railroad is carried over the two arms of the Danube on 2 bridges of wood, a little below the Tabor bridge, by which the high-road crosses them.

VIENNA *Terminus* is a magnificent building at the extremity of the first Allée of the Prater. (Rte. 198.)

ROUTE 276.

PRAGUE TO VIENNA, BY OLMÜTZ—RAILROAD.

Prague to Vienna, 61 Aust. m. = 287¾ Eng. m. Trains from Prague to Olmütz in 10 hrs.; from Olmütz to Vienna, by the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn, in 7 hrs.

As far as the station of Böhmisch Trübau this line is the same as that described in Rte. 275. A little beyond this, near Triebitz, this Rly. branches off towards the N.E. Tunnel.

Rudelsdorf Stat.

Landskron Stat. This is the last station in Bohemia: beyond this the railroad enters Moravia, and follows the course of the Sazawa, passing through a tunnel 460 ft. long, near

Budigsdorf Stat. The railroad crosses the Sazawa 18 times between this and Hohenstadt.

Hochstein Stat.

Hohenstadt Stat. This is the nearest station to Gräfenberg, where people resort to undergo the water-cure. [The post-road runs from Hohenstadt, by 1¾ Schönberg, 2½ Altstadt, to 3¼ Freiwaldau (*Inn:* Silberne Krone), 34½ Eng. m. Gräfenberg lies a short distance to the N. of this small town, in the N. part of the Austrian portion of the duchy of Silesia, which is now included in the province of Moravia. Vincent Priessnitz, the Arch-water-doctor, established a sort of colony here, consisting now of about 100 houses, for patients. The accommodations of Gräfenberg are such that patients should be prepared to rough it. The grateful water-worshippers from Hungary have raised, as a monument to this Aquarius, a colossal lion of iron, from the design of Schwanthaler. Gräfenberg may be easily reached from Neisse, the terminus of a branch of the Breslau and Cracow Rly. (See *Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 85 *a*.) It is 4 Germ. m.= 18 Eng. m. distant from Neisse.] At Hohenstadt the railroad enters the valley of the river March, which it follows nearly all the way hence to Vienna.

Lukawetz Stat.

Müglitz Stat. The seat of an archbishop.

Littau Stat. Municipal town of the Prince of Liechtenstein, whose enormous estates extend, almost without interruption, from Wilfersdorf (on the old post-road between Vienna and Brünn) to the frontier of Silesia, a distance of 200 m.

Stephanau Stat.

Olmütz (Holomauc) Stat., 1½ m. from

the town (*Inns:* Goliath; Krone), one of the strongest fortresses in the Austrian dominions, situated on the March, or Marawa; it has 11,000 Inhab. It was taken by the Swedes in the Thirty Years' War; but Frederick the Great besieged it in vain, in 1758, for seven weeks, and was then compelled to retreat by Loudon, who cut off his magazines. Lafayette was confined a prisoner within it in 1794. By the aid of a fellow-prisoner, named Bollman, he managed to escape over the walls, but, having lost his way, was soon retaken.

A *University* was re-established here in 1827. It occupies the highest spot in the town, and possesses a fine Library, containing 50,000 volumes and many valuable early-printed books. An irreparable injury was inflicted on Slavonic literature by the loss of the ancient library, carried away by the Swedish generals Torstenson and Wrangel, when they took the town. This valuable collection of books remained till near the end of the last century at Stralsund, packed up in readiness to be conveyed to Sweden: since then all traces of it are lost. The Bishop of Olmütz is the only Austrian prelate who has the right of electing his own dean and chapter.

The *Cathedral* is a modern building. There is a *crypt* (1130) or lower *church* below the choir. King Wenzel III. was murdered here 1306, and is here buried. The *Moritzkirche* has a fine tower and a very large organ. In the centre of the square, called Ober-Ring, detached from other buildings, stands the handsome *Rathhaus*; and a lofty pillar in honour of the Holy Trinity, adorned with bronze statues by Donner, 114 ft. high, decorates the same square.

There is a *Colleye of Nobles* here. Wallenstein was educated in it under the Jesuits.

Eilwagen to Brünn daily in 8½ hrs.

To the S. of Olmütz the railroad passes over the plain called the *Hanna*, the most fertile portion of Moravia, by [illegible]dek Stat., to *Prerau* Junction Stat. (Restaurant —good). Here the railroad from Breslau and Cracow falls in. (See Rte. 277 and Rtes. 85 *a* and 85 *b*. *Handbook for North Germany.*) Prerau is one of the oldest cities of Moravia. The Castle of Burg was long inhabited by Matthias Corvinus. In the Rathhaus some curious old armour is preserved.

Hullein Stat. West of this, about 1 hr.'s drive, lies Kremsier, one of the prettiest towns of Moravia; the summer-residence of the Prince Archbp. of Olmütz, who possesses a fine palace here, containing a picture-gallery, mineralogical and scientific cabinets, and a library of 30,000 volumes. The park is pretty, and the pleasure-gardens are laid out in French style, with colossal statues. The Gothic Collegiate church, the Piaristenkirche, and the Rathhaus, also deserve notice. It was to Kremsier that the Emperor of Austria withdrew and summoned the parliament during the revolutionary disturbances at Vienna in 1848.

Napajedl Stat., with a fine castle on a hill.

Ungrisch-Hradisch Stat. The town is built upon an island formed by the March, and was formerly a fortress, and was besieged by Matthias Corvinus of Hungary, 1469-73, without success. In the Rathhaus are preserved 4 swords, presented by Ladislaus King of Bohemia to the burghers, on account of their bravery on that occasion. 1 hr. W. of Hradisch is the former Cistercian monastery of Wellehrad, formerly the residence of the kings and bishops of Moravia. Here are the ruins of the ancient church of St. Cyril, in which the saint is said to have performed service. 2 hrs. W. of Hradisch are the sulphureous springs of Buchlowitz, with the well-preserved rock-fortress of Buchlau.

Bisenz Stat. Here is a large Schloss of Baron Reichenbach, and tolerable wine is made. From half-way between this and the next station, down to the Danube, the March, which runs at a great distance E. of the railroad, forms the boundary between Hungary and Germany.

Göding Stat. An old town with an old castle, upon the March, which becomes navigable here.

Neudorf Stat.

Lundenburg Junction Stat. Here is the junction of the railroad from Olmütz with that from Brünn. For the rest of the way to

VIENNA, see Rtes. 198 and 275.

ROUTE 277.

VIENNA TO LEMBERG, BY PODGORZE, CRACOW, AND WIELICZKA.

Vienna to Mährisch-Ostrau (Rly.) 35¼ Aust. m. = 167½ Eng. m.

Mährisch-Ostrau to Cracow, 91½ Eng. m.

Cracow to Lemberg, 214 Eng. m.

The railroad from Vienna to the Lundenburg Stat. is described in Rte. 275; that from Lundenburg to Prerau in Rte. 276.

The railroad, after separating from that to Olmütz, at Prerau, turns off in a N.E. direction, crossing the Bezwa, and running up the valley of that river to

Leipnik Stat., a manufacturing town of 5000 Inhab., picturesque externally, with old watch-towers around it, but dull and dirty within. It has one of the finest cemeteries (§ 45) in the Austrian dominions, which contains a remarkable echo. On the l. bank of the Bezwa stands the ruined castle of Helfenstein, near where the railroad crosses the post-road.

Weisskirchen Stat. This is the chief town of one of the circles of Moravia, and contains 5000 Inhab. Here is the Castle of Budischow, and near it is the ruin of Swertosch, and the mountain slip (Bergfall) of Propast.

[At Weisskirchen a deep cutting commences in order to surmount the high land separating Moravia from Austrian Silesia, and the waters flowing into the Black Sea from those that run into the Baltic. The watershed between the waters of the Oder and the Danube is here not very high.]

The Rly. then enters the Austrian valley of the Oder, and runs parallel with it.

Pohl Stat.

Zauchtl Stat. A few m. S.E. of this, on the post-road, is Neutitschen, a town of 7000 Inhab., belonging to the Theresianum in Vienna. Marshal Loudon died here, 1790.

Schönbrunn Stat. The valley of the Oder becomes narrower here. It is a pleasing country, well cultivated, and full of villages.

Mährisch-Ostrau Stat. [Hence a branch Rly. communicates W. with Troppau.]

Oderberg Stat. This is the frontier station of Austria. [Rail to Breslau and Berlin.]

Dzieditz Stat.

Chrzanow Stat.

Trzebinia Stat.

1 CRACOW (Krakau, Germ.). — *Inns:* Goldener Anker (Poller's), near the Rly. Stat., best; Hôtel de Russie, good cuisine.

Cracow was the capital of a small state or republic, consisting of a portion of the ancient kingdom of Poland, and whose independence was established by the Congress of Vienna, and vainly placed under the protection of its neighbours, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, the town and its territory having been incorporated in 1846 with the Austrian dominions, and since converted into a strong fortress, within a circle of detached forts. Cracow is seated on the l. bank of the Vistula, and contains 40,086 Inhab., of which 12,000 are Jews. The population at one time was 80,000. while it continued the place of residence of the sovereigns of Poland, and the seat of one of the most reputed universities in Europe, the great national seminary of the Poles. At a distance it shows itself with splendour unimpaired, beau-

tifully situated, clustered with towers and spires, and overtopped, like Prague. by its regal palace. From the rising grounds N. of Cracow is a fine view of the town, with all its towers, the vale of the Vistula, and a fine range of the Carpathian mountains, in the highest and most broken part of the chain, usually covered with snow. The Eisthaler Thurm, the highest of the Tátra group, has an aspect truly Alpine. But Cracow is as a whitened sepulchre, lifeless, gloomy, decayed, and ghastly within: "consisting of palaces without inhabitants, and inhabitants without bread." Once the most populous and thriving city of Poland, it is now abandoned by trade and commercial prosperity, and includes within its half-filled walls perhaps the most squalid population in Europe.

Though on the outskirts of the town many of the buildings are deserted and going to ruin. yet the number and rich architecture of churches, palaces, and convents still remaining, are striking memorials of former greatness.

The *Royal Castle*, called Zamek, is situated upon a rock called Wawel, at whose base, Krak, the Polish Cadmus, slew the dragon in a cave, which may still be seen; "like the city below, it is in a state of living death, retaining in part the outward form of its better days, not yet unroofed or abandoned to the owl or the weed, but desecrated and despoiled." It was founded by Casimir the Great, in the 14th centy., but a very small portion of his building alone remains; the rest is of the time of Augustus II., who rebuilt it. Sigismund III. was the last king who held his court here, 1610. Down to 1794 the regalia and the treasures of the kings of Poland were kept in the vaults below. It is now converted into a barrack, and partly into a mendicity hospital, but still displays much decayed splendour in its interior decorations. It commands a fine view of the Carpathians. The castle having been fortified, a special permission will be required to visit it.

The *Cathedral*, adjoining the palace (built 1004-1102), the most interesting object in Cracow—the Polish Westminster Abbey—possesses externally neither splendour nor regularity of architecture; while within the numerous chapels surrounding it destroy all harmony of proportion. The great bell of the cathedral is the largest in Poland, and was cast in 1520 by Hans Beham of Nuremberg. The cathedral contains greater treasures of the precious metals, in costly gifts dedicated by kings, nobles, and wealthy devotees to its numerous shrines, than probably any other ch. north of the Alps and Pyrenees—never yet having been subjected to spoliation; and it also includes the ashes of the most illustrious men that Poland has produced.

In the centre of the nave is the gorgeous *Shrine of the Martyr. St. Stanislaus*, patron saint of Poland: the coffin, supported on the shoulders of 4 angels and altar, are of solid silver, as well as the candlesticks and statues surrounding them.

In front of the high altar the coronation of the Polish kings took place; the chair in which they were enthroned is still preserved.

The Flemish brass (usually covered with a carpet) on the tomb of the Cardinal-Bishop Frederic, son of Casimir King of Poland, who died in the year 1503, aged 35, was erected by his brother Sigismund, and is worthy of notice.

The 16 chapels around the ch. contain the tombs of many Polish kings. &c., and may be examined in the following order—Chapel 1. Recumbent effigy in porphyry of Casimir Jagellon (1492), carved by *Veit Stoss*, of King Wladislaus J. (1434), and of Bp. Soltyk, who died a prisoner in Russia (1767. Chapel 2. A majestic figure of Christ, with busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, all 3 by *Thorwaldsen*. Chapel 5. Recumbent effigies in red marble of Kings Sigismund (1548) and Sigismund Augustus Jagellon (1572. beneath a roof of copper gilt: opposite a statue of Count Wladimir Potocki killed at Moscow 1812. Chapel 8. Monument of Kings John Albert (1501), of red marble, and Casimir the

Great, founder of the city (1370), in red marble, under a canopy, by *Veit Stoss*. Chapel 11, once connected with the castle, for the private devotions of the royal family: here is the red marble throne and the monument of King Stephan Bathori (1586), behind the high altar the tomb of K. John Sobiesky III., the conqueror of the Turks (d. 1696). A ponderous brazen trap-door in the pavement of the nave, raised by a lever, admits the stranger into the crypt beneath, within which are deposited the remains of *John Sobiesky*, in a sarcophagus, bearing his crown, sceptre, and sword; of *Joseph Poniatowski*, drowned at the Battle of Leipsig 1813; and of *Thaddeus Kosciusko*, who died an exile at Soleure 1817. The *Schatzkammer* contains the Polish regalia and some magnificent mass robes: it is shown at 10 A.M.

Of the remaining churches in Cracow, now reduced from 76 to 36 in number, the only one deserving notice is that of *St. Mary*, in the market-place, an elegant Gothic edifice dating from 1276, remarkable for its size and the decorations of its interior, surmounted by two taper towers encircled near the top with turrets. In the choir is some beautiful wooden carving, an altar screen, in a fine state of preservation, by *Veit Stoss*, who was born at Cracow, 1447; also a porphyry monument of King Casimir Jagellon. *St. Anne's*, a handsome modern ch., contains a monument of Copernicus (d. 1543), with suitable emblems and an inscription.

The *University*, one of the oldest in Europe, founded by seceders from Prague, contains a statue of Copernicus, who was professor here, by *Thorwaldsen*. The university library contains the original wood-blocks of one of the first editions of the Bible, and other curiosities. Also a series of frescoes by the Polish artist *Stachowitz*. The botanic garden and building attached to it are pretty and well kept.

The *Great Cloth-hall* (Tuchhaus, Sukiennica), in the midst of the Market Place, the principal square, built 1340, by Casimir the Great, bears witness to the former importance of the trade of Cracow, by the vast extent of its warehouses. The lower story is used as a sort of bazaar, and occupied by shops.

The space between the city (proper) and the suburbs has been planted and converted into a beautiful garden with agreeable *walks*, enlivened 3 times a week by a military band. The ground it occupies was once covered by fortifications. Here stands one of the finest remains of Gothic defences, a barbican, called the *gate of St. Florian*, in the midst of these grounds, near the Rly. Stat. It was erected, 1498, as a defence of the city against the Turks.

The convent of *Bielany*, built on a white rock, as its name imports, is a favourite resort; it is prettily situated above the Vistula.

The *Schiesshaus*, in the suburb *Wessola*, is a place of public resort much frequented, and will afford an opportunity for seeing some peculiarities of Polish manners.

Valets-de-place, chiefly Jews (great bores) ply for hire, and are usually paid with 1½ fl. to 2 fl. daily.

3 m. from Cracow, on the eminence of *Bronislawa*, stands the colossal *mound of earth*, 150 ft. high, raised as a monument to *Kosciusko*, by the senate, nobles, and people of Cracow, who toiled themselves at the construction of it. 4 years were occupied in raising it; and parcels of earth, brought from all the great battle-fields in which the Poles have been engaged, were thrown upon the heap. The summit commands a good view; but it has been walled in by the Austrians as a pedestal for one of the detached forts with which they have surrounded Cracow in a circle of nearly 5 m., commanding it, and converting it into a very strong fortress at a cost of half a million sterling. The view from Kosciusko's Mound embraces the more ancient barrows of Krak and Vanda, dating from a period anterior to recorded history.

Railroads—to Breslau (*Handbook for N. Germany*, Rte. 85 *a*); to Warsaw; Olmütz, Brünn, and Vienna; to Lemberg.

Piaskowa Skala, 10 m. from Cracow, is a curious old castle of the family

Wielopolski. It is beyond the Austrian frontier, and when visiting it a passport is necessary with the Russian visa. It was held by the revolutionists in 1861-2. It is situated on a precipitous cliff of limestone, commanding a narrow valley, in the middle of which rises a singular and insulated column of rock of great height, called Hercules' Club. The court of the castle is surrounded by a triple row of arcades, and is handsome. The chambers contain various curiosities of furniture, Turkish tapestry, &c. Not far from hence, in a similar valley of white limestone, are the caves of Oicow, or Oytzow, and further on the silver-mines of Olkasz.

The gardens of Count Wodicki, late president of Cracow, are rich, and botanically arranged.

The principal sight in the vicinity of Cracow is the *Salt-Mine of Wieliczka*, 1½ hrs.' drive; ¾ hr. by rail. In order to reach it the Vistula is again crossed to Podgorze. You then pass the large earthen tumulus mentioned before, traditionally said to be the tomb of Cracus.

Wieliczka Stat. This town contains more than 5000 Inhab., and is only remarkable for its *Salt-mines*, probably the most extensive and productive in the world. They were discovered 1250, and began to be worked soon after. The excavations commenced beneath the town, which is entirely undermined by them; and they extend from E. to W. more than 9590 ft.; and from N. to S. 3600 ft. Their depth is 1783 ft., and their annual produce averages 1,000,000 Austrian zentners (55,121 tons).

Permission to see the mines is freely granted on application to the Directors (office in the *Schloss*), who appoint a guide to attend on strangers. The time occupied in exploring the mines thoroughly is about 2 hrs. The proper hour for entering the mine is either 10 a.m. or 3 p.m. There is no danger in the descent. Although visitors are forbidden to give fees to the miners, it is usual to pay 1 fl. to the guide, who furnishes cloaks and lights and accompanies strangers into the interior of the mine. In the room where the surplices (or cloaks) are kept, a number of dresses, some richly embroidered, are shown, which were worn by royal and other distinguished visitors to the mines.

Visitors can obtain Bengal or blue lights from the storekeeper: an expenditure of 8 to 12 fl. will not be misspent to enable the guide to illuminate the vast expanse of the caverns, which the common torches of the miners are quite inadequate to effect.

"The town of Wieliczka is pleasantly diversified with slight hills, but its position has nothing of the picturesque aspect of the salt-works near Salzburg or in the Vallais. Several shafts in different parts of the town descend into the excavations which have been made in the salt-rock. Down the principal of these shafts it was my fate to descend; and having put on a kind of white surplice, and hired a certain number of boys to carry iron lamps, I took my place with the guides in a kind of swing, suspended from a capstan, and we were all let down 34 fathoms, hanging like a bunch of grapes from a single rope. This descent brought us to the 1st story or *field* of the works, where considerable numbers of men were engaged in packing and pounding the salt in barrels, whence it is raised up the great shaft. We walked for some distance along the wide galleries, which are perfectly dry and airy, till we arrived at various halls or chambers excavated in the salt. My guides lit their broom torches, which threw a transient glare over the immense caverns; the hewn vaults and the dark irregular walls glittered with the crystals imbedded here and there in the compact mass; and the vast obscure, thus fitfully illuminated, gave one the gloomy impression of a temple dedicated to the infernal deities. We crossed a salt-lake, which fills the bottom of one of these halls on the second field, in a broad flat-bottomed boat, and beyond it we found the workmen continuing the work of excavation. Some of the galleries through which we passed are a thousand paces in length and several of the chambers are from 80 to 100 ft. in height. It was an ap-

palling reflection that these prodigious perforations, descending 783 ft. into the earth, and extending, in a vast labyrinth, 4 stories deep, over a tract as large as a huge city, have been effected for the sole purpose of seasoning human food.

"The salt-rock of Wieliczka is perfectly compact; no natural chasms have ever been found in the mass; and the salt is mixed with no kind of extraneous substance, except the soil and clay in the parts nearer to the surface. The halls and passages, which have been gradually excavated in the course of 900 years, during which the mines are known to have been worked, are all named after distinguished personages, and many of them are adorned with obelisks and columns left standing by the workmen. The chapel is a chamber of moderate size scooped out in a more regular Gothic form, ornamented with various statues and a huge crucifix, all of the same material. One of the statues, composed of a single transparent salt-block, represents Sigismund Augustus of Poland, as large as life, though the emblems of his regality have slightly deflouresced since his reign. Another statue, which I took for Lot's wife, proved to be St. Cunegunda, once duchess of the country, and still patroness of the mines, which the tradition says were discovered in the course of a very vigilant search made for the wedding-ring of that princess. Mass is celebrated once a year in this subterranean chapel, in the presence of all the miners—and that is on the festival of St. Cunegunda.

"From 800 to 1000 men are employed. The miners are a fine race; their labour is healthy, and it is not true that any of them live under ground—they seldom remain below more than 8 hrs. at a time. The implements they use to detach large fragments of the rock from the mass are of the simplest kind; and the mines are worked at the present day just as they were in the 9th centy., with the exception of the gunpowder occasionally used in blasting. The whole nature of the works has, in fact, little analogy with the science of mining; and it would be more correct to term them salt-quarries than salt-mines.

"Accidents very rarely happen; and when they do, they are generally caused by an unforeseen approach to some neglected part of the works, where water has accumulated in the lapse of centuries. Since the Austrians have been in possession of the mines, many of the salt pillars, which had been left by the miners to support the cavities, have been hewn away, and immense piles of wood have been substituted. It is apprehended that this change may be attended with disastrous consequences at some future time, though the wood becomes exceedingly durable from its being impregnated with salt. In 1835 the crust gave way in one part, and a house in the town descended gently into the depths below. But the extent and apparent solidity of the passages give an air of great security to the immense labyrinth; and fortunately the idea of being earthed scarcely crossed my mind. It might seem hard to be drowned as well as buried alive; but in the middle of the lowest field to which I penetrated, I had the satisfaction of learning from the guides that the lake we had crossed half an hour before was just over our heads. A fortnight would scarcely suffice to explore the whole extent of the excavations, but I was perfectly satisfied with a journey of two hours. The monotonous immensity of the subterranean vaults, the broad darkness all around, just rendered visible by our passing torches, and the stony silence—so infinitely more deep than the stillest hour of a summer's night—only broken by the picking heard at intervals, or the rough explosion of the blasting powder, weighed heavily on the imagination. I took my place again with great pleasure in the swing which raised me to my native surface; and I joyfully opened my eyes and mouth to quaff with rare appetite a draught of light and air."—*Reeve.*

The sale of salt is now a monopoly in the hands of the Austrian government. It is sold to the purchaser on the spot, at the price of 5 fl. 10 kr.

per zentner. The expenses of working amount to 10 kr. per zentner, thus leaving a clear profit of 5 fl. to the government for every zentner sold! By an arrangement made with the Russian and Prussian governments at the Congress of Vienna, salt is sold to them at a price which enables them to make exorbitant profits by re-vending it to their subjects a little dearer than it is sold in Austria. The slightest trace of salt in the country is immediately seized by the authorities for the imperial monopoly. Of course the quantity of salt raised is regulated entirely by the demand: it now amounts to 1,000,000 zentners annually.

The rock containing the salt is supposed to be of tertiary formation, but as this fact is not correctly ascertained, visitors may serve the cause of geological science by collecting specimens on the spot of the fossils found embedded in the rock in connection with the salt.

A very extensive *Bathing Establishment*, supplied with brine, douche, and vapour baths, has recently been erected here, which already in 1839 was much resorted to.

At some distance N. of the Vistula are sulphur-mines belonging to a branch of the Radziwill family.

An interesting excursion may be made from Cracow into the Polish portion of the Carpathian mountains, here called Krapak; and thence, if desired, into Hungary. The scenery comprised in the part lying between Jablunka and Neumark is very grand. It lies at the back of the group of mountains called Tátra in Hungary, and is traversed by the romantic glens through which the various confluents of the Vistula find a passage. The principal places to visit are the lake Morski ocho, the five lakes, the Tooth mountain, and the gorge Koscieliska. There are some fine waterfalls. (See Rte. 288.)

At Krzeszowice, a few miles W. of Cracow, is the handsome modern seat of Count Arthur Potocki, the principal landowner of the neighbourhood.

Sucha Zamek, at some distance from Cracow, is a pretty country seat.

Railway, Cracow to Lemberg.

Bochnia Stat., a town of 5500 Inhab., with considerable salt-mines, inferior to those of Wieliczka, but derived, it is supposed, from the same enormous deposit. The houses are mostly of wood.

Bogumilowice Stat. The highest summits of the Tátra mountains may be discerned from this.

Tarnow Stat., a town of 12,000 Inhab., half Jews, belonging to Prince Sangusko, whose *château* lies in the neighbourhood. The *Cathedral* contains the very curious monuments of the families of Ostrog and Tarnowsky: they are of marble, richly adorned with statues and bas-reliefs of battles, &c. and reach up to the roof of the ch., a height of 60 or 70 ft.

Czarna Stat. From Pilsno a good post-road leads into Hungary by the easy pass of Dukla. It proceeds by the baths of Bartfeld, and the old town of Eperies, to Kaschau and Pest. (See Rtes. 288 and 290.)

Dembica Stat. Here is a *château* of Prince Radzivil.

Rzeszow, a town of 5000 Inhab.

Lancut Stat., a town of about 2000 Inhab., one-third of them Jews—much linen is made here. Here is a handsome old castle belonging to the Count Alfred Potocki.

Przeworsk. Here is a pretty modern villa belonging to the Prince Henry Lubomirski.

Jaroslaw.—*Inn*: that kept by Johann Schetz is tolerably clean. The town belongs to Prince Czartorysky; it is prettily situated, has 3372 Inhab.: two-thirds are Jews. It lies on the San, a navigable stream.

Przemysl Stat., an old town with 4000 Inhab., on the San, here crossed by a bridge 500 ft. long. It is still surrounded by the ancient walls, and contains 16 churches, most of them Gothic. It is the See of a Roman Catholic and of a Greek Bishop. It is a flourishing

place. Without the walls is a ruined castle.

The villages of the Rusniaks, or Ruthens (see Rte. 288), a Slavonic tribe who inhabit this part of Gallicia, are miserable in the extreme; their wretched huts are twisted reeds plastered with mud.

Mosziska Stat. 2500 Inhab.

Sadowa. Wisznia Stat.—2200 Inhab.

Grodek Stat., a town of 4000 Inhab., situated between 2 small lakes.

Lemberg Stat. (in Polish, Lwow; Latin, Leopolis; French, Leopol).—*Inns:* Hôtel Georgi. and Hôtel de l'Europe, both in the suburbs; Birne and Hirsch, both in Krakauergasse; Wolf's Restaurant and Coffee-house. Lemberg is the capital of the Austrian portion of Poland (Gallicia), and has 70,000 Inhab., 20,000 of whom are Jews, excluding military. It is about 470 m.—25 hrs. rail—from Vienna.

It is the seat of 3 archbishops, Catholic, Armenian, and Greek. It contains 14 Roman Catholic Churches, a Greek and Armenian Cathedral, a Protestant Chapel (Bethhaus), and 2 Synagogues, besides several Catholic and Greek Convents. The town itself is small, but it is equalled in extent by each of its four suburbs; and in them are situated the finest houses.

In the market-place in the centre of the city stands the *Rathhaus*, finished 1835.

The *Dominican Church*, in imitation of that of St. Carlo in Vienna, contains a monument by *Thorwaldsen*, to the Countess Dunin-Borowska.

In the Cracow suburb is situated the *Church and Palace* of the Armenian Archbishop, a handsome pile of building. The celebration of the Armenian church service may here be seen.

The principal *Jews' Synagogue*, in the quarter of the town exclusively appropriated to them, is the most splendid in the Austrian dominions.

The *University*, re-opened in 1847, is attended by more than 1000 students.

There is a public *Library*, particularly rich in Polish literature, and a *Museum* is in the course of formation, which is especially to be devoted to the *national* productions.

The fortifications of the town have been razed and turned into walks. On the N. rises the Sandberg, on whose summit stands the old ruined Castle of *Löwenburg*, commanding a fine view of the town.

Lemberg is the place of greatest trade in Gallicia, though it is chiefly limited to carrying and commission business; and it is almost entirely in the hands of the Jews. Important fairs are held at stated periods; the most considerable is that called Drei Königs Messe, which lasts 6 weeks from January 14. During this period, which is called Contractszeit, a great concourse of Christian and Jewish merchants and traders assemble, and much commission business, &c., is transacted.

SECTION XV.

HUNGARY,* CROATIA, SLAVONIA OR MILITARY FRONTIER.

Preliminary Information.

§ 116. *Travelling, Posting, Railways.* — § 117. *Inns.*; *Requisites for Travelling*; *Hungarian Costume*; *Map.*—§ 118. *Languages.*—§ 119. *Vocabulary.* —§ 120. *Hungary and the Military Frontier.*

ROUTES.

ROUTE		PAGE
282.	The Danube (E). Vienna to *Pest*	549
283.	Pest to Vienna, by Presburg. —*Railway*	565
284.	The Danube (F). Pest to the Black Sea and to Constantinople	566
285.	Vienna to *Csakathurn*, *Warasdin*, *Agram*, and *Karlstadt*	590
286.	Pest to Trieste, by *Stuhlweissenburg*, the Plattensee, and Pragerhof	594
286a.	Csakathurn and Warasdin to *Fiume*, by Agram, Karlstadt, and the *Luisenstrasse*	595
287.	Pest to Körmönd, with Excursion to the *Baths of Füred*, on the *Plattensee*	598
288.	Presburg to Eperies and Lemberg	599
289.	Presburg to Eperies, by *Schemnitz* and the *Mining District*	603
290.	Pest to Eperies	605
291.	Vienna to Pest, by *Raab* and Stuhlweissenburg (*Rail*)	608
292.	The *River Save* — Semlin to Sissek. Rail from Sissek to Agram and Trieste	609
294.	Pest to *Basiasch* on the Danube, by *Szegedin* and *Temesvar* (*Rail.*) — Descent of the Theiss	610
296.	Pest to Kaschau, by Czegled, Szolnok, *Debreczin*, and *Tokay*	611

*** Money the same as in Austria. (§ 88.)

§ 116. Travelling. — Posting.

The greater part of English travellers in Hungary are contented with a visit to Pest, which is most easily effected by descending the Danube from Vienna by steamer in 10 to 12 hrs., returning (not by water but) by Rail in 8½ hrs.

* German, *Ungarn*; Magyar, *Magyarország*. See Paget's 'Hungary,' an excellent work.

The *posting charges*, according to tariff, are,—

	fl.	kr.
For 2 horses, per post - - - - - - -	1	40
grease-money - - - - - - -		8
post-calèche - - - - - - - -		25
postilion (but he is not satisfied with double) -		18
Total -	2	31

With the extra Trinkgeld for the postboy, and 6 kr. to the ostler, the expense per post must be calculated at 3 fl. *at least*.

Those who are unwilling to incur the expense of posting may resort to the small country carriages (? carts), which are found everywhere, and, when *filled with hay*, make no bad conveyance over mountain roads, where springs are unknown, or, if known, would only be broken. The fare should not exceed 1 fl. per Germ. mile. The roads in Hungary are very bad, for the good reason that in the plain country no stone is to be got to make them. The post-chaise of Hungary is a skeleton cart, with open sides like ladders. It has no springs, and the easiest mode of travelling in it is to fill it with clean hay and lie down at full length. In rainy weather it is open and uncovered; but as the ways are then mostly impassable, it is best to stay in-doors.

Hungarian Railways.

Lines completed and open:—

1. Vienna to Presburg and Pest.
2. Presburg to Tyrnau and Szered.
3. Pest to Szolnok and Szegedin.
4. Pest to Gödöllö, Hatvan, and Salgó Tarjan.
5. Vienna to Pest, by Bruck on the Leitha, Raab, and Stuhlweissenberg.
6. W. Neustadt to Oedenburg, Kanizsa, and Buda (Ofen).
7. Czegled to Srolnok, Debreczin, Tokay, Kaschau, and Gross-wardein.
8. Szegedin to Temeswar, and Basiasch.
9. Vienna to Bruck, Raab, and Komorn (Hungarian, Neuszöny).
10. Pest to Trieste, by Stuhlweissenberg and Pragerhof.
11. Trieste, by Steinbrück, to Agram and Sissek.

§ 117. INNS.—REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLING.—HUNGARIAN COSTUME.—MAP

"The Hungarian inns are generally of one story, planted in the midst of a court-yard ankle-deep in mud, with an arcade running round them; broken steps and uneven pavement lead up to them. Landlord and waiter are seldom at hand to receive a traveller when he presents himself; the attendance is slow and bad. In country inns the beds are not as clean as those you meet with in Austria. The sheets are sewn on to the coverlid, and it is necessary specially to order clean ones; in which case they will be changed.

"A great portion of the inns are kept by Germans, as the Hungarian considers it degrading and servile, generally speaking, to perform the duties of landlord. From this cause the German language is generally understood a

inns throughout Hungary; but a *servant* who speaks Hungarian (Magyar) and Slavonic would be very useful, and almost indispensable, for an Englishman. Few of the inns afford more than 2 or 3 rooms for the use of travellers; it is therefore inconvenient to travel in large party. We have usually found the interiors tolerably clean.

"A *stout travelling carriage* is absolutely necessary for any English traveller not intending to limit himself to railroads and river steamers. Except on one or two roads, Hungary affords no post-chaises or calèches; nothing but common carts, *Leiterwägen*. A tolerable carriage, new or secondhand, adapted to the roads of the country (which for the most part are no roads at all, only ruts), may be purchased at Pest."—N.B. A carriage is of no use at Constantinople.

Leather sheets are desirable, and sleeping in a carriage is often preferable to a bed. No Hungarian gentleman thinks of travelling without his sheets, pillow, pillow-case, and leather sheets. Mattresses are required by those about to penetrate from Hungary into the far east. Mosquito-curtains will be found of the greatest service to those who descend the Danube, and who value skin, sleep, or comfort, since myriads of those venomous insects are engendered on the marshy shores of the river. The portmanteau should be waterproof, or provided with a tarpaulin.

Fowls are always to be had by waiting half an hour; in other respects the larders of the country inns are very badly provided: therefore let the traveller furnish a basket with cold meat, &c., and take several bottles of good wine from Pest, or whatever other starting-point he may set out from. The favourite and national dish is chicken, seasoned with red pepper (capsicums), called *Paprika Händl;* the same hot seasoning is applied to other viands, and the taste for it marks the Eastern origin and descent of the Magyars. A block-tin tea-kettle, and some tea, will often repay the trouble of carriage. It would be also advisable to take plenty of stout rope; the wretched tackle with which the horses are fastened is always breaking.

The Hungarian national costume is very picturesque and appropriate. Since 1858 it has been universally adopted by peasant, citizen, and noble. It consists of a braided black frock coat, tight-fitting breeches, hessian boots with spurs, and cap (or Kalpag) with a heron's plume in front.

"The climate of Hungary is very variable; the hottest days are succeeded by very cold nights; and the traveller will not repent if he provide himself with a *Bunda* before he sets out on a journey. This is a cloak of sheepskin, with the hair turned inwards, and the leather ornamented with rude embroidery and strips of gaudy colours. The Magyar peasant rarely abandons it summer or winter; it seems to serve him at once for coat, bed, and house.

A supply of quinine and calomel pills will be taken by every person, when informed of the dangerous fevers, agues, &c., bred in the pestilential marshes at the mouth of the Danube. (See Rte. 284.)

Professor Schedius' map of Hungary, in 9 sheets, is very correct, and will prove useful to the traveller. Also Zuccheri's map reduced from the large one by Lipsky (§ 68), and Aszalay's Mappa Generalis Regni Hungariæ in 4 sheets.

§ 118. — LANGUAGES.

A traveller who speaks German will have no great difficulty in making his way through Hungary. The German population of the counties of Tolna, Baranya, Bács, and the Banat, is very considerable. There are also 2 large districts, the Zipserstädte, in the N. of Hungary, and the Sachsenland, in Transylvania, which are entirely peopled by Germans. Five languages are spoken in Hungary besides German, which is understood by all educated

persons (although no longer the prevailing language, as it used to be previous to the year 1850), viz., Magyar, the language of the dominant race; Romanic or Valach, the language of the Valachs; and 3 Slavonic languages, viz. South Slavonic or Illyrian, spoken by the Slávs of Croatia, Slavonia, and S. Hungary; and Slovak and Rusniak (which are dialects, the former a Tshekh, the latter a Russian dialect), spoken by the Slávs of N. Hungary.

Latin is not so much spoken now as it was formerly, though a stranger is often addressed in that language, especially by clergymen.

Many words in the Magyar and Slavonic languages seem difficult to pronounce, on account of the orthography of these languages differing from that which we have adopted. The difficulty is, however, more apparent than real, the *sounds* being frequently identical. For instance, the following *signs* are used in the following languages to express the same *sounds*, that is to say, are *equivalents*.

English.		German.		Magyar.		Polish.		Bohemian.		Illyrian.
s	=	s	=	sz	=	s	=	s	=	s
ts	=	z / tz	=	cz	=	c	=	c	=	c
sh	=	sch	=	s	=	sz	=	š	=	š
tsh	=	tsch	=	cs	=	cz	=	č	=	č
y	=	j	=	j	=	j	=	j	=	j
v	=	w	=	v	=	w	=	w	=	v
f	=	f / v	=	f	=	f	=	f / w *	=	f
		ch			=	ch	=	ch		
French j			=	zs	=	ż	=	ž	=	ž
						rz	=	ř †		

Examples. Magyar, Szepes = Sepesh: Vács = Vátz: Pest = Pesht: Bács = Bátsh: János (John) = Yánosh.

Boh. Cernowic / Pol. Csernowic } Tshernovits. Boh. Lobkowic / Germ. Lobkowitz } Lobkovits.

Germ. / Magyar, / Pol., Boh., and Illyr. } Zar. / Czár / Car. } Tsar.

As Magyar proper names frequently occur in the following pages, it may not be irrelevant to observe that *h* is always aspirated, and *g* always pronounced hard, as in the words *get, give*.

The English *equivalents* for the Magyar *signs ly, ny, ty, gy*, would be *ly*, as in *ty, dy*, both letters having their usual English sound, but the sounds of both being made to coalesce so as to form one sound. It will thus be found that these *signs* express *sounds* heard in the English words, filial (*filyial*), pinion (*pinyion*), tune (*tyoon*), endure (*endyoor*), and in the French words, *fille, peigne, metier, adieu*.

Examples. Magyar = Ma-dyar (not Mad-yar); Baranya = Ba-ra-nya.

It is much more difficult to give *equivalents* of *vowel sounds*, each language having, in this respect, peculiarities of pronunciation, which require a nice ear and long practice to discriminate. The Magyar language has 14 vowel sounds, 7 short and 7 long; and as the Magyar alphabet is the most perfect of any

* In the final syllable, *ew, aw, ow*.

† A peculiar sound, as the Polish rz. In this Handbook it has been rendered by its Polish equivalent, rz; the Boh. č has also frequently been rendered by the Pol. cz.

Europe, each of these *sounds* (with one exception of no great importance) is epresented by an invariable *sign*, as follows:—

Magyar i,	pron. as	i	in the word	fit	Magyar o,	pron. as	o	in the word	not
í	„	i	„	machine	ó	„	o	„	note
e	„	e	„	met } *	u	„	u	„	pull
é	„	a	„	paper }	ú	„	oo	„	pool
a †					ö, ő, as the German, ö				
á	„	a	„	half	ü, ű	„	Germ. ü, French u, Boh. y.		

§ 119. VOCABULARY OF MAGYAR WORDS THAT ENTER INTO THE COMPOSITION OF NAMES OF PLACES, INNS, ETC.

Magyar.

Alsó, lower.
Aly, alyja, alja, the lowest part, under, undermost.
Angolország, England.
Angol, an Englishman.
Apát, abbot.
Aranyos, golden.
Bánya, mine.
Dió, a nut; *diós*, nutty.
Egyház, church.
Erdő, forest.
Érsek, archbishop.
Fa, tree, wood.
Falu, falva, village.
Fehér, white.
Fekete, black.
Felső, upper.
Fő, chief, principal.
Föld, ground, earth, land.
Folyás, folyó, river.
Forrás, a spring.
Franczia-ország, France.
Franczia, a Frenchman.
Fürdő, a bath.
Gyöngy, a pearl; *gyöngyös*, studded with pearls, pearly.
Ház, house.
Hegy, mountain, hill, peak.
Hely, a place.
Híd, bridge.
Hideg, cold.
Homok, sand.
Kápolna, chapel.
Kapu, gate, door.
Kereszt, a cross.
Kert, garden.
Király, king.
Királynő, queen.
Kis, little.
Kő, stone.
Kolostor, klastrom, a convent.
Kút, a well, a spring.
Lak, a dwelling.
Láp, bog, morass.
Ló, horse.
Meleg, warm.
Mező, a field, a plain.
Mocsár, morass.
Monostor, a monastery.
Nagy, great.
Nemes, noble.
Német, German.
Ó, old.
Oláh, a Valach, Valachian (Wallachian).
Olasz, an Italian.
Osztrákország, Austria.
Osztrák, an Austrian.
Palánk, plank, palisade.
Palota, palace.
Piacz, place (market-place).
Püspök, bishop.
Patak, a brook.
Sajó, salt.
Sár, mud; *sáros*, muddy.
Sebes, rapid, quick.
Sekély, a ford.
Só, salt.
Szász, Saxon, Saxonic.
Szék, chair, seat, stool.
Szent, Sz., Saint, St.
Sziget, island, isle.
Szikla, rock,
Szőlő, vineyard.
Tenger, sea, lake.
Tó, tava, lake, pool.
Török, Turkish.
Torony, tower.
Tót, a Sláv, Slavonic.
Ujan, new.
Vár, várad, castle (the Germ. *burg*).
Vármegye, county.
Város, town.
Vas, iron.
Vásár, market.
Veres, red.
Világos, clear, conspicuous, luminous.
Viz, water.
Völgy, valley.
Zöld, green.

§ 120. HUNGARY AND THE MILITARY FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.

Hungary includes about 25,000 Eng. square miles of uninterrupted plain; but the northern and eastern portions, occupied by the Carpathian mountains and the greater part of Transylvania, display features of real sublimity.

* These are the common sounds of e, é, but each of these *signs* has two *sounds*, which must be heard to be discriminated; those of é correspond to the French é and è.

† Has a short broad sound, often heard in our provincial dialects, something between the sounds of *a* in *far* and *war*.

The *Danube*, after leaving Pest, rolls through the flat plain for nearly 300 m. without meeting with any interruption to the monotonous flatness: and it is only where it crosses the frontier of Hungary into Wallachia that it traverses scenery of real grandeur.

The attention of the traveller in Hungary is more likely to be arrested by the people who inhabit it than by the mere outer surface. The Magyars, the dominant race, are totally distinct in features and language from their neighbours the Germans on one side, and the Slávs on the other: their cradle is to be sought in the far E., by the side of that of the Turcoman.

The Military Frontier is the name given to the long strip of territory intervening between the Austrian dominions and Turkey, and extending from the Adriatic to the Bukovina—the length of the extreme frontier line being upwards of 900 Eng. miles. At the period of the Turkish conquests north of the Balkan, long-continued wars, and frequent pestilence and famine, had almost depopulated this truly debateable ground along the Christian and Turkish frontier, which, even in time of peace, was the arena of constant conflicts between the Ottomans and their almost equally savage Christian neighbours, still thinly scattered over the border. It was a common exploit for a horde of Turks to dash across the frontier upon a border foray or raid, in search of Christian heads and ears, on delivery of which they were paid at a fixed rate by their pasha on their return. Hence arose the necessity of raising up a living rampart to defend this heretofore unprofitable territory.

In the beginning of the 16th centy. Lewis II. deemed it expedient to place the principal fortresses of Dalmatia and Croatia in the hands of his brother-in-law, the Austrian archduke Ferdinand, who afterwards became King of Hungary and Emperor of Germany. Ferdinand garrisoned these fortresses with German troops, and, after his accession to the Hungarian throne, may be said to have laid the foundation of the present military frontiers by granting tracts of waste land to refugees from Bosnia and other Slavonic countries that had been conquered by the Ottomans. Following the plan adopted by Matthias Corvinus under similar circumstances, Ferdinand exempted these refugees from taxation and manorial services, on condition of their guarding the frontier against the incursions of the Moslems. In the latter half of the 16th centy. these military communities, together with the frontier fortresses, were formed into two well-organized military districts, called the Croatian and the Vindic, afterwards the Karlstadt and the Warasdin District, both districts being placed under the authority of the Austrian War-Office. In the 17th centy. another district was formed, and called, from its being placed under the jurisdiction of the Ban of Croatia, the Banal District.

Military colonies were established in the Banat by Marshal Mercy in 1723, and in 1768 were withdrawn from the civil jurisdiction of the counties in which they were situated, and formed into a military district, which, in 1773, was extended, in order to embrace a district that had been colonised by Germans.

During the wars with Frederick the Great a flotilla of gunboats was constructed at Komorn, and manned with Borderers (Grenzer). These were afterwards formed into a river artillery battalion, called the Tshaikist battalion (from the Magyar word sajka; Turkish, kajk, a boat), and in 1764 located in a small district at the confluence of the Danube and Theiss, which was annexed to the Slavonian Military Frontier. The Magyar tribe, known under the name of Szeklers, had, from a very early period, guarded part of the Transylvanian frontier; but it was not until 1766 that this frontier received its present organisation, by which an uninterrupted chain of military posts was finally established along the entire S. frontier, from the Adriatic to the Bukovina.

The present military frontiers comprise—1. The Croatian Frontier, which furnishes 8 infantry regiments, and extends from the Adriatic, along the borders of Dalmatia and Bosnia, to the confluence of the rivers Lonya and Save, etc.

thence inwards, N. to the Drave. 2. The Slavonian Frontier, which furnishes 3 infantry regiments and the Tshaikist battalion, and forms a narrow strip, from 5 to 25 Eng. m. in width, along the Save from its junction with the Louya to Semlin, and thence along the Danube to Peterwardein. 3. The Banat Frontier, which furnishes 2 regiments and 1 battalion of infantry, and extends from Semlin to Transylvania. 4. The Transylvanian Frontier, which furnishes 4 infantry regiments and 1 regiment of Hussars, and extends from the Banat to the Bukovina. This frontier does not, however, form a district or territory exclusively under military jurisdiction, the borderers being scattered among the rural population.

The entire population of the military frontiers is 1,225,000 persons, classed, in respect to race,—Slávs, 870,000; Valachs, 205,000; Magyars, 107,000; Germans, 40,000; Albanians, 1500; Greeks, 750; Jews, 750. The troops furnished are 17 regiments (each of 2 battalions) and 1 battalion of infantry, 1 Hussar regiment (1792 men), and the Tshaikist battalion (1287 men). Including the officers and 50 gunners, a Transylvanian infantry regiment has 2264 men, and each of the other infantry regiments 2570 men, forming altogether an effective army of 46,800 men. In time of war the whole of this force can be withdrawn from the frontiers, the reserve battalions being then called out and left behind to guard them; and in any great emergency Landwehr battalions are formed, by which the active frontier-army is raised to 80,000 men. In the campaigns of 1799 and 1800, 102,692 borderers left the frontiers, 38,583 of whom never returned.

Peterwardein, Karlowitz, Semlin, and 9 other towns within the frontiers, are called *Free Military Communities*, on account of their being governed in some measure by civil magistrates, although virtually under the jurisdiction of the military authorities. The burgesses of these towns are moreover exempted from service in the Border regiments; but each town is obliged to furnish from 1 to 6 companies of militia (landwehr), which, in time of war, are called out and employed in active service within the frontiers. With the exception of these free communities, the system of military colonisation prevails throughout the frontiers.

The leading principle of this system is that every male inhabitant of the military frontier is a soldier, as well as citizen or peasant; not merely that he be ready to serve on occasions, but to pass his whole life, from his 18th to his 60th year, in almost uninterrupted military service. Reckoning the days passed on duty, with those occupied in going to and returning from his watch-posts, which are often 2 days' journey from his home, the borderer (*grenzer*) has not much more than one-third of the year at his own disposal. His service, however, is not without an equivalent, and the burthen of it was besides lightened, at the establishment of the system, by the consideration that he was not merely defending the state, but at the same time protecting his own homestead from his foes the Turks. The emperors, who, in consequence of the destruction of the original landowners in the Turkish wars, soon became proprietors of nearly the whole frontier, bestowed on every border family a piece of land or fief, to be held as their own property, to cultivate in the intervals of duty, on condition of their giving, instead of rent, so many days of military service. The trades of soldier and ploughman, however, do not agree well together, and agriculture is in a very backward state within the military frontier. In order to promote it as much as possible, an agricultural officer is attached to each company.

Every family receives, in proportion to the number of its members, either a whole fief, varying from 36 to 50 acres in extent, a half, or a quarter fief, and every fief is bound to maintain a certain number of soldiers. The oldest man of the family, unless incapacitated by infirmity or some crime, exercises a sort of patriarchal authority over the members of it, who are bound to yield him

obedience. He is styled the *house father*, and it is his duty to appoint the men to their posts, to portion their tasks in the fields, to look after the farm, to take care of the house, and to provide for the necessities of the family; while his wife superintends the domestic economy, and watches the females under her, whose duty it is to prepare food and clothing for the 50 or 80 members composing the family, or *house communion*, as it is called.* When a family becomes rich or too numerous, some of the members are allowed to separate from it, and are located upon unoccupied land elsewhere.

Besides the duty of a frontier-guard in the neighbourhood of his own dwelling, the native of these provinces is obliged to serve for a stated period with his regiment in garrisons or in remote parts of the Austrian empire. He is subjected to military discipline, not merely when on duty as a soldier, but even in his own house: in fact, the whole government is a military rather than a civil regulation. Thus the towns and villages, in proportion to their size, are subjected to the authority of colonels, captains, and upper lieutenants. Each of these officers is at the same time magistrate and judge; he is in his village what the captain of a man-of-war is on board his ship.

The military provinces, though the most remote of the Austrian empire, are even more civilized than many nearer home. They are governed by a well-administered police, and are well disposed to the Habsburg government.

The fear of Turkish aggression, which gave rise to the defence of the boundary line, has long since disappeared; but the Austrian government has many and weighty reasons for continuing the system in full force, beside the ostensible one of protecting Europe from inroads of the plague, which has been certainly restrained in its march westward by this highly efficient cordon. It is useful as a preventive service to check smuggling, since an uninterrupted chain of posts extends from one end of the line to the other, at intervals of 2 m. or less, stretching away over the mountains and through the valleys. During the continuance of the plague, any person approaching the line, and not stopping when challenged, is shot without mercy. The daily duty at ordinary times along the line requires 4179 men; if the plague be raging in Turkey, the force is augmented to 6798, and on extraordinary occasions to 10,016 men. The great political importance, however, of the military frontier consists in its being able to furnish the Austrian government at a moment's notice, even in time of peace, and at scarcely any expense, with a standing army of 47,000 highly disciplined troops. An alarm, sounded by bells and shots, or spread by beacon-fires, is communicated in the course of a few hours to the extremities of the line. These troops may be reckoned among the most trustworthy and efficient in the Austrian service, and their bravery has been well proved. These provinces furnished, during the Thirty Years' and Seven Years' Wars, those irresistible Pandours and Croats, whose very aspect, when they penetrated into the extreme W. frontier of Germany, and into France, spread terror and dismay.

* Strictly speaking, this was the system that prevailed up to 1807, when it was reformed under the auspices of the Archduke Louis; since that period each *House Communion* elects its *House father* from amongst its own members. At the present day the relationship between the individuals forming a *House Communion* is almost nominal.

ROUTES THROUGH HUNGARY.

THE DANUBE, BELOW VIENNA.

THE Danube (Duna, in Hungarian) is the natural outlet for the produce of Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, Hungary, and a large part of the Austrian dominions, into the Black Sea. No less than 17 navigable tributaries fall into the Danube between Passau and Rassova, and the chief of these within the territory of Hungary. Previously the navigation of this main artery of Europe had been almost exclusively downward, and, with little or no aid from sails or oars, accomplished by flat-bottomed barges or rafts (see Rte. 175), constructed in the rudest manner, because they were to be broken up as timber at the end of the voyage.

DANUBE STEAM-COMPANY.

The scheme of navigating the Danube by steamboats owes its origin to two English shipbuilders, named Andrews and Pritchard, established at Venice, who, in 1828, commenced the undertaking unaided by others, and obtained an exclusive privilege, for 3 years, of running steam-vessels on that river. It is extremely probable that the attempt would have proved unsuccessful, and that, sharing the usual discouragements which attend strangers in a foreign country, they would have been compelled to abandon their plan, had it not received the encouragement of two enlightened noblemen, Baron Puthon and Count Stephen Széchenyi. The former, in conjunction with several bankers of Vienna, formed a company in 1830; and Count Széchenyi, soon after, perceiving the importance of such an enterprise to his country, took an active share in promoting the design; and to his talents, patriotic zeal, and ceaseless activity must, in the main, be attributed its rapid progress and present success.

The Austrian government sanctioned the undertaking by granting it a charter, conferring the exclusive privilege of navigating the Danube and its tributaries for a period of 15 years, which has since been extended to the year 1880.

The company, with a capital estimated at 13,500,000 fl. in silver (the largest capital embarked in any similar private enterprise), possesses 85 steamers and steam-tugs, and 270 vessels for merchandise, besides vessels of a peculiar construction, used for the conveyance of pigs from Servia to Vienna, and which are towed up the river by the company's steam tug-boats. Many of the engines are by well-known British engine-makers.

Number of trips made by the steamers per month, and time occupied on the voyage:—

	On what days.	Length of voyage down.	Length of voyage up the river.
Vienna to Pest .	daily.	13 hrs.	25 hrs.
Pest to Semlin .	5 times a-week.	32 hrs.	39 hrs.
Semlin to Orsova	twice a-week.	20 hrs.	14½ hrs.
Orsova to Galatz	Sat.	4½ days.	. .

Express Steamer (Eilfahrt).

	Length of voyage down.	Length of voyage up the river.
Pest to Galatz	4 days.	6½ days.
Galatz to Constantinople	52 hrs.	. .

These fast steamers are built after the American fashion, with a spacious deck saloon, and sleeping cabins behind.

Express steamers (1867). Departures from

Vienna	Sun. . . .	6·30 A.M.
Pest	Mon. . . .	7 „
Basiasch	Tues. and Sat.	9 „
Rustshuk (per rail to Varna) . .	Wed. and Sun.	noon.
Varna (steamboat)	Wed. and Sun.	9 P.M.
Constantinople (arrive at) . . .	Wed. and Mon.	noon.

Constantinople .	Tues. and Fri.	4 P.M.
Varna	Wed. and Sat.	11 A.M.
Rustshuk . . .	Thur. and Sun.	5 „
Basiasch . . .	Fri. and Mon.	evening.
Pest (per rail). .	Sat. and Tues.	7 A.M.
Vienna (per rail) .	Sat. and Tues.	1·50 P.M.

The company has 3 sets of steamers; one for the Upper, another for the Middle, and a third for the Lower Danube. From Vienna to Galatz steamers are consequently changed twice — at Pest and Skela-Gladova. When the river is high, the steamer from Pest goes to Skela-Gladova without interruption; when the water is low, it stops at Orsova; when very low, at Drenkova; but passengers are conveyed either from Drenkova or Orsova, as the case may be, in a small steamer of small draught: so that, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, very little delay takes place.

The voyage down the Danube to Constantinople may be shortened by 200 m.; and the most disagreeable part of it, the mouth of the river, may be avoided by taking the rail from Rustshuk to Varna (opened 1866), which is preferable to the old route by Kustendji on the Black Sea.

During the long days of summer, and in clear moonlight nights, the steamers continue the voyage, but they are obliged to lie-to in the dark; and in the autumn cannot set out in the morning until the mists have cleared away.

The total distance from Vienna to Constantinople, by Galatz, is about 1544 Eng. m.

LIST OF EXPRESS FARES.

	1st Cabin. Fl.	Kr.	2nd Cabin. Fl.	Kr.
Vienna to				
Pest. . . .	13	32	9	99
Semlin . . .	30	30	22	98
Basiasch . .	33	30	24	98
Orsova . . .	43	30	31	98
Rustshuk (Giurgevo)	78	30	54	98
Czernavoda .	90	30	62	98
Galatz . . .	105	30	73	98
Constantinople per Rustshuk and Varna	121	8	85	50

Very considerable reductions are made in ordinary passenger fares in *ascending* the Danube; also in *return fares*.

The price of a *private cabin* from

	Largest size. Fl.	Middling. Fl.	Small. Fl.
Vienna to Giurgevo	110	90	55
„ Galatz	120	100	60

A printed table of the days and hours of departure of the steamers during the season is issued from the *Company's Office* in the handsome building on the Danube, outside the Franz-Joseph's Gate, Vienna, and the departures and arrivals of the steamers are so arranged that passengers shall be forwarded from one end of the line to the other with as little interruption as possible. Let travellers, however, be prepared beforehand for the chance of unavoidable delays and stoppages by the way, for the sandbanks of the Danube are so numerous and intricate, that, notwithstanding the most skilful management, it is no uncommon occurrence for a steamer to stick upon one for 8 or 10 hrs., until it can be lightened by the entire removal of the cargo.

The Danube rises, in consequence of the melting of the snows, from the beginning of June to the middle of July, and does not begin to sink until the middle of August. These "freshets" are highly favourable to the navigation, as the water then covers many of the impediments existing at low water. The captains and pilots have extended greatly their knowledge of the river; but it still often happens that the vessels run aground in August and September.

Accommodation on board the Steamers is very good. The cuisine is first-rate, and the berths are clean and comfortable. Cabins on deck may be hired for extra payment (see above). There is a ladies' saloon, and separate berths are provided for gentlemen. On board the express steamers, towels are provided, and provisions are included in the fare. The mosquitoes, gnats, &c., abound, especially in the lower part of the river; and to escape this plague it may be prudent to take a mosquito net. The marshy land at the mouth of the Danube is *most unhealthy* at certain seasons, *teeming with fever and ague*, which those even who merely pass up and down without stopping do not always escape.

The Hungarians almost surpass the Americans in the filthy habit of spitting, which is not always confined to the deck.

ROUTE 282.

THE DANUBE (E).—VIENNA TO PEST.

Steamers to Pest daily in summer. The voyage occupies 3 hrs. to Presburg, and about 10 more thence to Pest. It takes, however, 24 or 25 hrs. to ascend from Pest to Vienna; travellers are therefore recommended to descend by the steamer and return by the railroad (trains daily in 8½ hrs.: see Rte. 283). A small steamer, destined expressly for passengers, sets out every morning at 6 from the Danube canal in Vienna, near the Steam Company's Office, opposite the Gate of Franz-Joseph, a little below the Ferdinand bridge, and in about ½ an hr. reaches the great steamer, moored in the main stream of the Danube, a little below the Kaisermühlen (Imp. mills). The passengers are at once transferred to her, and she starts from her moorings, which are nearly opposite the Island Lobau.

l. The l. bank of the Danube, from the hill of Bisamberg to the mouth of the March, and from the margin of the river to the foot of the Hohenleuthen hills, is an uninterrupted plain called the *Marchfeld*—monotonous and destitute of picturesque beauty, but historically interesting as the scene of that victory, gained by Rudolph of Habsburg over Ottocar of Bohemia, which laid the foundation of the Austrian empire, and as the field on which were fought in recent times the battles of Aspern, Essling, and Wagram.

The Danube is here split into numerous arms or branches, and vessels steer their course through narrow channels between willow-wooded islands and high sandbanks, with contracted prospects and scenery totally devoid of interest. It may be possible, through gaps in the trees, and the openings between the isles, to obtain a glimpse of

l. The villages of Aspern and Essling, the scene of the memorable engagement on the 21st and 22nd May, 1809, when the Austrians, under the Archduke Charles, gained a temporary but important advantage over Napoleon. Aspern was reduced to ruins during the battle, but no traces now remain of the fight, save the marks of cannon-shot in the walls of the churchyard. The French army effected a passage from the rt. to the l. bank of the Danube, by a bridge of boats thrown across from

rt. The village of Ebersdorf to the *Island of Lobau*, one of the largest in this part of the river; it is passed on the l. in descending. While the battle was still raging, the Austrians contrived to destroy the bridge between the Lobau and Ebersdorf, by means of fire-ships floated down the Danube, and thus compelled the French Emperor to fall back upon the island, where his army remained cooped up for several weeks, in a situation imminently hazardous. His foes, however, were unable

to take advantage of their success; and Napoleon, gathering up his forces for a fresh effort in the beginning of July following, re-crossed to the l. bank of the Danube, lower down than before, and gained the decisive victory of Wagram, a village to the N. of Aspern, 5th and 6th July. Traces of the works of Napoleon's fortified camp on the island still remain; they were completed in a month: 3 solid bridges connected the island with the rt. bank —a 4th ran all across the islands from shore to shore, 240 fathoms long, protected by piles against shocks of the river, or fire-ships, and fortified at its N. extremity by a *tête de pont*, a complete fortress with wet ditches, armed with 80 pieces of cannon. To counteract these preparations, and prevent the French issuing from this point, the Austrians threw up works across the Marchfeld, from Enzersdorf to Essling. But Napoleon's preparations were but a pretence to conceal his real design. Hidden behind the island of Lobau, he had in readiness the materials for 3 other bridges; by the aid of these, under cover of 120 pieces of artillery, he threw his army hastily across at a point where the Austrians did not expect it, effecting the passage of the river with the whole of his force *in a single night*; so that on the morning of the 5th of July, 1809, the Archduke Charles found the left flank of his position turned, the entrenched works, which had cost 6 weeks to construct, taken in reverse, and all his plans frustrated. The forces crowded together by Napoleon, on this narrow island, 2½ m. long, and 1¼ broad, amounted to 150,000 foot, 30,000 horse, and 700 pieces of cannon, concentrated from all quarters of Europe.

rt. Schwächat, in the distance, is a village of 2000 Inhab., more than a mile from the Danube. A stone monument outside the village marks the spot where the Emperor Leopold (the meanest of Austria's monarchs) met John Sobiesky after he and the Duke of Lorraine had raised the siege of Vienna, and driven back the Turks in 1683. Leopold, who was a stickler for etiquette, inquired in what manner he was to receive the Polish hero. "With open arms," answered Lorraine, in reference to the greatness of the obligation which Sobiesky had conferred on him. Leopold, however, thought otherwise: studiously punctilious as to the formalities to be observed between himself, as emperor, and an elective monarch, he displayed no feelings of gratitude to his deliverer, even if he felt any. They met on horseback, they descended at a given signal, and Sobiesky was greeted with a cold embrace. An interview so formal was necessarily short.

l. Gross-Enzersdorf, at some distance from the river.

rt. Fischamend, a village named, it is said, from an iron *fish*, 11 ft. long, attached to the *end* of the gate-tower, by way of a weathercock. The name of the streamlet, however, which here falls into the Danube, is Fischa—a better derivation.

rt. Regelsbrunn.

rt. Petronell, a small village, believed to occupy the site of the Roman *Carnuntum*, destroyed by Attila. A chapel, in the Romanesque style of Gothic, attached to the parish church, is by some believed to have been built by Charlemagne; others attribute it to the Templars, who had a palace here. A mile S. of Petronell is the *Heidenthor*, the ruins of a triumphal arch erected by Augustus to commemorate the conquest of Pannonia by Tiberius.

Here begins a very singular rampart, extending as far as the lake of Neusiedel, and defended, at intervals, by redoubts. Its origin is not precisely known, but it is believed to have been thrown up by the Romans, and it was employed by the Austrian army in 1683 as a defence against Turkish invasion.

rt. Deutsch-Altenburg. A village of 900 Inhab., with a handsome modern château. The warm springs here were known to the Romans under the name Aquæ Pannonicæ. On an eminence outside the town stands the curious Gothic Church of St. John, and in the churchyard is a circular *Chapel* of much greater antiquity. This circular chapel, as well as that previously mentioned at Petronell, belongs to a curious

class of buildings, of which but few remain in Germany. They are round, small, of the Romanesque character, having a semicircular apse or cell, and usually stand inside the churchyard of another church. They are generally attributed to the Templars, and seem to combine the characters of a Temple church such as we have in England, and a baptistery like those of Italy. In some instances chapels of a more modern style seem to have replaced them, as at Petersdorf. Those now existing in Germany are these two, one at Tulln, one at Ratisbon, S. Michael at Fulda; the one mentioned by Boisserée, at Bonn, is now demolished. There is one near Wesprim in Hungary, and three in England, besides the Temple in London, and St. Tommaso in limine near Bergamo. Near this and by the road-side is a tumulus 60 ft. high; the time and cause of its construction are wrapped in complete mystery.

rt. Hainburg, a town of 4000 Inhab., 1000 of whom find employment in the *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* established here. Tobacco is a government monopoly in Austria, and the cultivation of it is prohibited in the Austrian states, excepting Hungary, whence the supply is derived, as well as the introduction of it, except through the government channels. The town is entered by 2 antique castellated gateways, planted at the two extremities of the principal street. Haydn, the great composer, was born at Rohrau, a frontier village near Hainburg. He was the son of a poor cartwright.

l. The Castle of Theben is built on a high rock at whose feet the river March (Morava) unites its waters with the Danube, forming the boundary between Hungary and Austria. It was reduced to its present state of ruin by the French.

The solitary slender tower perched on the summit of a pointed rock is called the *Nun's Tower*, from a tradition that the mistress of one of the lords of this castle, having been immured in a convent, was carried off by her lover to his abode. Those, however, who offended the majesty of the Church by such a sacrilege were not allowed to go unpunished. The castle was besieged by a large force, and the lovers, seeing that it was equally vain to hope for mercy or to find escape, retreated to the tower, and, locked in each other's arms, threw themselves from its summit into the Danube. A passage has been cut through the rock below the castle at the water's side.

rt. Wolfsthal, about 3 m. from Hainburg, and 1 from the river, is the Custom-house station between Austria and Hungary. There is a boat-bridge over the Danube at

l. PRESBURG (Hungarian, Pozsony; Latin, Posonium). — *Inns:* Grüner Baum, good cuisine; Rother Ochs; Goldene Sonne. Presburg, a town of more than 42,000 Inhab., of which 7000 are Jews, was the seat of the Diet and place of coronation of the King of Hungary, and was at one time considered the capital of Hungary, after Buda, the ancient capital, fell into the hands of the Ottomans in 1541. The town, though pleasantly situated on the Danube, has neither fine buildings nor objects of art and antiquity to attract a stranger. It is even destitute of prominent national peculiarities in its aspect, or that of its inhabitants, to distinguish it from an Austrian town, so that the traveller must not expect to gain an insight into Hungarian manners by penetrating only thus far into the land.

The most conspicuous edifice is the *Royal Palace* on the top of the hill above the town. It is, however, but a mere shell, surmounted by 4 towers at the angles. Its foundation is very ancient; it was enlarged in 1766, and destroyed by fire in 1811, since which it has not been repaired. It is said to have been set on fire by the soldiers of an Italian regiment stationed here, to put an end to the labour they incurred in carrying their wood and water up the hill. The walk up to it will be well repaid by the very extensive view.

It was here that Maria Theresa, at the commencement of her reign, 1741, when attacked by enemies on all sides, threatened even in her capital, and de-

serted by all her allies except Great Britain, received the deputation of the Hungarian Estates. Clad in deep mourning, in the Hungarian garb, with the crown of St. Stephen on her head and girt with his sword, both objects regarded by the Hungarians as scarcely less than sacred, she laid before them, in a Latin speech, the disastrous situation of her affairs, and the dangers which threatened her kingdom; and, throwing herself on the fidelity of her Hungarian subjects, demanded their assistance.

The recital of the wrongs of an injured and youthful Queen, then in the prime of her beauty, produced such an effect on the Magyar chivalry, that in an instant every sword was drawn from its scabbard, as with the impulse of one mind, and amidst the cry, "Moriamur pro *reye* nostro Maria Theresa!" they swore to assert her rights, and to shed the last drop of their blood in her defence.

The Queen had previously maintained a firm and calm deportment; but, affected by this outbreak of loyalty, she burst into tears. The Hungarians, excited to frenzy by this display of sensibility, repaired to the diet, voted liberal supplies to carry on the war, and summoned the wild tribes from the remotest corners of Hungary, from the borders of the Save, Drave, and Theiss, to rally round her standard, and Croats and Pandours carried terror to the furthest extremity of the Continent. This was the last occasion in which the "insurrection," or rising of the Hungarian nobles in arms, was productive of any great or decisive effect.

The *Hall of the Diet—Landhaus*—is an unpretending modern edifice, in the Michaelergasse, distinguished by the plainness usual in a Methodist meeting, both in exterior and interior. The two Chambers, of Magnates or Peers forming the Upper House, and of Delegates constituting the Lower House, met in simply furnished apartments provided with green tables in the centre, and seats around for members, who spoke from their places, and not from a tribune.

The kings of Hungary were crowned in the *Cathedral*, an ancient Gothic structure, 1074. Its porch is very beautiful: the monuments of the Card. Archbishop of Cologne; Christian Augustus of Saxony (died 1725): John II.; Count Pallfi, Palatine of Hungary; with the tomb of St. John Elemosynar, Bishop of Alexandria, deserve attention. The crown (which was stolen in 1849) was brought from Buda for this purpose, attended by its guardians and body-guard, and was exhibited to the people in this church for three days together. Over the high altar is a fine statue (in lead) of St. Martin on horseback, in the Hungarian costume, by Raphael Donner.

On the l. bank of the Danube, near the Bridge where the steamers stop, is an artificial mound, about 12 or 14 ft. high, called *Königsberg*, to which every new king of Hungary repairs on horseback after his coronation, and from its summit makes the sign of the cross in the air with the sword of St. Stephen, which he waves in turn towards the four points of the compass, in token of his intention to protect the land on all sides.

The treaty of Presburg was signed here, after the battle of Austerlitz, 1805, between Napoleon and the Emperor of Austria, who thereby ceded Venice to the French, and Tyrol to the Bavarians.

The view from the esplanade in front of the castle, over the vast plain of Hungary, intersected by the Danube, which is split into numerous branches immediately below the town, is very striking.

The undulating hills around the town are covered with vineyards. The best wine grown here is the St. George's Ausbruch.

On the opposite side of the Danube near the bridge, is a *public garden*, which is much frequented in summer evenings.

Railway to Pest: a horse tramway to Tyrnau (where is a very fine *Cathedral*, built 1389) and Szered.

Immediately below Presburg the Danube spreads out its waters over a wide extent of country, intersecting the broad plain with its numerous

arms, each in itself a river. One of these arms, called the Neuhäuseler Donau, branches out of the main Danube, on its l. bank, at Presburg, and falls into it again at Komorn, a little above which fortress it receives the river Neutra, and, about 12 m. higher up, the river Waag. Another arm, called the Raaber Donau, issues from the main stream at Ragendorf, and joins it again near Gönyö. The town of Raab is situated at the junction of the river Raab with this arm, about 7 m. from the main Danube. The two large islands formed by the three streams are the Grosse Schütt on the l., and the Kleine Schütt Insel on the rt. bank of the main Danube. The former is about 42 m. long, and 15 broad; the latter about 25 m. by 6. Both are very fruitful, and contain good cornland.

After leaving Presburg the banks of the Danube are flat and unvaried by towns or villages; for the fearful inundations occurring almost every spring drive the people to fix their habitations on the high ground. Embankments have been made to control its vagaries, at considerable expense; the river is still shallow, but not quite so rapid.

On the rt. bank and about 10 m. from Presburg lies the castle of Karlburg, the seat of count Zichy-Ferraris. It is a modern edifice in the Tudor style; entirely decorated and furnished by Hungarian artists and artisans. In the garden are the tombs of a Turkish pasha and his daughter, who once inhabited this spot.

rt. The Raaber arm enters the main stream. About 12 m. above the junction, quite out of sight, lies the town of *Raab* (Hung. Győr; Lat. Jaurinum). It was in the plain of Raab that the Hungarian insurrection, or undisciplined *levée en masse* of the nobles, was scattered at the first onset by the veteran troops of Napoleon (Rte. 291).

rt. Gönyö (*Inn*, tolerable for Hungary), a small town, and the first post-station after Raab, on the high road to Pest, which here runs along the rt. bank of the river. When the Danube is very low, the steamboat takes up and discharges its cargo and passengers here, instead of ascending to Vienna. A steamer runs daily between Gönyö and Raab in connection with the steamers from Vienna and Pest.

rt. On the Martinsberg (Sacer Mons Pannoniæ), an eminence about 14 m. S. of Gönyö, is the splendid Benedictine Abbey of St. Martin (Sz. Márton), which is well worth visiting. It is the oldest monastery in Hungary, having been founded by Geisa, the father of St. Stephen, at the latter end of the 10th centy. Within the ample circuit of its walls are a convent, a castle, a large church, and several outbuildings. The great object of veneration in the church is the *Stephansstuhl*, a red marble seat said to have been used by St. Stephen when he attended the service of the mass, celebrated by Asticus, or St. Athanasius, as he is commonly called, the first abbot of St. Martin's. The library of the convent (80,000 vols., with some interesting MSS.) is placed in a splendid hall, richly decorated and ornamented with the statues of King Stephen and the late Emperor Francis. The view from a high tower in front of the convent is, perhaps, the finest and most extensive in Hungary. The abbey is amply endowed, and possesses princely domains, which extend towards the S. across the Bakonyerwald hills to the lake of Balaton. There are about 150 monks belonging to the abbey, but only 50 or 60 reside there, the others being employed as teachers and professors in two academies (Presburg and Raab) and 8 Gymnasia (Presburg, Raab, Odenberg, Gran, Tyrnau, Komorn, Güns, and Pápa). The abbot, or arch-abbot (Germ. Erzabt; Hung. Főapát) as he is styled, is chosen by the king, from three candidates elected by the brethren of the order, and is a magnate *ex officio*, and as such takes his seat at a diet on the bench of bishops in the Upper House.

The scenery after leaving Gönyö continues to be very monotonous—on each side a low bare sandbank, with now and then a tuft of willows, a village, and a fleet of corn-mills stretching obliquely in long lines from the shore into the middle of the river.

They consist of a water-wheel suspended between two boats moored in the line of the current, one of them serving as a dwelling for the miller.

rt. Acs, where a desperate but undecisive conflict took place on July 11, 1849, between the Hungarians under Görgei, and the Austrians under Haynau.

l. *Komorn* (Hung. Komárom) — *Inns:* Goldnes Fassl; Rössel — a town of 17,338 Inhab., almost exclusively Magyars, and one of the strongest fortresses in Europe, situated at the S. extremity of the island of Schütt, and at the point of land above the junction of the Neuhäuseler arm of the Danube (sometimes called the Waag because that river empties into it) with the main stream. It was founded by Matthias Corvinus. In 1783 its defences suffered great injury from an earthquake, and had already fallen into decay, when, in 1805, they were rebuilt, and the capabilities of the place for defence greatly increased. It is a matter of boast with its inhabitants that it was never taken by an enemy. In 1848-49 it resisted all the efforts of the Austrian army to capture it by force from the Hungarians under Klapka.

A figure of a female is pointed out in one of the streets, with the inscription, supposed to be addressed to an enemy, "Kom-morn" (come to-morrow), a play upon the name of the place. The Emp. Francis deposited his valuables here while Vienna was in the hands of the French. The fortifications are of great extent. The central part or nucleus is the *Old Fortress*, built in the 16th centy. at the angle formed by the junction of the Neuhäuseler arm with the main Danube. It contains the military depôt, a cannon-foundry, manufactory of firearms, baking-houses, &c. Behind it lies the town, which is separated by a narrow glacis from the *New Fortress*, which forms the defence on the W. or Schütt side. It encloses the quarters of the commander and officers, and several barracks, all of them bomb-proof. Opposite the old fortress, on the l. bank of the Neuhäuseler Danube, is a *tête-de-pont*, consisting of a series of redoubts which communicate with each other and extend along the l. bank of the Neuhäuseler arm to its junction with the main Danube, along whose l. bank they are continued until they reach a point opposite O-Szöny. Another *tête-de-pont* extends on the rt. bank of the Danube from O-Szöny to Új-Szöny, and is as strongly fortified as the other. It was principally against this tête-de-pont that the Austrians directed their operations in 1849. These fortifications alone would suffice to render Komorn a very formidable position; but they were greatly strengthened by outworks during the war with the French. They consist of the *Palatinal line*, which is drawn across the Schütt from stream to stream, and of two fortified islands, the *Danau-insel*, about 2000 yds. long, in the main Danube opposite Új-Szöny, and the *Apalia-insel*, formed by the junction of the river Neutra with the Neuhäuseler arm of the Danube. Both islands bristle with breastworks, redoubts, and batteries. During the civil war these extensive works mounted 300 pieces of ordnance. A bridge of boats connects Komorn with Új-Szöny, which is a station on the Railway from Vienna and Raab to Buda.

[From Komorn an excursion may be made to Babolna, where there is an imperial stud of Arabian horses of the purest breed. There are several such studs in the Austrian dominions, kept up for the purpose of supplying the army with good horses. They are all under military management, and have large farms attached to them. The largest is that of Mezőhegyes in the county of Csanád, about 25 Eng. m. from Arad, which has a domain of 38,993 Eng. acres, and a stud of 16,000 horses. The area of the Babolna domain is 6870 acres. The number of horses seldom exceeds 600. The traveller would do well to provide himself with a letter of introduction to the commanding officer (Gestütscommandant), who is generally a major or lieut.-col. of cavalry. Babolna is 10

or 12 m. from Új-Szöny, where Eilbauern (§ 116) may be procured.]

rt. Dotis (Tata), a town of 9000 Inhab., with an old church, and an old castle, said to have been a favourite residence of Matthias Corvinus. Count Nicholas Esterházy, has a fine *château* here, and some extensive wine-vaults, in one of which is a tun, capable of holding 34,700 Eng. gal., and which, moreover, generally does hold that quantity of excellent Hungarian wine.

Brown coal is dug at Mogyoros—a few miles from Gran.

rt. A chain of low hills now approaches the river, and relieves the landscape from its previous monotonous flatness. The slopes are planted with vineyards, one of which, Nesmühl (Hung. Neszméły), produces one of the best Hungarian wines. It belongs to the Counts Zichy and Esterházy.

l. The mouth of the river Gran.

rt. *Gran* (Hung. Esztergom; Lat. Strigonium), a town of 11,700 Inhab., and the see of the Primate of all Hungary, once the richest in Europe, the revenue being estimated at 90,000*l.* per annum before 1848, when the Diet swept off at least ⅓ of the revenues of the Hungarian bishops. The *Cathedral*, the *Palace of the Archbishop*, and the houses of the chapter, occupy a height overlooking the town and river, on the summit of a precipitous rock, the site of an ancient fortress, now removed except a few walls. The *Cathedral*, the most extensive modern building in Hungary, was commenced by the Prince-primate Rudnay, in 1821, and carried on at great cost at his own expense: it is now completed. It is an Italian edifice, surmounted by a dome 82 ft. in diameter, surrounded by 38 tall columns. The interior is lined throughout with polished marble, and supported by 54 columns. The altarpiece, by Hess, a Hungarian artist, represents the Baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary. Munich artists have been employed on the internal decorations. The side-chapel on the l. is the sole existing fragment of an ancient ch., built 1507, on a hill at some distance, which was destroyed by the Turks, and removed thence stone by stone to its present position. Under the ch. is the primate's burial-vault. Gran is believed by some to be the Bregetium of Ptolemy; it was long the residence of the Hungarian monarchs, and the finest city in Hungary, until annihilated by the repeated attacks of the Turks. After remaining for 78 years in their hands, it was finally surrendered to the Christian army, under the Duke of Lorraine and John Sobiesky in 1683. Previous to the siege, Sobiesky, with his Polish cavalry that formed the vanguard of the army, fell into an ambuscade near Párkány, and would have been cut to pieces but for the timely arrival of Lorraine, who extricated him from the perilous situation in which his rashness and impetuosity had placed him. After the taking of Gran, John Sobiesky returned with his army to Poland, and left Lorraine to continue one of the most glorious campaigns recorded in history.

l. Párkány is connected with Gran by a flying bridge. It is near Nagy-Nána Stat. (Rte. 283), of the Pest and Vienna Railway, which hence to Pest keeps close to the Danube.

The outline of the porphyry mountains between which the Danube now runs in a contracted channel is very picturesque; they are a continuation of the chain which bounds the romantic vale of the Gran.

The Danube between Gran and Vissegrad is so shut in by high mountains, while it is unbroken by islands, as to look more like a lake than a flowing stream. This part of its course is more striking if not more beautiful than any part of the Rhine.

rt. Dömös. — Ruins of an ancient priory, which depended on the see of Gran.

rt. *Vissegrad* (Latin, Arx alta).—A cluster of towers and battlemented walls on the summit of a precipitous hill, connected by a straggling wall with an isolated tower 6 stories high, at the water-side, are all that remain of the favourite residence of the sovereigns of Hungary. It has been the scene of many remarkable events in

her history. The tall tower at the water-side was the prison of King Solomon, when confined by his cousin Ladislaus at the end of the 11th centy., and is named after him. It was for attempting to regain the crown by force of arms after he had formally resigned it that Solomon was imprisoned, 1081. As he gazed on the rapid waters of the Danube from his lonely tower, he is said to have cursed the people who, according to his notions, had abandoned him, and to have devoted them to eternal discord. Within this castle, Felician Zach, spurred on by the thirst of vengeance for the wrongs his daughter Clara had endured from Casimir of Poland, the Queen's brother, attempted to assassinate the royal family, and was cut to pieces on the spot. Kings Charles I. and II. of Hungary both died here, and within these walls Sigismund was detained in captivity by his turbulent Magnates. Vissegrad attained the height of its splendour in the reign of Matthias Corvinus, who laid out vast sums in embellishing it, and in converting the barren rocks around into gardens and pleasure-grounds. In his days it deserved to be styled the Hungarian Windsor. The Papal Legate who visited him here calls it an earthly paradise. The magnificence of this palatial stronghold has long since disappeared; the Turks under Sultan Solyman, 1529, captured and despoiled it, and Christian and infidel, in successive sieges, have since equally contributed to its destruction. The Emp. Leopold caused its fortifications to be razed. Its tall donjon still rears itself aloft, a picturesque and conspicuous object. The cistern for holding water remains, but not entire, and the chamber where the Hungarian regalia were kept is still pointed out.

Below, l., the village of Maros, the hills on the l. bank subside and recede, and the Danube, which has hitherto flowed from W. to E., here makes a sudden bend, and runs for nearly 200 m. due S. At this point the river divides into two arms, encircling the island St. Endre, a flat tract about 18 m. long. In the angle formed by the bend of the river, on the left-hand bank, stands

l. *Waitzen* (Vácz), an episcopal town, with a population of 11,300. It is divided into 3 quarters; one exclusively occupied by Catholics, in which Jews are not allowed to enter, except during fair time; another appropriated to Raitzen; and the third chiefly inhabited by Protestants. It belongs partly to the bishop, partly to the chapter. The chief building is the *Cathedral*, conspicuous at a distance from its dome and portico; it was built by Cardinal Migazzi, 1777, who also erected the splendid *Episcopal Palace*. Some curious Roman antiquities found here are built into the bishop's garden-wall. Waitzen is one of the oldest settlements of the Magyars in Hungary. A treaty of peace was signed here, 1535, between the Emp. Ferdinand and John Zápolya.

All the steamers call at Waitzen. The Waitzen Stat. on the Presburg and Pest *Rly.* is 21 Eng. m. from Pest. (See Rte. 283).

rt. Alt-Ofen (Ó-Buda), though now merely a poor village, existed long previously to Buda itself, having been known to the Romans under the name *Aquincum*. Remains of several Roman buildings, such as a bath near the Florianiplatz, foundations of an amphitheatre capable of holding 8000 persons, within which 28 houses now stand, and an *aqueduct* about 1½ m. on the road to St. Endre, which still conducts water to turn the wheels of a powder-mill, &c., exist here. After the expulsion of the Romans, Attila erected here his iron throne. The *Docks* and building-yard of the *Danube Steam-Company* are at Alt-Ofen.

The approach to the Hungarian capital is proclaimed by the number of rafts and barges moored to the banks, by the long files of clacking water-mills, and by the rocky citadel of Buda, crowned by the Palatine's Palace.

The capital of Hungary is composed of two parts, containing together more than 131,700 Inhab.; *Buda*, the old town, on the rt. bank of the Danube, previous to the insurrection of 1849 the residence of the Palatine, and now the

residence of the King: and *Pest*, on the l. bank, the modern and rising town, and the seat of the Hungarian government. They are connected together by a grand suspension-bridge, near which, on the l. bank, the steamers are moored.

l. PEST.—*Inns:* *Königin von England, very good; Hôtel Frohner (opened 1864), large, well managed, and moderate in its charges; H. de l'Europe; Erzherzog Stephan—the last two are fine large houses on the quay, near the landing-place of the steamers and the chain bridge. — Jägerhorn, Kleinebrückgasse, near the river;—König von Ungarn. Dinners à la carte—everything charged separately: no tables-d'hôte.

Restaurant, National Casino, on the first floor for members, on the ground floor for the public. Restaurant Frohner, attached to the hotel of the same name; cuisine first-rate. There are also good restaurants at the chief *Hotels*, and at the *Casino*, where good Hungarian wine may be had.

The Hungarian bill of fare includes wild boar, red deer, partridge, bustard, quail, and wild fowl in abundance: fish is also plentiful; the heck (from the Platten See), the kopen (literally all head and no tail), the fogas, and the magnificent carp and sturgeon are everywhere met with.

The common *water* at Pest is undrinkable; but water is always supplied in wine-bottles from the Eliasbrunnen at Buda, which is excellent; it costs 1*d.* per bottle. Rohitscher Sauerwasser, so called from an alkaline spring near Gratz, which furnishes it, is used as a substitute for Seltzer water.

Pest, though one of the oldest towns in Hungary, was a place of slight consequence until the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II.; its previous history is little more than a series of misfortunes, as it was five times taken by the Turks, and only rescued from their hands in 1686 by the Duke of Lorraine. Since that time it has risen rapidly into prosperity and importance. It is now the finest, most populous and commercial city of Hungary, and is constantly increasing in extent and prosperity.

Pest presents a complete contrast to the antique, irregular, and rock-built town of Buda opposite; it stands upon a flat; its streets are wide and regular, many of them crossing each other at right angles. An embankment has been constructed by a private company along the Pest side of the Danube, part of which is called the Franz Josefs Quai, and part the Rudolf's Quai. The embankment is highly ornamental now that it is terraced and well paved; a few years back the ground which it occupies was nothing but a rush-covered marsh. Most deserving of attention is the row of really handsome buildings, nearly 1½ m. long, with which it is lined. They are high and brilliantly whitewashed, and, though the outline is a little monotonous, the effect is generally good. The portico near the centre belongs to the *Redoute*, a building not in the best taste. It contains a spacious ballroom and a dining-hall, in which is a beautiful fresco painting, by Wagner, representing a Tournament at the nuptial festivities of King Mathias of Hungary, in which that monarch is represented in the act of unsaddling a huge Bohemian knight. The Redoute cost 60,000*l.*

The corner house at the upper end of the Quai, also with a portico, is the *National Casino*, an admirable institution, established upon the plan of a London Club, and most liberally thrown open to strangers, who are allowed free access to and use of it during their stay, on their names being entered in a book by one of the members. English travellers, indeed, through the kindness of the committee, are even brought in without a formal introduction. It is to be hoped that this confidence will not be abused. Englishmen will find great resources in its library and reading-rooms, in which Galignani's Messenger, the Times, Athenæum, Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews are taken in, besides the best Continental Journals, French, German, &c. The establishment, which was set on foot chiefly at the instigation of Count Széchenyi, includes ball and billiard-rooms, and members can have their meals sent up

to them by the restaurateur on the ground-floor. One part of the building is appropriated to a Casino for the tradesmen (Kaufmännischer Casino), which is also well arranged, but not fitted up with equal elegance. An apartment on the ground-floor serves as a sort of Exchange or Börsenhalle.

The Herrn-, Waitzen-, Gross-Brücken, and Dorotheen-gassen, are the Regent and Bond Streets of Pest, and may vie, in the show of their shops and the elaborately-painted signs, with those of Vienna. These, and the streets leading to the bridge, concentrate the chief current of population. The other streets and squares are remarkable for little except their size and width. The scenes presented by the streets give the stranger a mixed impression of splendour and semi-barbarism: magnificent equipages, glittering with liveried hussars behind the carriages, encountering a troop of wild horses fresh caught from the Puszta, or a herd of fawn-coloured, long-horned oxen, with savage herdsmen in sheepskins.

There are few fine public buildings; but one edifice, remarkable for its enormous dimensions, deserves notice: it is the *Neugebäude*, a barrack and artillery depôt, probably the largest in the world. It is 4 stories high, and consists of a central court, nearly equal to the area of Belgrave Square, with entrances at the angles, a small part of which are taken off. It was built by the Emp. Joseph, 1786, for what purpose was never exactly explained. The Hungarians hint darkly at the extent of the underground apartments, and conclude, from the chains and rings with which these dungeons were provided, that it was the Emperor's design to have provided accommodation in them for a large portion of the Hungarian nobility.

Pest is the seat of the only Hungarian *University*, originally planted at Tyrnau by Cardinal Pázman, its founder, but removed to Buda, and newly endowed by Maria Theresa, 1780, and transferred to Pest by Joseph II., 1784. The students are about 2000 in number, and the instruction is entirely gratuitous. Attached to the University are a *Library* of 75,000 vols. a *Botanic Garden*, a printing-press, and a Museum.

The market is held in the square opposite the *Rathhaus* (built 1844): near it is the *Stadtpfarrkirche*, containing a monument to Marshal Kray (d. 1804), and a recent one by *Fereazey*. The *Greek Church*, near the Queen of England Hotel, may interest those who have not seen elsewhere the arrangements peculiar to its rites—its pictures, &c. The Churches of Pest are few in number in proportion to the population, and not distinguished in an architectural point of view.

In addition to the large German or *Städtisches* Theatre, a *National Theatre*, appropriated solely to Hungarian performances, has been built. The *Summer Theatre*, in the *Horváth Garden* in Buda, is much resorted to. The situation is highly picturesque.

The Stadt Wäldchen (the Prater of Pest) is an extensive and well-wooded place of holiday resort. It has the usual accompaniments of beer-gardens, cafés, restaurants, shooting galleries, dancing grounds, summer theatre, &c.; whilst its beautiful avenues are the favourite resort of Magyar horsemen and the *beau monde* of the Hungarian capital. Very peculiar two-horse open conveyances, capable of accommodating about 16 persons, run every half-hour (from the corner of the Waitzenergasse) to the Park. Fare 10 kr. The drivers as a rule speak only Hungarian.

The Jews' Synagogue, built 1858, is a handsome modern structure in Gothic-Morisco style, and cost 20,000*l*.

The *National Museum*, a very fine edifice with a Corinthian portico in the Landstrasse, completed partly by private subscriptions, partly by aid granted by the Diet. The Lower Chamber of Deputies holds its sittings here.

The Museum originally contained the library and unique collections of coins and antiquities of Count Francis Széchenyi, but these have been removed to the National Academy. Its collections of natural history are confined almost entirely to the native

productions of Hungary, partly arranged according to the counties from which they are derived. Hungary is particularly rich in *minerals:* coal, that great source of national wealth, is dug at Fünfkirchen; it is of the kind called brown coal, but excellent bituminous coal is found at Orovitza in the Banat. Rock-salt comes from the county of Mármaros and Transylvania, where enormous mines are worked in six different places; gold from Kremnitz; wash-gold from various places on the Danube, and from the rivers of Transylvania; there is a mass here from Orovitza, weighing 8 ounces; silver from Schemnitz; very fine specimens of native tellurium from Nagy-Bánya; brown iron ore from Gömör.

The *fossil remains* are highly interesting. There are many perfect skulls and other bones of rhinoceros from the bed of the Theiss, in which an immense deposit of such relics of a former world seems to exist; mammoth bones from the Banat and the Danube near Presburg; gigantic elk, mastodon tusks, &c., from Temesvar; cave-bones of bears, hyenas, &c., from the county of Bihar.

The Palace of the National Academy is on the Quai adjoining the Casino and near the suspension bridge. It is built in the Renaissance style, at a cost of more than 100,000*l.*; the interior ornamentation is in the best taste. The *Library*, of 120,000 volumes, is particularly rich in all that relates to Hungarian history and literature, in MSS., records, and printed books. *The coins and medals* of Hungary commence with the reign of St. Stephen. Among the modern medals are several curious ones struck by Count Tököly, leader of the Protestants, bearing his head, side by side with that of his ally the Turkish Pacha; there are others of Francis Rákóczy. The *antiquities* comprehend a vast and well-arranged collection of pottery, glass, bronzes, saddles of carved ivory, armour, weapons, and implements, inscriptions and sculptures, almost exclusively Roman, which have been dug up in various parts of Hungary and Transylvania, and are interesting as relics of the settlements of that great nation in this country, besides many Egyptian antiquities found in Hungary; how they came hither is not easily explained.

There are some *historical relics* of persons celebrated in the Hungarian annals, such as the sword and battle-axe of Rákóczy, Prince of Transylvania; Stephen Báthory's armour; the Marshal's staff of Nicholas Pálffy; the saddle of Lewis II., brought from Mohács; Matthias Corvinus's goblet; several Turkish standards; and Lord Nelson's walking-stick. The Academy also contains the Esterhazy collection of pictures, which was formerly in Vienna; it includes no less than 50 examples of masters of the Spanish school, which are rarely found in other collections out of Spain. Many of them, it is true, are not first-rate.

Spanish School.—Blas. de Prado: A Holy Family.—*A. Cano:* A Nun; St. John in Patmos.—*Murillo:* The Virgin and Child distributing Bread to the Missionaries; The Holy Family—the two children playing in the foreground, the Virgin working, St. Joseph behind.—*Velazquez:* Several Portraits; A man on Horseback.—*Moya:* His own Portrait.—*Zurbaran:* Head of the Virgin.—*Ghirlandajo:* Adoration of the Shepherds.—*Raphael:* Virgin, Infant Jesus, and St. John; another Holy Family.—*L. da Vinci:* Two fine pictures.—*Baroccio:* An Annunciation.—*Tintoretto:* Woman taken in Adultery; Virgin and Child, with two Saints in prayer; portrait of Cardinal Pole.—*Salvator Rosa:* Two Landscapes.—*Domenichino:* David with the Head of Goliah; good.—*Rembrandt:* Pilate washing his hands, and ordering Christ to be brought forth—a most splendid specimen of this master, the figures as large as life; two Monks at Study.—*Rubens:* Holy Family; Mutius Scævola.—*Vandyke:* Ecce Homo—a sketch; a Man and his Wife, very finely painted portraits.—*Teniers:* Temptations of St. Anthony; a Surgeon dressing a Wound.—*Claude:* Six fine Landscapes.—*Paul Potter:* Cattle-pieces.—*Cuyp:* A Landscape.—*Poussin:* The Serpent in the Wilderness; the Finding of Moses.—*Sir J.*

Reynolds: Portrait of Admiral Hughes. —*West:* The Death of Wolfe; a sketch. —*Ch. Vernet:* The Duke of Orleans (Egalité), in a red hunting-coat, on horseback.

The *Sculpture Gallery* contains some excellent works of modern artists; of Canova (bust of Napoleon), Thorwaldsen, Schadow, Bartolini, and others.

The collection of Engravings exceeds 50,000 in number, and the Drawings, by celebrated old masters, amount to several thousands. They are shown to persons interested in this department of art upon proper application to the director.

The Coronation Hill, in the large open space adjoining the suspension bridge (on the Pest side of the Danube), is an elevated mound of recent construction, surrounded at its summit by a stone balustrade. It was formed partly of earth brought from Tecza in Transylvania, where the Huns were first converted to the Christian faith, and partly of soil from every county of Hungary. Upon the day of coronation, the King on horseback, invested with the crown and cloak of St. Stephen, and bearing St. Stephen's sword in hand, ascends this mound to make the accustomed sabre-cuts towards the four quarters of the compass, emblematical of his determination to defend the integrity of Hungary from every danger. At the conclusion of the ceremony the splendid charger of the King is made to cast its silver shoes, which are then picked up by the nobles of the land and preserved as holy relics!

Four fairs are held at Pest annually, and while they last it is calculated that 20,000 strangers and 14,000 waggons pass the outer lines: 8000 large barges unload at the quay in the course of the year: the principal trade lies in *wines*, raw hides, honey, wax, and a spirit, called Slivovitz, made from plums.

Pest is the seat of the chief judicial tribunals of Hungary: they are called the *Königliche Tafel* (Royal Table or Court, Curia Regia), and *Septemviral Tafel*, so termed because originally composed of 7 members, but now extended to the Palatine, 4 prelates, 9 magnates, and 7 nobles. It is the supreme court of appeal in the kingdom.

Several newspapers are printed here in the Magyar language. The principal bookseller is Hartleben, who keeps a stock of French and English books, as well as German and Hungarian. Schedius' great map of Hungary is published by him.

Excellent Hungarian tobacco may be purchased at the shop bearing the sign of the *Magnate*.

The best wines of the country may be bought of the "Society for the Encouragement of Hungarian Wines," where all that is sold is at least genuine. The red wines bear carriage, but none of the white, except Ausbruch. The sweet wines of Tokay and Menesch (nearly as good as Tokay) are apt to turn sour if transported when new. *Tokay*, sweet and fruity flavour, is cultivated by Magyars; Ödenburger and Russter are grown by Germans; and Menescher by Wallachians.

There are several stands of *Fiacres* here and in Buda. As the fares are not fixed, a bargain must be struck beforehand.

A horse railway has recently been opened between Pest and Neu-Pest, a distance of 4 Eng. miles.

The *Field of Rákos* (*Rákos Mezö*), is a plain, a short distance out of town, memorable in Hungarian history, because the Diet, the great national assembly of the Magyars, was anciently held on it, in the open air. On these occasions the deputies repaired hither on horseback, the magnates armed to the teeth, and the chief ecclesiastics in their sacerdotal robes, with mitre and crosier, each attended by a large retinue of vassals, so that the multitude assembled was sometimes swelled to 100,000 men, who dwelt in tents while the deliberations lasted. Horse-races now take place annually on the Rákos. They are supported and encouraged by the nobles, many of whom have acquired a taste for such matters from a residence in England, whence they procure thorough-bred horses, who run for a cup, with their jockeys and

trainers. There is also a sweepstakes for native horses ridden by peasants in their usual costume, with wide trowsers, broad-brimmed hats, and without saddles. The Hungarian sportsmen turn out in the most correct style, with red coats, buckskins, and top-boots.

Since the beginning of the last centy. Pest has experienced 13 inundations caused by the sudden swelling of the Danube and the stoppage of the ice a little below the town. The most fearful was the *Inundation* in March, 1838, which laid a large part of Pest under water, and totally destroyed 2281 houses in Pest, 207 in Buda, and 1500 in the environs, besides seriously injuring upwards of 1000 more. The *Quai* and city suffered little, but the Josephstadt and Franzstadt, built, it is said, on the old bed of the Danube, were almost entirely overthrown. Hundreds of houses were undermined, and a greater number of poorer mud-hovels dissolved and melted away. This catastrophe was attended by much misery and loss of life, but has led the way to important public improvements, since the hovels destroyed have been replaced by tasteful and substantial rows of houses.

In April, 1849, Prince Windischgrätz left a garrison at Buda under the command of General Hentzi; Pest had been occupied by the Hungarians, and all communication between the twin cities was interrupted. On the 4th of May, Görgei, with an army of 40,000 men, occupied the heights above Buda and commenced bombarding the fortress. Hentzi retaliated by bombarding Pest—against which he had directed 100 pieces of cannon—from noon till midnight. The Hungarians on the Pest side of the river had refrained from firing on the fortress in order that Hentzi might have no pretext for bombarding the town, but, it would appear, that he had observed them making preparations to attack the troops stationed in the Buda workyard of the Suspension Bridge and the adjacent buildings containing the engines which supplied the fortress with water, and which were strongly palisaded and provided with artillery. A division of Görgei's troops made several attempts to take the workyard and waterworks by storm, but were repulsed by the garrison. On the 9th, Hentzi, observing that the Hungarians on the Pest side were preparing to erect a battery against the workyard, opened a tremendous fire on Pest with shells and grape-shot. It lasted but an hour, but did considerable damage and set fire to several houses. The inhabitants of Pest now fled in terror from the town, 80,000 persons of all ranks and conditions taking refuge in the Stadtwäldchen, where they remained till the siege was over. Görgei had meanwhile crowned the heights above Buda, from the Blocksberg to Alt-Ofen, with battering artillery from Komorn, and from the 9th to the 13th Buda was bombarded day and night with little or no interruption. A number of houses and public edifices were destroyed, including the Palatine's palace, which continued burning for 4 days. On the 13th Hentzi began to retaliate in earnest upon the Hungarians, and directed all his batteries to bear on Pest, which was bombarded without intermission from 7 in the evening until midnight.

In the night of the 16-17th May the Hungarians attempted to force their way into the fortress, but were repulsed with great loss by Hentzi. In the night of the 20-21st they stormed Buda on all sides. The assault and defence were conducted with equal gallantry. Palisade after palisade was forced by the Hungarians, who, after a sanguinary struggle lasting 3 weeks, in which Hentzi and a number of Croats perished, succeeded in making themselves masters of the fortress, on whose shattered ramparts the standard of revolt was hoisted at dawn of day.

Pest is connected with Buda, not only by the bridge, but by *steam ferry-boats* plying directly across every hour; also up the stream to Alt-Ofen.

rt. BUDA (called OFEN, or *Stove*, by Germans, on account either of its hot springs, or from there once being numerous limekilns (Kalk-öfen) in the neighbourhood), the old capital of Hun-

gary, has a Pop. of 55,240, and is connected with Pest by a magnificent chain *Suspension Bridge* thrown across the Danube, here 1408 ft. wide, wider than the Thames at London Bridge, and 27 ft. deep. The river is distinguished by its rushing rapidity, and by the clear green colour of its waters. It is usually blocked with ice for about 3 months of the year, although it does not freeze over entirely, except in exceptionally severe winters. The breaking up of the ice is a moment of great anxiety to the inhabitants of the borders of the Danube, especially to those of the towns. If, at the commencement of spring, the snow melts gradually, the river rises at the same rate, the ice slips gently off by a few yards at a time, and all is well. If, on the contrary, the thaw be sudden, the water comes down in a body, bursts through the ice with an explosion like artillery, tossing up vast masses into the air, and forcing icebergs many tons in weight ashore, and into the streets of Pest. The most calamitous inundations, such as that of 1838, mentioned above, ensue when the ice in the higher part of the river breaks up before it begins to stir lower down. When this is apprehended, watchmen give notice of any movement by firing alarm-guns all along the line. At such times a park of flying artillery is called out at Pest, to discharge volleys into the solid ice, and thus hasten its departure, and open an outlet for the rising water.

The *Suspension Bridge* was built from the designs, and under the direction, of the late Tierney Clark, Esq., the engineer of Hammersmith Bridge. The width of the water-way in the central opening is 627 Eng. ft., that of each of the side openings 271 ft. Distance from centre to centre of the towers 667 ft. (Between the same points of the Menai chain-bridge, 560 ft.) The width of the roadway is 25 ft., and of each footpath 6 ft.; the height of the under side of the platform above the ordinary level of the river 43 ft., and the height of the towers above the same level 117 ft. The foundation of the piers was a work of very great difficulty, the velocity of the river being from 7 to 8 miles an hour. The water where they stand is 54 ft. deep; below this there are 18 ft. of sand and gravel, before the clay, on which the foundation is laid, is reached. Trees 100 ft. long and squaring 16 in. were used for the cofferdam, and many of the blocks of granite weigh from 12 to 20 tons; the latter were brought from the quarries of Mauthhausen below Linz. The chains and other iron-work were brought from England. The cost was 460,114*l*. The bridge was begun in 1840, and finished in 1849. It was opened on the 5th of January, 1849, to allow the Hungarian army of Kossuth to retreat, when pursued by the Austrian forces. The Hungarians passed over in the greatest disorder, closely pursued by Imperialist squadrons of cavalry and artillery at full gallop, supported by thousands of infantry—in fact, the whole platform was one mass of moving soldiers. During the first 2 days 60,000 Imperial troops, with 270 pieces of cannon, passed over. The bridge was, therefore, at once tested in the severest manner. In the night of the 29th of April the Imperial troops again passed over the Suspension Bridge and the bridge of boats, pursued in their turn by the Hungarians. The bridge of boats was then burned and the wooden platform removed from the Suspension Bridge.

It was only after a severe opposition that the Hungarian Diet was brought to agree to the substitution of a permanent bridge for that of boats. All persons who had a good coat on their backs had been hitherto allowed to pass the boat-bridge free, whilst all persons who had the appearance of peasants, artisans, or *beggars*, were compelled to pay. That the nobility should be free from tolls, taxes, and imposts of every kind, has been for centuries esteemed by the Hungarians *as a fundamental principle of freedom*: All the revenue had been wrung from the artisan and the peasant, while the magnate, with his millions of acres and millions of florins' revenue, did not directly contribute a single kreuzer. Hence the importance of the law which

passed the Diet, that persons of all classes, noble and ignoble, shall pay toll in crossing the suspension bridge.

A direct communication was opened 1855 from the bridge to the Schwabenberg, by a large **Tunnel* pierced beneath the Schlossberg, the hill on which the fortress of Buda stands. It was also planned by Mr. Clark. Near its outlet is the *Horvath-garden*, a summer theatre much frequented in the fine season, open to the air—the view of the Blocksberg serving instead of drop-curtain.

The upper town of Buda, called the *Fortress* (Festung), is situated proudly on the summit of a commanding rock, at an elevation of 485 Eng. ft. above the sea: it has the air of a feudal citadel, though, after braving 20 sieges in the course of 3 centuries, from Christian and Mahomedan, the original fortress has disappeared, and strong modern works of defence supply its place. The most conspicuous buildings on the rock are the modern *Royal Palace*, or *Palace of the Palatine*, and a mutilated Gothic ch., which for more than a centy. was converted by the Turks into a mosque, and bore on its tower the crescent instead of the cross. Along the base of the rock, on the narrow strip between the Danube and it, runs a girdle of houses, low, small, and irregular, forming the suburb called Wasserstadt, prolonged up the rt. bank into the suburb Landstrasse, through which the high road to Vienna runs. The belt of houses extends behind the castle rock, and they creep up the slopes of another and a still higher hill called the Blocksberg, which is quite precipitous on the side of the Danube, and forms a fine background to the view.

Besides the winding carriage-road up to the fortress, there are several long flights of steps up the face of the rock, by which foot-passengers may have access to it from the river. Within, it appears solitary and lifeless in comparison with Pest. It includes the *Royal Palace*, built in the reign of Charles VI., on the site where the palace of Matthias Corvinus stood. It was the residence of the Palatine of Hungary, was partly destroyed during the bombardment of 1849, but now restored with greater splendour. In the centre of the square is a Gothic *Cross*, or pinnacle of bronze (*Hentzi-Denkmal*), under the canopy of which lies a wounded knight, over whom an angel is bending: it was erected to the memory of the brave Hentzi and his 418 companions in arms, who fell here in defence of their Emperor and their country. At the side are the names of the 418. In the chapel in the l. wing are preserved the *Hungarian Crown and Regalia*, including the sceptre, sword, and mantle of St. Stephen, objects of such veneration and jealous care, that the removal of them to Vienna by Joseph II. tended more than any one other act to alienate from him the hearts of his Hungarian subjects. It led them to suspect him of the design to destroy the independence of Hungary. They are regarded as the palladium of the state, and the fate of the kingdom was anciently believed to hang upon the possession of them. They were watched over by a body-guard of veteran Hungarian grenadiers, and carefully locked up within an iron chest, the two keys of which were confided to two grand dignitaries of the realm, called Crown-wardens, who were elected by the Diet. The regalia were allowed to be seen only three days before the coronation of the sovereign. The circlet or brow-band of the crown was sent by the Greek Emperor, Michael Ducas, to King Geysa I., from Byzantium. The two arched ribs of gold crossing each other above it, belonged to a crown, superstitiously supposed to have been fabricated by angels, which was given to St. Stephen (A.D. 1000), on the establishment of Christianity in Hungary, by Pope Sylvester II. It was thence called "The Holy and Apostolical Crown." When removed to Presburg for a coronation, it was packed in an iron case, sealed with the royal seal, and guarded night and day. The crown was taken away by Kossuth, and hid in the ground near Orsova, in 1849, and was only recovered on the 8th September, 1853.

The *Parish Church* is the oldest in Buda, built probably in the 13th centy.: it has suffered sorely from the Turks, who converted it first into a mosque, and afterwards into a stable, and is hardly worth notice. The view from the terrace behind it, overlooking the river, is fine. Within the church Andreas III. is buried. The 20th August, the festival of St. Stephen, is celebrated with grand religious ceremonies and processions; and the right hand of the saint, still quite perfect, is then exhibited in this ch.! Adjoining the ch. are the *Government Offices, Treasury, &c.* The solitude of the spot is complete. In this quarter of the town are the palaces of Count Teleki, Prince Batthyány, and of Count Sándor. The terrace formed by the bastion at the back of the fortress is an agreeable walk. It commands a view of the suburb called *Raitzenstadt*, consisting of long rows of hovels piled in tiers upon the slopes of the Blocksberg. This dirty quarter of the town was formerly entirely occupied by Raitzen.

The *Kaiserbad*, a modern suburb of Buda, is a pleasant resort on account of its mineral waters, furnished with a café restaurant and two swimming-baths in a pretty garden. Steamer plies thither; fare 6 kr.

The hills around Buda are covered with vineyards, producing the good *Hungarian red wine*, called Ofner; the kinds named Adelsberger and Turk's blood may be recommended.

The view from the summit of the *Blocksberg* (765 Eng. ft. above the sea) is by far the most extensive and interesting the neighbourhood affords. To the E. and S. the eye wanders over a vast plain, barely interrupted by the very distant outline of the Mátra hills. It is crowned by strong fortifications, erected by the Austrian Government since 1849, when it was held by Görgei, who shelled the citadel from it. This and the new fort on the Schwabenburg entirely command both sides of the Danube, and their guns could lay Pest in ashes in an hour. The *Observatory* is enclosed within the fort. The way up the Blocksberg lies through the Raitzenstadt, and afterwards follows a line of small chapels or stations. The Auwinkel also commands a very extensive view.

Turkish Baths.—"From the foot of the Blocksberg, and other hills against which the town of Buda abuts, stream forth copious springs of hot sulphurous water, which were highly appreciated by the two bath-loving nations who in turn kept possession of Buda as conquerors—the Romans and the Turks. No less than 3 public Turkish baths remain to this day, in so perfect a state as still to be used by the common people. The largest and best preserved is situated near the bridge, under the Blocksberg: its Saracenic architecture and a Turkish inscription, still visible outside, near the entrance, sufficiently mark its founders. On opening the low door I was met by a cloud of steam, and found myself in a spacious circular vault or dome, supported by 8 massive columns, surrounding a basin of water so hot, that the vapour rising from it filled the whole interior, and fell in drops from the ceiling. The dim light, partially admitted through one or two very small windows, enabled me to discover a crowd of bathers, male and female, of the very lowest order, promiscuously intermingled—the former stark naked, except a slight vestment round the loins, the women in not much ampler garb, but partially covered by their long tresses falling about them. Others were squatting on the floor, at the waterside, depositing their filthy rags previously to enjoying this cheap luxury; and not a few, stretched at full length upon the stone benches along the walls, were taking a vapour-bath. The scene was curious, but very disgusting; and I soon retired with a copious deposit of steam upon my face and clothes." There are private baths attached to these establishments, to which respectable people resort. The temperature of the water is about 118° Fahrenheit.

Another of these baths, called *Kaisersbad*, about 1½ m. above the bridge, adjoins an old *Turkish fort*, built at the waterside, with 4 round towers sur-

mounted by conical roofs: it is now converted into a corn-mill. In a pool of the tepid water, where it flows in the open air, grow and flourish plants of the true Egyptian lotus, how introduced, is unknown, but preserved from the effects of the climate by the temperature of the water. On the hill, about 50 yards behind the fort, and in the midst of the vineyard, stands the *tomb* of a *Turkish Santon* (the Sheikh Gül Baba). It is a small octagonal building with a circular dome, covered with red tiles. Within it shows mere bare walls, bearing a few Turkish sentences inscribed. Yet the preservation of this structure is prescribed by a special article in the treaty of Carlovitz, 1699, between the Emperor and the Porte. Nearly two centuries have elapsed since the Mussulman saint breathed his last in this land, which then belonged to a people of his own race and faith, and yet his memory is still cherished by their descendants; and now and then (in May) a pious dervise repairs to the bank of the Danube, from the far East, upon a pilgrimage to his neglected shrine.

Buda was taken by Sultan Solyman the Magnificent in 1541, who introduced into it a garrison of 12,000 Janissaries, and secured the person of the infant prince, John Sigismund Zápolya, called by the party who supported him, and their allies the Turks, the elected King of Hungary; Ferdinand of Habsburg, who was elected at the diet of 1526, being however the King of Hungary recognised by the European powers. Solyman soon afterwards made himself master of the entire course of the Danube from the Raab to Belgrade, thus reducing Hungary within the Raab and Theiss to the condition of a Turkish province. Buda continued the seat of the Turkish power for 144 years; it contained more than 20 mosques, which, with their minarets, were destroyed by the Christians. It was the residence of a Vizier, who had several Pachas under him, and down to the end of the 17th centy. two-thirds of Hungary belonged to the Turks. In 1686 it was recovered by the Imperial army, under the Duke of Lorraine and the Elector of Bavaria, after one of the most memorable sieges recorded in the annals of warfare.*

A pleasant excursion can be made from Pest to the Royal Château of Gödölö (21 English m.); it is near a station of the same name on the Ungarische Nordbahn. (See Rte. 290.)

Railroads.—From Central Bahnhof in Pest (20 min. drive from the hotels on the Danube).—To Waitzen, Presburg, and Vienna (see Rte. 283); to Debreczin, Kaschau, Arad, Temesvar, and Basiasch; to Szolnok on the Theiss, in connection with the Theiss steamers to Szegedin; to Salgó Tazján (Ungarische Nordbahn), across the mining districts, 75 m. *From the Station in Buda.*—To Stuhlweissenburg, Raab, and Vienna; to Pragerhof and Trieste.

The office of the *Steamboat Company* is in Pest, on the Quai above the bridge.

Eilwagen from Pest to Erlau; to Esseg, Fünfkirchen, Klausenburg; to Neusohl, Rosenau, Vukovar.

ROUTE 283.

PEST TO VIENNA, BY PRESBURG. RAILROAD.

37 Aust. m. = 171 Eng. m. *Trains* 3 times a-day: two ordinary trains in about 9 hrs.; the express in 6 hrs. Terminus at the end of the long Waitzner Strasse.

* The siege was carried on without intermission from June 18 to September 2. Among "the Volunteers," from almost every country in Europe, who served in the Imperial army, were a number of English officers and several noblemen who greatly distinguished themselves. Amongst the latter was James Fitz James, Duke of Berwick.

The Rly. is preferable to the Danube steamers in ascending the river to Vienna, as by it 12 to 24 hrs. are saved.

Palota Stat. on the Danube. Here is a park of Count Karolyi. The Rly. runs along the l. bank of the river to

Dunakesz Stat.

21 Waitzen Stat. (See Rte. 282.) The Rly., following the bend of the river, continues along the l. bank to

Verőcze Stat., very striking scenery.

Nagy-Maros Stat. Opposite, on the rt. bank, are the ruins of Vissegrad. (See Rte. 282.)

Szobb Stat.

25¼ Gran-Nána Stat., near Párkány, and opposite Gran, where is a wooden bridge over the Danube, where the steamers stop (Rte. 282). The Rly. now leaves the Danube, and crossing the rivers Spoly and Gran, and much marshy ground near their mouths, proceeds in a N.W. direction to

Köbölkút Stat.

Sz. Miklós Stat.

27¾ Neuhäusel (Ersek-Ujvár) Stat. (Restaurant, good), a town of 6000 Inhab., on the rt. bank of the Neutra. During the Turkish wars Neuhäusel was strongly fortified, frequently besieged, and taken several times both by Turks and Christians. In 1663, Count Adam Forgács, the commander of the fortress, marched with a very inadequate force against the Grand Vizier Kiuprili, who had crossed the Danube near Gran. The Vizier gained an easy victory over his rash adversary, who threw himself, with his shattered forces into Neuhäusel, which was forthwith invested by the Turks. After a 5 weeks' siege Forgács, owing to the insubordination of the garrison, was obliged to capitulate. He was subsequently tried by a court-martial for his conduct on this occasion, but was honourably acquitted. In 1684 the Turks were obliged in their turn to surrender Neuhäusel to the forces of the Duke of Lorraine. The fortifications were afterwards razed, and no traces of them are now to be seen.

(There is a post-road from Neuhäusel to the mining district, through Verebély. Rte. 289.)

Tót-Megyer Stat.

Tardosked Stat.

Tornócz Stat. The rly., beyond this, crosses the Waag before reaching

Sellye Stat., country flat.

(Sellye is about 15 Eng. m. from Neutra. Rte. 289.)

Galantha Stat., with a château of Prince Esterházy.

Diószeg Stat.

Wartberg Stat., near which is the Forest of Mártony, well stocked with game.

Lanschitz Stat. A handsome château of the Esterházy family, from the terrace of which is a fine and extensive view of the Carpathians.

Weinern Stat.; l. the rly. to Tyrnau falls in.

56 *Presburg Stat.* (See Rte. 282.)

After leaving Presburg, the Rly. passes through a tunnel 1800 ft. long, beyond which it crosses the March, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Austria.

11 Marchegg Stat.

12 *Gänserndorf Junction* Stat., on the Ferdinands-Nordbahn, leading to Prague. (Rte. 275.)

18 VIENNA. (Rte. 195.)

ROUTE 284.

THE DANUBE (F).—PEST TO THE BLACK SEA, AND TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

Steamboats go regularly in summer 5 times a-week from Pest to Semlin, in 32 hrs.; twice a week Semlin to Orsova, in 20 hrs.; once a week Orsova to Galatz, in 4½ days.

Immediately below Pest the Danube takes leave of the hills, and enters that

vast plain which extends from the Carpathian mountains on the N. to the mountains of Slavonia and Servia on the S., including the basins of the Danube and Theiss, and extending E. to Debreczen, Grosswardein, and Temesvár. It may be termed a European Pampa, being probably the largest plain in this quarter of the world; and though in places sandy, and marshy near the river, it contains vast tracts of the utmost fertility, endowed with the richest soil, but thinly inhabited, not turned to advantage by the population already upon it, and chiefly occupied by vast wandering flocks of sheep. A land journey across it is monotonous and irksome in the extreme; and, though the banks of the Danube for nearly 400 m. below Pest are destitute of picturesque beauty, and afford few objects of interest, the advantages of the steamboat conveyance over the hay-cart (the only public travelling vehicle or substitute for a post-chaise in this part of the world), or even a commodious private carriage, are immense.

For considerable distances scarcely a human habitation occurs on the banks, and the widely scattered towns, though dignified with that name, have, with few exceptions, the appearance of villages, the houses being generally of wood, or mud thatched with reeds. They are long, low, narrow cottages with the gables turned outwards, surrounded by a garden inclosed by fences of wicker basket-work, and generally provided with a draw-well, from which water is obtained by a bucket attached to one end of a long lever balanced on the top of an upright post. Owing to the constant wars with the Turks, which desolated Hungary for centuries, few of the towns possess any ancient edifices. As the buildings stand singly, with gardens between them, and as the streets (or rather roads, for they are rarely paved) are very wide indeed, it is difficult to fancy oneself in the midst of a populous town.

When the city of Buda-Pest (as the Hungarian capital is sometimes called) has disappeared from view behind the mass of the Blocksberg, and the 5 long lines of water-mills are passed, there is nothing worth note on the river for a considerable distance. Contracted within a narrow channel at Pest, it expands into several arms below the town, and forms an island more than 20 m. long. The Danube is on the whole an intractable river, and presents many difficulties to the navigation of large vessels. By occupying a bed out of all proportion with the volume of its water, its course is often interrupted by shallows, and owing to the rapidity of its current it is constantly shifting the sand and gravel banks from side to side, so that the steersman who has passed safely over a particular spot one week may run aground on it the next. In one or two instances it has changed its channel entirely, and when the winter snows melt, it rises sometimes 12 ft. above the ordinary level, overflowing the country on either side to a distance of 3 or 4 m. Owing to the flatness of the plain which it traverses, these inundations are not wholly drawn off by the shrinking of the river, but remain, and stagnate in swamps, until dried up by the evaporation of the sun's rays. Thus it will be seen that hitherto the Danube has been a scourge rather than a blessing to the country through which it passes.

The establishment of the steam navigation will doubtless lead to other improvements; plans are already suggested by which a circuit of many miles might be saved, by cutting through several of the narrow isthmuses, round which the Danube winds, in complicated sinuosities, between Paks and Tolna. One cut, already executed, avoids a considerable bend, and has been scoured out and enlarged to 4 times the width and depth of the original excavation, by the force of the current, since it was opened. Another, which is projected in combination with the construction of a dam along the rt. bank of the Danube, and a slight alteration in the course of a tributary stream, the Sárviz, would not only straighten and shorten the navigable channel of the river, but would rescue many thousand acres in the neighbourhood of Tolna from the con-

dition of a morass, not only useless, but pestiferous.

The only spot where effectual attempts have as yet been made to restrain the river is *Marienau*, the property of the Archduke Albert, who inherited it from his father the late Archduke Charles, one of the best managed estates on the Danube, and one of the few instances in Hungary where a race of happy tenants live under a benevolent and liberal landlord.

rt. 3 m. below Buda is Promontorium, a village and estate belonging to the Archduke Albert—originally to Prince Eugene. The habitations in the upper part of the village are for the most part subterranean, and excavated out of the solid limestone-rock, as well as a very extensive cellar, formed to hold the wine produced in the neighbouring vineyard.

The first town at which the steamboat stops is

rt. Földvár: it has 9000 Inhab., and a very considerable sturgeon fishery. It may not be known to every one that the English word *Isinglass* is only a corruption of the German words for sturgeons' bladders—Hausenblase.

rt. Paks. Here begin the swamps and windings of the river. The E. bank of the river, far beyond the eye's reach, is a desert and useless morass, which might be redeemed, however, at comparatively small expense, by embankments and canals, did not a want of enterprise prevent the native proprietor, and unjust laws deter foreign capitalists, from the undertaking.

rt. Tolna (there is a tolerable *Inn* here). An ancient town of 5000 Inhab., chiefly Germans, belonging to Count Festetics, who has a château here. The surrounding district produces vast quantities of tobacco of a very good quality. The Turkish ambassador of Sultan Solyman the Magnificent was drowned here by King Lewis II.; an act of treachery which he expiated soon after at the battle of Mohács.

A good red wine is grown at Széxard.

l. Bája, a town containing 14,000 Inhab., and a palace of Prince Grassalkovich.

rt. *Mohács*, a town of 8300 Inhab., where the steamboats stop to take in fuel. A species of brown coal is obtained from mines at Fünfkirchen: it is in the shape of a black dust, and requires to be mixed with wood for use.

Mohács is famous for the battle so fatal to the independence of Hungary, fought here in 1526, when the army of Solyman the Magnificent, 200,000 strong, annihilated at one blow that of Lewis II., leaving 22,000 out of 30,000 Christians dead upon the field, including 2 archbishops, 6 bishops, and 28 magnates, with the flower of the Magyar chivalry. The king himself was stifled in a swamp near the village Czecze, while attempting to escape. His death occasioned a change of dynasty, and first opened the throne of Hungary to a German sovereign. The Hungarian forces were summoned to attend their monarch against the Turks, by sending round a bloody sabre, which was passed from hand to hand, from village to village, by swift couriers, in the manner of the Fiery Cross in the Highlands of Scotland, as a signal to rouse all who were capable of bearing arms. The battle of Mohács left Hungary for a centy. and a half open to the Ottomans, and defenceless. But on the same spot, in 1686, the disgrace was retrieved, with a loss of only 600 Christians, but by the slaughter of 20,000 Turks, who received so serious a repulse from the army commanded by the Duke of Lorraine, that the hordes of the Crescent have never since attempted the invasion of Hungary.

[From Mohács there is a *Railway* by Villany to Uszag Stat., 30 m.; 3 m. from which is *Fünfkirchen* (*Inn*, *Wilder Mann), a flourishing town of 18,000 Inhab.; thriving on account of its mines of *brown coal* (of the age of those at Whitby, Yorkshire), which, though extracted in the form of a black powder, cokes and burns well. The *Dom* is one of the largest and best preserved old churches in Hungary, in the form of a basilica, with towers at the 4 corners; it has 3 aisles; the choir decorated with marble pulpit

and carved stalls; in the crypt beneath is the tomb of King ——. Not far from the Dom is a subterranean *chapel*, supposed to have been a Christian tomb of Roman times: it originally contained a sarcophagus. Fünfkirchen occupies the site of the Roman Sopianæ. After the battle of Mohács it fell into the hands of the Turks, who held it from 1543 to 1686; its churches were turned into mosques; traces of the change are seen in the Pfarrkirche and the Franciscan ch., where the *minaret* still remains.]

l. At Monostorszeg the canal of Francis, Franzenskanal, which connects the Danube with the Theiss, commences.

l. Apatin. The Danube now rolls over the spot where this village formerly stood, having carried away a large part of it during an inundation. About 10 m. lower down,

rt. The *Drave* (Hung. Dráva; Germ. Drau; Latin, Dravus) pours its vast tributary streams into the Danube. A steamer ascends it from Legrad, as far as Esseg (Eszék), once a week.

rt. The ruined castle of Erdöd (Teutoburgum?), with its massive round towers, stands on a promontory, within Slavonia, which occupies the rt. bank of the Danube hence to Semlin. The rt. bank now presents a slightly swelling outline, and rises into eminences beyond the town of

rt. Vukovár, with 6000 Inhab., at the mouth of the Vuka.

rt. Scharingrad, and below it Illok, villages with ruined castles. Illok belongs to the Odescalchi family. The castle of the prince commands a fine view of the Danube, here more than a m. wide, and over a great extent of the plain of Hungary. Roman remains of a temple of Diana have been found near this.

"There is a perceptible alteration in the course, as well as hues, of the Danube, after its union with the Drave: it flows henceforth of a darker colour, and in a more collected volume. There is also a change in the character of its banks. The rt.-hand shore is fringed by those dark, interminable, and almost untrodden forests which cover a large part of Slavonia, furnishing mast to innumerable herds of swine, and masts and planks to the English navy. Oak and such like timber-trees take the place of weeds and willows, throwing a sombre shade over the water. Upon its surface bundles of reeds are seen afloat; they are the rude buoys attached to the sturgeon-fishers' nets. The increased velocity of the current carried our steamer rapidly down 'the exulting and abounding river,' and as we passed along under its dark woods we scarce perceived any indication of human habitation, save a log hut, or rude hovel of straw, set up by the swineherd, and occurring only at wide intervals. Now and then we passed a full-grown forest tree, undermined and uprooted by the current, with its lordly head half sunk in the water, awaiting the first rise of the river to wash it away. There was something very impressive in this utter solitude in the heart of Europe. I could have fancied myself in the American backwoods; but I could not help looking forward to the prospects of this European Mississippi, and to the changes likely to be produced on its banks within the next half centy."

For the first time since leaving Pest, the scenery of the Danube bears a really pleasing aspect. On the rt. bank is the picturesque mountain chain, the *Fruskagora* (the Mons Almus of the Romans), which runs parallel with the Danube from Illok to Slankament. The Fruska hills are clothed with forests, and their lower declivities planted with vineyards, which produce a good full-bodied red wine, known under the name of Karlowitzer. Vines were first planted in Syrmia A.D. 276, by order of the Emperor Probus, who was himself a Syrmian, the son of a poor gardener of Mons Almus.

rt. Kamenitz—a village 2 m. above

rt. *Peterwardein* (Hung. Pétervárad), a rockbuilt fortress, celebrated in the campaigns of Prince Eugene, who gained a decisive victory over the Turks near there in 1716. It has been called the Ehrenbreitstein and

Gibraltar of the Danube, but hardly deserves the comparison, as it wants the towering and imposing elevation of both, though built on a lofty escarped rock. It presents to the water and land side a very formidable face of walls, bored with port-holes, and tier above tier of green bastions,—"turf-covered cushions stuffed with earth, upon which the god of war leans his elbow as he looks down from his stronghold upon the river and plain below, which lie entirely at his mercy." In addition to the visible defences, the ground is said to be undermined for a considerable distance in several directions. The fortress also serves as a state prison. The town attached to the citadel is of little importance: it is said to contain a population of 3000, and a garrison of the same number, though capable of holding one of 10,000 men. The Arsenal contains a few Turkish trophies, arms, standards, &c. The *Franciscan Church* contains the tombs of Laurence Duke of Bosnia, and of John Capistran, the preacher of a Crusade against the Turks. Peterwardein stands on the extremity of a promontory, formed by a bend of the Danube, on the site, it is supposed, of the Roman Acumincum (named from *acumen*, point). Its present name is traced to Peter the Hermit, who marshalled on the spot the soldiers of the first Crusade.

The Danube is here crossed by a bridge of boats, 840 ft. long, defended by a *tête-de-pont*, at which the steamboat stops for about a quarter of an hr. on the outskirts of the town of Neusatz, which stands opposite Peterwardein.

Malleposte daily to Szegedin Stat. on the Rly. to Pest (Rte. 294).

1. *Neusatz* (Lat. Neoplanta; Hung. Uj-Vidék), a modern town, called into existence only in the reign of Maria Theresa (1740), but already numbering more than 21,000 Inhab. It owes its sudden increase partly to the numbers of German colonists who emigrated hither from Belgrade in 1739, when that place was given up to the Turks; but chiefly to its advantageous situation on the Danube, near the junction of three great rivers, the Drave, Theiss, and Save—a sufficient source of its actual commercial prosperity. There are in this neighbourhood curious earthen embankments, which, although they are called the *Römer Schanzen*, may be more correctly ascribed to the Avari. One line of these entrenchments runs from Apatin right across the country of Bács, almost parallel with and about 11 m. from the Danube, to the borders of the Tshaikist district, where it is intersected by another line extending from Neusatz on the Danube to Csurog on the Theiss. The latter line may perhaps have been originally constructed by the Romans to enclose the triangular tract of ground between the two rivers, and thus establish a fortified camp to defend their great military depôt of Sirmium on the Save from the attacks of the barbarians.

Peterwardein and Neusatz are situated in the Austrian military frontier.

The steamer takes 6 hrs. from Peterwardein to Semlin. The fortress remains long in sight, as, from the excessive sinuosity of the Danube, the vessel runs round 3 sides of the promontory on which it is built. The next place,

rt. Karlowitz, a town of 5500 Inhab., has given its name to the treaty of peace signed here in 1699, under the mediation of England and Holland. It secured to Austria Hungary and Slavonia, which for nearly 200 years had been occupied by the Turks, and procured for her the important acquisition of Transylvania, thus depriving the Sultan, at one stroke, of half his European territory. Although Karlowitz is situated within the military frontier, it is one of the free communities (see § 120), and therefore governed by civil magistrates, and the citizens exempted from frontier service. The most conspicuous buildings are the *Cathedral* and the *Palace* of the Greek Metropolitan Archbishop, the head of the pure Greek Church (nicht unirte, not united with the Romanists) in the Austrian dominions. They agree in their tenets with the established church of Russia, whose head is the Emperor, and with that of Greece, under the Patriarch of Constantinople. Karlowitz is the archiepiscopal see, and the

Greeks have a theological college here. A good wine is grown on the hills behind the town, around the *Chapel of the Peace*, which stands on the site of the house where the conferences were carried on with the Turks in 1699. Near this very spot the Turks, 17 years afterwards, suffered a severe defeat from Prince Eugene, with a loss of a Grand Vizier, 30,000 men, 50 standards, and 250 pieces of artillery, having themselves broken the truce. The neighbourhood of Karlowitz is rendered unhealthy by marshes; if the river rises only 2 ft. a large tract is laid under water.

l. Opposite Slankament, also celebrated for a victory gained, 1691, by the Imperial army, under the Margrave Lewis of Baden, which delivered Hungary from the Turks, the river *Theiss* (Hung. Tisza; Lat. Tibiscus) enters the Danube. It is a wide and deep river, navigable as far as Tokay, by Szegedin. It brings with it a vast quantity of sand and mud, which form swamps and sand-banks in the Danube. [The Theiss is navigated by steamers twice a week from Semlin and Tittel, to Szegedin, Szolnok, and Tokay (from Semlin, every Thursday and Sunday; from Szegedin, every Wednesday and Saturday), in 4½ days up the stream, descending in 2. Rte. 294.]

l. *Tittel.* There is no other place of importance until the spires of Semlin, and the minarets of Belgrade behind it, appear in sight.

rt. *Semlin.* — *Inns:* Löwe, best: Brauhaus.

Semlin, the last Hungarian town upon the rt. bank of the Danube, is built on a tongue of land between it and the Save (Hung. Száva; Germ. Sau; Lat. Savus), which divides Hungary from Servia, and pours itself into the Danube between the towns of Semlin and Belgrade. Semlin has a motley population of 9200 Inhab., consisting of Germans, Greeks, Illyrians, Croats, Raitzen, Servians, Gipsies, and Jews. The town itself has improved of late: it has many new buildings—churches and cafés—and its chief streets are better paved than of old. A regular street of well-built houses is carried up from the Danube. There are, however, some barbarous-looking quarters, such as the suburb nearest the Danube, consisting of mud huts thatched with reeds, built on the slope of a hill called Zigeunerberg, from the Gipsies, its original inhabitants. The town is not fortified, but is surrounded by a stockade. On the top of the Zigeunerberg are remains of the *Castle of John Hunyady*, the champion of Christendom in the 15th centy., and its deliverer from Turkish rule, who died here in 1456. It is the mere truncated basement of a square tower, with a round turret at each angle; but its situation is commanding, overlooking the junction of the Danube and Save. The rock-built fortress of Belgrade, the scene of the Hungarian hero's most triumphant exploit, rises proudly in the distance, with its towers and minarets, and appears to look down upon its Christian rival.

Semlin, from its position upon the frontier of Austria and Servia, near the junction of the Danube, Save, and Theiss, and upon the high road from Vienna to Constantinople, is a place of considerable trade and passage. It is the *Quarantine Station* for travellers coming overland from Turkey, when the plague prevails.

Steamer from Semlin *up the Save* to Sissek (on the way to Laibach, Trieste, and Vienna—Rte. 292) every Thursday, returning every Monday.

A steam ferry-boat crosses the Save daily to Belgrade. The river is nearly 3 m. wide.

Immediately opposite the mouth of the Save is a large island, formed by the silt brought down by that river since the beginning of the 17th centy., previous to which it did not exist. It is covered with tall reeds, the haunts of myriads of wild fowl, over which an eagle may now and then be seen soaring. There are many herons here, and the sportsman would find abundant exercise for his gun.

rt. *Belgrade* (Lat. Alba-græca; Turkish, Beligrad; Slavonic, Bjelohrad; Germ. Belgrad, and Hung. Nándor-Fejérvár; all these words signifying, white town).

Belgrade (*Inn*: Die Krone, best, but not good) is the capital of Servia, and is now the seat of government. It has long been celebrated as a frontier fortress of great strength, the key of the Lower Danube, and has repeatedly changed hands in the wars between Christians and Turks. Alternately the bulwark of Hungary and Christendom, and the advanced post of the invading infidel, it has seen more varied fortunes than perhaps any other fortress in Europe. Scarcely had Constantinople fallen than its conqueror, Mahomet II., burning for the conquest of Hungary, laid siege to Belgrade with an army of 200,000 men, a force so enormous as to throw all Europe into consternation. But for the reputation of Hunyady as a general, and the enthusiasm of a monk, John Capistran, the latter in preaching a crusade through Europe, and the former in disciplining a multitude as rude and unmanageable as that which Peter the Hermit had collected 3 centuries before, Hungary had been lost. The garrison of Belgrade, cut off by a Turkish flotilla on the side of the Danube, and harassed from the land by repeated assaults, was already on the point of yielding, when a fleet of boats containing the Christian army of crusaders under their two leaders bore down the Danube to its relief. Hunyady, at the head of one division, was the first to grapple and board the galley of the Turkish admiral, while Capistran led on the rest, standing on the prow of the foremost vessel and holding high the crucifix. Excited to a pitch of enthusiasm by the heroism of the one and the eloquence of the other, the prowess of the crusaders was irresistible. The Turkish blockade was destroyed, their flotilla taken or dispersed, and Belgrade, relieved with reinforcements and provisions, and inspirited by the presence and skill of Hunyady, was able to resist and baffle the attacks of the Sultan, who was at length compelled to retreat with a loss of 30,000 men. It was taken by Solyman the Magnificent, 1522, and remained in the hands of the Sultans for a century and a half, until the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria recovered it, 1688. In 1690 it again fell into their possession, but was restored by the conquest of Prince Eugene, in 1717, to Austria, who yielded it up immediately at the peace of Belgrade. The zigzag lines thrown up by Prince Eugene are still visible, extending in a curve outside the town from the Danube to the Save, lined with a trench 20 ft. deep. It was captured by Loudon, 1789, and in 1791 the Turks received it back. Servia (or Serbia) is acknowledged by the Porte in the treaty of Adrianople to be an independent state, governed by princes of its own, with free exercise of religion, and other privileges, but paying an annual tribute to the Sultan. The form of government is constitutional, under the control of a chamber of deputies who meet at Kragujevatz.

The population of Belgrade amounts to 12,500, including a limited number of Turks and 2000 Jews; these are of Spanish origin, and descendants of those driven out of Spain by the cruel edicts of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The Servian quarter overlooking the Save shows some signs of improvement. The Jews have a quarter apart.

Belgrade is not without a certain interest for its Oriental character, but everything Mahomedan in it is decaying and fast passing away; shops with glazed fronts have displaced the bazaar; mosques are crumbling to pieces.

The *Fortress*, standing immediately above the junction of the two rivers Danube and Save (both of which it commanded with its guns), was constructed by the Austrians. It was perfectly fortified, capable of sweeping all approaches with its batteries, and of resisting for a long time every attack brought against it, were it kept in repair; but it was allowed to fall into decay, even the water-tanks being destroyed. Within it, in the *Citadel*, stood the Palace of the Pacha, a spacious quadrangular edifice of wood and mud, very like a barn. It was garrisoned by the forces of the Sultan down to 1866, when it was handed over to the Servian Government on condition that its fortifications should be demolished. In what used to be

the Turkish quarter may be seen the *ruins of a palace* said to have been built for Prince Eugene, but in reality showing substructions of a very early date. Belgrade is now making progress in improvements; the recent buildings being in good modern taste, and of such extent, that what was the extremity of the Christian town will soon be the centre. The most conspicuous buildings from the river are the Greek *Cathedral*, and the palace (Konak), erected by Prince Milosch, in the Servian or upper town. He also built a Greek church and a barrack. Here is shown the residence of Czerny George, the valiant captain who preceded Prince Milosch as leader of the Servians against the Turks.

A British Consul-general for Servia resides here.

Belgrade is, on the whole, a dull and lifeless town, with little trade, except in swine (more than 200,000 of which are exported annually from Servia into Hungary), valonia, or the acorn-cup (which is used for tanning), bees-wax, tallow, and hides.

[Travellers intending to proceed overland from Belgrade to Constantinople should provide themselves with a Turkish firman, for which some piastres are paid; also with bread, brandy, tea, a kettle, a carpet to sleep on, and a pair of wide Turkish trowsers to ride in, as none of these articles are to be met with on the road. They should be prepared to rough it. Inns, in the European acceptation of the term, nowhere exist; the only accommodation to be procured at night is an empty room, where they may lay their carpet on the floor, and go to sleep. As there are no carriage-roads, the journey can only be performed on horseback; the distance is about 750 m., a ride of 8 to 12 days. The Tàtars do it in 7 days. Travellers must engage at Belgrade a Tàtar courier, who will feed them, and provide them with horses for the journey, to be changed at each station. The cost of the journey for 2 travellers, with a sumpter horse for the baggage, is 60 ducats for the horses alone, and which must be prepaid at Belgrade; then there is the gratuity of 4 to 6 piastres per station to the serudjee, and from 40 to 50 ducats to the Tàtar, which latter is paid at Constantinople; so that, including what can be got to eat and drink on the road, the average cost of the journey for 2 persons is about 60*l.* to 65*l.* The fidelity of the Tàtar guides may be relied on, and there is no danger of robbery by the way.] (See *Handbook for Travellers in the East.*)

Except when the river is very low, the steamer passes close under the walls of Belgrade, near a tower at the waterside, from which criminals were formerly cast into the Danube, after being strangled.

As you descend the Danube, it is the fortress of Belgrade which is seen from the river; the town lies behind it.

The l. or Hungarian bank, below Belgrade, is studded at regular intervals of 1 or 2 m. with the watchposts of the troops of the Military Frontiers. (See p. 543.) They are either square stone cottages or huts of wood: sometimes, upon the marshy flats on the margin of the river, they are raised upon stilts as it were, 8 or 10 ft. high, being built on high posts, to protect them from inundations, and to command a more extensive prospect from the open gallery running round the top.

l. 9 m. below Belgrade, the river Temes falls into the Danube. A little way above the junction lies the military town of Pancsova, with 10,000 Inhab. Hereabouts the Danube exceeds a mile in breadth. The Servian chiefs and nobles are great pig-dealers; and vast numbers of swine are embarked near this in boats of 2 stories of sties, holding from 500 to 1000 pigs, which are towed by steam to Vienna in a week; the fare per pig being about 10*s.*

rt. Semendria, a Turkish fortress, in the form of a triangle, and flanked on its 3 sides with 22 singular towers

such as are attached to feudal castles, in a very perfect state. It was erected, 1433, by a Servian prince, George Brankovics, but possesses no great strength in reference to the modern art of war. Near this may be seen the Serbian ch. of St. Mary, standing in the midst of an ancient cemetery.

l. Kubin.

rt. Outlet of the Morava, a Servian river.

rt. About 3 m. S. of the Danube lies *Passarowitz*, where a celebrated treaty was signed (1718) between Prince Eugene, who had previously defeated the Turks under the walls of Belgrade, and the Grand Vizier, by which Austria gained possession of the Banat of Temesvár, and part of Wallachia and Servia, including Belgrade itself.

rt. Rama, a Servian fort, with the ruins of an ancient Roman fort near it, opposite to

l. Uj-Palánka, an Austrian fortified post, belonging to the Wallacho-Illyrian regiment. It communicates with a stockaded redoubt upon the adjoining island in the middle of the river. Hills now begin to appear in sight, approaching the Danube on both sides.

rt. Basiasch, a station of the steamboat, for many years after the publication of this Handbook, had no place in the maps. Though still a mere hamlet, unprovided with any conveyances, it is becoming a flourishing river-port, and is now the *Terminus* of the rly. to Vienna—480 m., performed by express trains in 18 hrs. (see Rte. 293); it is the depôt for coals from Orovitza. The steamer stops here an hour to receive them; they are shipped at 13*s.* the ton. About ½ m. off is a small old Greek church, and the priest's house adjoining. There is an *Inn* at the Stat.

l. Alt Moldova is a military village, laid out in straight and very wide streets, the houses separated from one another by gardens. Like other villages on the frontier, it has a church, a school-house, and a guard-house facing the Danube. The border soldiers are fine troops, and, though dressed in a brown cloth peasant's jacket, which with their coarse linen under-garments, is woven at home by their wives, in tight breeches, boots, or sandals, they are well armed and disciplined, and have a military bearing.

A good road runs from this to Neu Moldova, situated within the *Banat of Temesvár*, 6 m., where there are silver and copper mines and smelting furnaces, and thence to Weisskirchen. The Banat is the granary of Austria. It has an area of 12,000 Eng. sq. m., the greatest part, too, consisting of a soil of the richest fertility, surpassing the Carse of Gowrie or the Lothians in Scotland. It sends flour to Vienna for the delicious white bread made there.

At Alt-Moldova begins the excellent road, constructed 1837–40 by the Hungarian government, along the l. bank of the Danube to Orsova.

From Moldova to Drenkova the steamer passes the rapids without much difficulty.

Moldova lies at the foot of the mountains, a spur of the Carpathians, which for some distance have been seen on both sides gradually approaching the river, and now appear to close all passage downwards. On a nearer approach, however, they are found to be cleft through by a narrow defile of lofty and almost precipitous sides, through which the river forces its way; but the channel, as long as it lies within the gorge, is obstructed by various obstacles—buttresses, or reefs of rock, imperfectly removed by the convulsion which divided the vast mountain chain, and these form the

Rapids of the Danube.—Between Drenkova and Skela-Gladova the river runs over 6 reefs of rock, stretching across it like weirs or dams; the narrow and difficult channels through them have sometimes no more than 18 in. water, with a rush like the race of a mill-stream; while the whirlpools and currents produced below them are even more difficult to overcome than the reefs themselves.

The native boatmen dash heedlessly down the rapids, shutting their eyes

and saying their prayers, trusting to the water to carry them over, and their rude craft are not unfrequently transfixed by the sharp points of the rocks and sunk or stranded. Very small flat-bottomed barges are with difficulty tracked upwards by men and bullocks. The attempt to clear the channel of the river by blasting may be said to have failed, though a diving-bell was sent over from England to remove the rocks lying only 18 in. below the surface! The plan of avoiding the principal rapids by canals cut in the banks at the side of them is scarcely practicable, owing to the hills on either side being solid rock, and in many cases abrupt precipices, descending vertically into the water. Even could these natural obstacles possibly be overcome, on the Servian bank opposite political interests and sanatory regulations would interpose even greater difficulties; since those who land on, or even touch, the Servian shore cannot return to the Hungarian side without passing a quarantine.

In a few minutes from the time of leaving Moldova the steamer enters within the jaws of the defile, in the mountains forming the boundary of Hungary on this side. At one time, probably before the creation of man, at least previous to any human record, they doubtless walled in a lake which occupied the vast basin-shaped country that now goes by that name, and is traversed by the Danube. This rampart of hills must have been burst through by an earthquake or some such convulsion, or perhaps by the mere weight and pressure of the body of water behind it, which thus forced for itself an outlet to the Black Sea. The mountain-tops on each side, in which numberless eagles have fixed their eyries, loomed heavily through the morning mist as we entered the portal of this gorge, which commences about 7 m. below Moldova. The river here at once loses three-fourths of its breadth, and, besides being thus suddenly pent up, is interrupted by rocks, one of which, called *Babacaj*, projects out of the water 15 or 20 ft., and has somewhat the form of the horn on the nose of a rhinoceros.

This and other rocks below the surface produce an eddy, which is the first of the impediments to the navigation to be encountered in this pass. Exactly at this spot, where the boatman's perplexities commenced, the robber-knights of old times fixed their strongholds. Thus on the l. bank a ruined tower is seen perched on a pinnacle of rock overlooking the river, and opposite to it the larger and most picturesque feudal castle of Golumbacz, consisting of a cluster of 9 towers connected by battlemented walls. It crowns the summit of an almost inaccessible precipice, at whose foot crouches a wretched village. It rests on foundations believed to be Roman, part of it the work of the Turks, and the topmost tower was, according to tradition, the prison of the Greek Empress Helena. In olden times these strongholds, frowning defiance from opposite banks of the Danube, held the keys of the pass. The cliffs on each side are of barren and arid limestone, but varied at intervals by a picturesque covering of brushwood; they bear the appearance of having once been united, and afterwards forcibly separated. They abound in caves or fissures; out of some of them torrents issue in winter, others are mere eylet-holes pierced through projecting pinnacles and buttresses, which, lifting themselves aloft against the sky, allow the light to stream through.

l. The largest of these, called the *Cavern of Golumbacz*, entered by an opening a little above the road, and not far from these ruins, is believed by the Wallachian and Servian peasants to send forth from its recesses, at certain times, in the form of a cloud of smoke, a swarm of gnats (Mord-mücken), which fill the atmosphere and overspread the entire Banat for a distance of 40 or 50 m., but especially abound on the borders of the Danube, committing the greatest ravages among the cattle. According to the popular belief, it was in this cave that St. George slew the dragon, whose putrified car-

case is said to have given rise to this foul progeny. Repeated attempts have in consequence been made to wall up the mouth of the cavern, but to no purpose—the peasants think the insects have other passages by which they find their way out. There is a better reason, viz., that they have no connexion with the cave, except that in frosty or wet weather they may take refuge in it and other recesses of the rocks, where they are often found collected in heaps. The cavern is simply a horizontal hole piercing the mountain, and nearly filled with water. An Englishman who entered it lately, after wading through the water up to his neck, was prevented by it from penetrating further than 50 ft. from the entrance. The gnats of Golumbacz are produced in the marshy and warm district which environs the Danube, and are most numerous after inundations of the river. They issue forth at the beginning of the summer heats, and do not disappear till the end of July. This plague of flies is chiefly limited to the banks of the Danube, but at times extends as far as Temesvar. The insects, though not larger than a common gnat, inflict so severe a bite, that horses, oxen, and swine are often killed by them in the course of a few hours. They principally attack the tender parts of the animals which are free from hair—the eyes, ears, nostrils, and throat, down which they creep in such numbers as to cause suffocation from the swelling produced by a multitude of bites. Even children left by their mothers in the open air have been killed by these insects. The insect is known to naturalists as the *Simulium reptans*, and is probably identical with the *Culex reptans* of Lapland, described by Linnæus, and called *Furia infernalis*. The peasants living near the Danube, on the approach of this scourge, seek to protect the animals belonging to them by lighting great fires of green wood, straw, dung, and other matters calculated to burn slowly and produce much smoke. The cattle, knowing the protection the smoke will afford them, eagerly rush towards it and lie down to leeward, to shelter themselves from the insects' persecution. At New Moldova the cattle, sheep, and horses are kept in-doors by day during the season of the fly, and driven out only at night, being at the same time anointed with pitch, &c., on their nostrils and other tender parts, to protect them.

The course of the *carriage-road* along the l. bank becomes conspicuous at the Babacaj rock; it is a noble work, not inferior in parts to some of the great Alpine high-roads, such as the Simplon and Stelvio. The precipitous nature of the rocks, in many places sinking like a wall into the water, had previously prevented the formation even of a continuous footpath along this part of the river bank; and this grand carriage-road has been excavated with the aid of gunpowder, a notch in the face of the precipice, and, where the banks slope down gradually, by supporting it upon a terrace of masonry, carried over the watercourses on bridges.

rt. ½ m. below Golumbacz are the remains of a square Roman fort, called Gradisca. There is a continued chain of similar fortifications all the way from this to Trajan's Bridge. They were evidently designed to protect the wonderful road which the Romans had carried through this defile (described at p. 578), traces of which may already be seen at intervals along the rt. bank, its direction being marked by the mortice-holes in the rock.

l. *Drenkova.* When the river is very low, passengers are conveyed from this place to Skela-Gladova in a small steamer; but when the river is tolerably high the steamer proceeds as far as Orsova.

The surface of the Danube below Drenkova again becomes ruffled and turbulent, dashing with great force into eddies, and tossing up waves: in fact proclaiming the uneven nature of its bed, which is further manifested by numerous rocks raising themselves out of the water. Each of these is known to the boatman by a name. One of the most formidable obstacles, occurring a short distance below Berzaska, is the

Kerdaps, a whirlpool caused by the confinement and sinuosities of the river; opposite to it, and equally to be avoided, is a round-backed fragment called Bouvali (Buffalo). Below it, in the narrows, may be seen several long thin lines of white breakers, stretching across from side to side as regularly as though they had been drawn with a rule. These are caused by reefs of hard porphyry or grauwacke rock, crossing the river obliquely like a dam, and called *Izlas*, producing a fall of nearly 8 ft. when the river is high. Beyond it there is another similar reef and rapid, called *Taktalia*. It has tremendous breakers and currents, but is only formidable when the water is low, and may in general be passed through a gap 4 ft. deep and 72 broad, even in summer and autumn, without danger. No sooner has the steamer doubled a singular promontory of sandstone rock, called *Greben*, projecting far into the Danube, worn and polished by the waves of centuries, than it is immediately in smooth water, making its way along the surface of a lake-like basin, into which the Danube, freed from its streights, suddenly expands itself, surrounded on all sides by round-backed wooded hills. The rocky defile from Drenkova to the Greben is grand, without, perhaps, approaching to sublimity. Many of the rocks have a fantastic appearance, projecting forward like walls, or the side scenes in a theatre, one behind another, sometimes rising upwards in the form of towers, battlements, and obelisks.

Within the lake-like basin on which the steamer enters after rounding the promontory of Greben, and which expands to a width of 5083 ft., lies the island Poretz, on which a ch. is planted; and a little further, on the Servian bank, stands the town of Milanovacz, founded by Prince Milosch, and named after his son.

l. Soon after rounding the point crowned with the triple-towered castle of *Tricula*, to which a Roman origin is attributed, the *defile of Kazan* appears in sight, at the extremity of the broad lake-like expanse of the river. The white chalk-like towering cliffs of limestone flanking the entrance to it are conspicuous at a great distance. They surpass in height any precipices we have yet passed, and exceed in grandeur any defile on either Danube or Rhine; in fact, the picturesque beauties of this portion of the river make ample amends for the previous dull monotony of its flat banks.

Until the construction of the new road, all communication along the banks of the river ceased here; the cliffs are so abrupt and close to the water as not to allow room for a goat to climb. Down to 1837 the only way of reaching Orsova from hence by land was by taking a steep and tortuous track-way, which here turns away from the Danube, and crosses two or three ridges of hills. The new road, however, has been boldly carried through the defile, a passage having been blasted for it in the limestone by the river-side. As you pass along this vast gallery, it has the appearance of an over-arching cavern, while from the water it looks like the serpentine holes bored by the teredo in a piece of wood. There is a peculiar grandeur in this colossal gorge; for a long distance the rocks are so perpendicular that a plumb-line might be dropped from their brow at once into the water below, and the extreme height of the sides above the water does not fall far short of 2000 ft. The river is at the same time contracted to its narrowest limits, about 200 yards; it seems as though you could throw a stone across it: and when it is remembered that the river has spread out to a width of between 1½ and 2 m., in several places above, it is evident that the rocky channel in this spot must attain a great depth to contain so vast a volume of water. It appears from soundings to be 170 ft. deep here.

The impressive character and interest of the scene are increased by the "finger-marks on the wall" opposite. For 17 centuries have they been visible, and yet it was not till 1834 that the hint they gave was followed up. The objects alluded to are the long groove or ledge, and the line of square

holes beneath it, running along the face of the abrupt wall of rock which forms the Servian bank, at the height of 10 ft. above the ordinary level, and just below the stain marking the high-water level of the Danube.

These are the sockets in which beams were inserted to support the *Roman road* called *Via Trajana*, because constructed by Trajan, and they are visible, though not without interruptions, from Babacaj, below Skela-Gladova, but nowhere so conspicuous as here. It doubtless served as a towing-path, but was at the same time passable for men and beasts of burthen. To the moderns, the art of constructing a road, even along the precipices of the Danube, is easy with the aid of gunpowder. The ancients, though they here and there cut away the rock by sheer labour of hammer and chisel, so as to form a narrow ledge from 2 to 6 ft. wide, and rounded off some of the projecting angles, could not depend entirely on this slow and costly process, and had therefore recourse to other means for establishing a communication, more economical, and equally efficient. They put up a wooden shelf against the wall of rock, resting the platform partly on the ledge, and partly supporting it by beams inserted into the sockets cut in the rock, doubling the breadth of the roadway by allowing the wood-work to overhang the river. Then roofing it over, they formed a covered gallery or balcony, extending for nearly 50 m., above the rushing river, and constituting one of the greatest, because one of the most useful, of Roman works. "Never did I more strongly feel the greatness of that wonderful people than when, on sailing down the Danube, I first observed the traces, and comprehended the object to which this work was destined."—*MS. Journal.*

"On looking at the two sides of the river I immediately saw that the Servian was that on which the road *should* have been constructed, even had the Roman relics not been there, nor the facilities which the Roman work itself still continues to afford. The plan of the Romans, that is, corridors of wood, too, seemed the one best adapted to the nature of the country covered with forests of oak. In fact it appeared to me that the Roman road might be re-established with great ease the rock having been cut away wherever it was called for, scarcely more than the restoration of the wood-work would have been necessary. Servia would easily have supplied the timber, the river would have transported it: every Servian wears a hatchet in his belt, and they live under a system similar to that which has left so many and so stupendous ruins of works destined to public utility in Hindostan and Spain."—*Quarterly Review.* The road was probably of use chiefly as a military way to facilitate the passage of troops; the borders of the Danube in Trajan's time being far less habitable than now. A coin was struck to commemorate its construction, bearing the legend "*Via Trajana.*"

In the very jaws of the pass, a few yards below Plavisovicza, the rock of Kazan rises out of the middle of the river, and creates an eddy or whirlpool. ¾ of a m. lower down, on the l. bank, in the bluff escarpment of the mountain Schukuru, is the cavern of Pescabora, now commonly known as *Veterani's Cave*, from a brave Austrian general, who, in 1692, had the chief command in Transylvania, and posted in it a garrison of about 400 men, by whom it was obstinately defended for many weeks against a host of Turks outnumbering them by many times. In 1728 it was again successfully occupied by Major von Stein. The entrance to it is about 20 ft. above the road, but is almost concealed from view by a rampart of masonry, loop-holed, drawn across it. It is so small that one must stoop to pass it; close to it is another hole in the rock, serving as a window, and a port-hole for a cannon. A single gun, aided by musketry, completely commands the passage of the river at this point. The interior is spacious, and is lighted by an opening at the side, but as a cave it is not remarkable, and has no stalactites.

l. At Dubova the channel of the Danube is contracted to its smallest breadth, viz. 123 yards.

l. Near this stood another of the Roman forts.

rt. Nearly at the termination of the defile, just before the river begins again to spread itself out, opposite Old Gradina, the rocky wall of the precipice on the rt. bank bears an inscription in honour of Trajan, called *Trajan's Tafel*. "The tablet is supported by two winged figures with a dolphin on each side and is surmounted by the Roman eagle. It has been much defaced by time and the fires lighted under it by Servian fishermen and shepherds; but the following letters may be deciphered: IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE, F. NERVA. TRAIANVS. AVG. GERM. PONTIF. MAXIMVS. TRIB. PO. XXX. It was probably designed to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign, A.D. 103, and the construction of the wonderful road along the Danube, which it surmounts. The mountains of Wallachia now began to appear in the distance, and we finished our agreeable voyage in the cutter in 9 hrs."—*MS. Journ.*

l. *Alt-Orsova.—Inns:* Hirsch; Kaiser von Osterreich. There are other small inns in the town.

Orsova is a military village, about 3 m. from the frontier, with 900 Inhab., chiefly Wallachians (Valachs), a race distinct from both Hungarians and Sláys:—probably the earliest occupants of Hungary, long before these two races settled in it: at present they form the majority of the inhabitants in many counties. They have a more wild and barbarous appearance than even the other races which inhabit Hungary, and are clad in long shirts belted round the waist, and loose trowsers tied at the ankles, the rest of their garments being exclusively of sheepskins. They wear high hairy caps, like the end of a mop, and long cloaks with the wool outside, reminding one of a door-rug. Both in their costume and physiognomy they bear a striking resemblance to the Dacians represented on Trajan's column, the inhabitants of this country in the time of that emperor. With their low foreheads, unshorn locks, and filthy persons, they really look not much superior to the animals whose skins they occupy. The female Valachs, when young, are often very pretty; they wear a peculiar costume, a sort of apron, dyed red and black, falling nearly to the feet before and behind, the lower parts of which consist of a long fringe of the same colour, which dangles about their ankles. They enclose their feet in high Hessian boots of bright red leather, and are generally occupied, in or out of doors, in busily twirling the spindle.

"Outside the town, by the water-side, and near the ferry over the Danube, stands the *Parlatorium*, a wooden shed in which the market (Skela) is held 3 times a week. On account of the quarantine regulations, the inhabitants of Servia and Wallachia are prevented coming in contact with the subjects of Austria, and dare not cross the frontier without an escort. The Austrian quarantine is 5 days for those who come out of Wallachia, and 10 for those from Servia, increased to 40 days in time of plague; the Wallachians again have a quarantine of 5 days against the Servians, so that none of the 3 parties can intermix for the purpose of buying or selling, nor can they touch each other's goods.* On this account the building where the market is held is divided by 3 partitions, breast high, behind which the dealers of the 3 nations are congregated. In an open space in the centre is a table, by the side of which the Austrian quarantine officers take their stand, aided and supported by a guard of soldiers with firearms and fixed bayonets, to enforce order and obedience. Whenever a bargain is made, the money to be paid is handed to one of the attendants, who receives it in a long ladle, transfers it to a basin of vinegar, and after washing it, passes it on to the opposite side. The goods to be purchased are placed within sight, and are immersed in a tub of water or fumigated when they happen to change owners. It is an amusing sight to see the process of bargaining thus carried on by 3 parties at the dis-

* These regulations are now greatly relaxed, and, in the absence of plague in Turkey, may be said to be, on the part of Austria, virtually abolished.

tance of several yards from each other, attended by the vociferation and gesticulation inseparable from such business. When the bartering is transacted, the Wallachians are escorted back to their own territory, as they had previously been in coming to the spot, by a guard of soldiers, and the Servians re-cross the river in their boats."—*MS. Journal.*

Here is the *Austrian Custom-house.* Travellers coming up the Danube have their baggage searched, chiefly for tobacco, letters, and playing cards.

About a mile below Orsova, and just within the Austrian frontier, is situated the *Lazaretto of Schupanek*, an extensive establishment, walled round, and said to be tolerably comfortable.

In ascending the Danube by steamer from Orsova it takes 5 hrs. to Drenkova, 7 hrs. to Moldova.

[From Orsova a visit may be made to the *Baths of Mehádia*, about 12 m. distant. The road runs along the rt. bank of a stream called the Cserna, and passes, about half-way, a stone aqueduct of 11 arches, more than 30 ft. high, of Turkish origin, constructed to convey the mineral waters of Mehádia to Orsova.

The *Baths of Mehádia* were known to the Romans under the name "Thermæ Herculis," and many inscriptions bearing dedications to him, to Mercury, and Venus, the deities of strength, activity, and beauty, still preserved, record the presence of that people on the spot. It is a much-frequented watering-place, and is visited by many guests from Wallachia and Moldavia, including Boyards. It consists of about a dozen lodging-houses, half barrack, half inn, and of an hospital for invalid soldiers, all belonging to the government. The large house built by the Emperor on the l. hand is provided with assembly and billiard-rooms, and there is a daily table-d'hôte during the season. Mehádia, being within the military frontiers (see p. 543), is subjected to martial law.

There is no inn, properly so called. Strangers have rooms allotted them by the Rittmeister or the Verwalter, and a *Restaurateur* furnishes provisions and meals at prices fixed by government. The wine is very bad; visitors had better *bring* a supply from Pest.

The waters are sulphureous, as the powerful odour of rotten eggs will teach the stranger even at some distance off, and they issue in 22 different sources from the granite rock, which may be seen in the bed of the river, forming the basement of the limestone mountains. The most frequented baths are those of Caroline, 24° Reaum.: of Lewis, 34° R.; and of Francis, 44° R. = 131° Fahrenheit. The efficacy and speedy action of the water, especially in cases of gout, are truly wonderful; the patient, after most powerful perspirations, seems to feel the evil boiled out of him.

The situation of Mehádia is very romantic, at the bottom of a very deep and narrow glen of limestone, clothed with wood, except near the summit, which is topped with bare white precipices. The *principal source*, that of Hercules, is situated higher up the valley than the rest; it yields 5000 cubic feet of water in an hour, and is a torrent of hot water rather than a spring, nearly 2 ft. in diameter, issuing out of a cave or rent in the rock into the Cserna, which flows warm some way below its influx: it is tasteless.

"The waters may be, as the doctors vouch, a cure for an infinity of human ills, but to a healthy man a long residence here is apt to induce one as bad as any in the list—*ennui*. In the morning it is *de rigueur* to parboil yourself in the fetid waters, from which you escape so exhausted, that, leaning out of the window, and watching your neighbour enjoying the same recreation, is all you are capable of. At 1 the gentlemen meet at the table-d'hôte—the ladies generally dine in their own rooms—and consume a very indifferent dinner. Till 6 the time must be killed—a little quiet gambling is generally transacted about this time by such as have a taste for it. Smoking was a great resource, especially after some

cosmopolite Turks had established themselves in one corner of the place with a large stock of chibouks and Latakia, for the edification of all Christians who loved good tobacco. At 6 the beau monde makes its appearance, and the gipsy band strikes up its joyous notes, and till 8 the promenade of Mehádia is gay with music and beauty. A theatre, and an occasional ball, add to the amusements of those who like them."—*Paget's Hungary.*

A wine called Schiller Wein is produced near Mehádia.

Near the head of the glen, which is traversed in all directions by paths, and in summer is exceedingly close and hot. is a cave of no great size or interest, which the common people say was occupied 2 or 3 centuries ago by a robber knight named Hercules!

The sportsman would find considerable amusement in the forests around the baths; bears are not uncommon among the mountains.]

When the Danube is low, passengers are conveyed from Orsova to Skela-Gladova in a small steamer.

The Wallachian government have made an excellent carriage-road along the l. bank of the Danube, from Orsova to Guravitza. It is, in fact, a continuation of Count Széchenyi's splendid road, and equally good.

About 2 m. below Orsova lies the island fortress *New Orsova*, belonging to the Turks, and the residence of a pacha. Time, neglect, and war have reduced it to a heap of ruins, and its pacha is without a garrison. It commands the navigation of the river, but is commanded in turn from both banks, so as only to be tenable by aid of its bomb-proof casemates. which cover all its defences. These, however, and its position on an island not accessible to the usual mode of military attack, render it a place of strength. It forms a picturesque object at a distance, with its white minarets rising from among poplars and cypresses; but it does not realise the agreeable promise on a closer inspection, being almost deserted. Its houses and fortifications, which were built by the Austrians, are fallen to decay, and the Turks who live in it are miserably poor.

l. On a line with the fortress rises the hill of Alliom, commanding an extensive view down the river as far as the Iron Gate and Trajan's Bridge. At its base, near the mill of Wodieza, is the last Austrian watch-post, and a small stream, the Bagna, which here flows into the Danube, forms the line of separation between Austria and Wallachia (German, Wallachei), (the Banat). On the opposite side of the brook is a Wallachian guard-house, and a tall pole wound round with straw, to be lighted as a beacon to give an alarm. The contiguous village of Werezerowa is a characteristic specimen of Wallachian villages, a miserable collection of wattled hovels, partly plastered with clay, and having chimneys of boards; some are mere holes in the ground, from which the roof alone emerges, and the occupants complete Troglodytes. The Indian corn is deposited in large wicker baskets (rather than barns), raised upon posts to preserve it from the rats and from moisture. The adult inhabitants are in rags, the children in absolute nakedness.

rt. Fort Elizabeth, a strong military outwork to the fortress of New Orsova, but commanded by a loopholed tower above it: the road passes through the fort

A little below this is the IRON GATE (Turkish, Demir Kapi), the last and most formidable impediment on the Danube. It is a plateau of rock, filling up nearly the whole breadth of the river, about 1400 yards wide and 2000 yards long, over which the Danube rushes as over an inclined plane, with 2 falls of 8 ft. perpendicular each, and wild eddies between them, perceptible to the eye within the length of about an English mile; it is at low water all but a cataract. The whole volume of water seems writhing and twisting in eddies and whirlpools, as it sweeps over the slope, among the bristling slate rocks which raise their sharp points

above the surface. Through the midst of the rocks runs a very intricate and difficult channel, threaded by experienced boatmen, when the river is high, with barges drawing little water; but even they not unfrequently suffer shipwreck in the midst, from being unable to make the abrupt turns requisite to avoid the rocks, while swept on by the rapid current. Small tug-steamers are employed in towing vessels through the Iron Gate, and shallow barges are dragged slowly up the stream along the Servian shore by 10 or 12 pair of oxen; and it is on this side that it has been proposed to cut a canal—a feasible scheme, if political interests and quarantine laws did not impede its execution.

The name Iron Gate would lead one to expect a narrow pass closed in by mountains, but the reality does not correspond with the name; for the banks of the river, so far from being contracted and precipitous, are here formed by round-backed slate hills, sloping gradually upwards, away from the water's edge. It is merely the translation of the words by which the Turks, in their fondness for metaphor, designate a spot difficult to cross, which *shuts*, as it were, the navigation of the river. The rocks on each side, and in the bed of the river, forming the Iron Gate, are a hard micaceous slate, very stubborn to break or blast, which would present very serious obstacles, should the project of cutting a canal along the Servian shore ever be attempted. At the beginning of summer (in July) these rocks are nearly covered. When the water is high the steamers readily ascend these rapids. When the river is low, passengers arriving from Galatz are conveyed from Gladova to Orsova in a small steamer.

Strabo seems to indicate this as the point where the Danube ends and the Ister begins, as though the rapids formed a break in the continuity of the river. The Romans built a fort, still to be traced, on the Servian side, to guard this passage, and fortified strongly the little island of Banul, lower down.

rt. Near the Servian village called Sess, a little below the rapids, on a flat plain or shelf of ground on the rt. bank, are traces of a *Canal* begun by Trajan in order to continue the navigation by avoiding the rocks; the new-projected canal would follow partly the same direction.

l. Skela-Gladova, a Wallachian village, a group of poor hovels, has become a place of great activity since the establishment of the steam company. Excepting the agent's office, it does not contain anything deserving the name of a house, nor afford the slightest accommodation to travellers, who, if detained here, can sleep only on board the steamer. The steamers which ply between Skela-Gladova and Galatz are prevented by quarantine regulations touching at the towns on both banks, so that one set of vessels coast along the Wallachian, and the other along the Turkish bank, neither having any communication with the opposite shore. A quarantine of 3 days is established in Wallachia against the Turks: so that they are in fact excluded from it.

rt. Nearly opposite Skela-Gladova is the Servian village of Kladosnitza, where the steamers of the Servian or rt. bank land and receive their passengers. The Turkish fortress Fetislam, called by the Wallachians Turkish Gladova, stands on the site of the ancient Œgele; a picturesque white minaret rises above its walls.

l. About 5 m. below Gladova lies Tschernitz, a small town consisting, like Skela-Gladova, of wattled houses covered with mud, one or two only having whitewashed walls; near it are traces of a Roman encampment. 4 m. below Skela-Gladova is

l. Sozoreny, the Roman Severinum, probably the earliest Roman colony planted on the further bank of the Danube after the building of the bridge. It is a strong rampart or wall of brick and gravel, measuring 420 ft. by 162 ft. Near this also, on a conical mound, stands a mutilated *tower*, evidently Roman, designed to defend the approach to the bridge. The fort was probably calculated to hold a garrison of four

1000 men. At Turnu Severin about 250 yds. *lower down*, and about 18 m. from Orsova, are the remains of *Trajan's Bridge*, consisting of portions of abutments of solid masonry on each bank, flanked with the foundations of towers, between which a series of 13 truncated piers, out of 20 which formed the original complement, extend across the bed of the river, part of them being visible when the water is low, while their position is generally evident from the ripples which they cause on the surface of the water. Some Roman arms and coins were discovered near them in 1836. There is at present no stone bridge over the Danube below Ratisbon; yet here, where the river is 3 times as broad, the Emperor Trajan caused a bridge to be built, which time, violence, and the floods and ice-shocks of 1600 winters, have not been able to destroy. It was built, A.D. 103, by the architect Apollodorus of Damascus, who also erected Trajan's column at Rome after the defeat of the Dacian King Decebalus, and it exceeded in length any stone bridge ever built, as it measured nearly 3900 Eng. ft. (?) It was constructed just below the rapids of the Iron Gate—which grind to powder the ice blocks of winter and save the piers from the shocks which otherwise might have injured or destroyed them—where the river has a gravelly bed, and where there is an open space on both sides to allow the marshalling of troops, and the erection of forts, remains of which exist on either side, to defend the approaches to it. The greatest depth of the river at this point is 18 ft. The bridge was constructed of such materials as the neighbourhood afforded; the piers were formed of rolled stones and pebbles, thrown into a caisson or box, and then filled in with mortar or Roman cement; they were faced with large bricks. The height of the piers was probably 25 or 30 ft.; the arches which they supported were of wood. This monument is also remarkable in an historical point of view, as it marks the culminating point of Roman dominion, if not of Roman greatness. Trajan sent a colony of 30,000 men into Dacia, and his design was to unite, by means of this bridge, the Trans-Danubian conquests of Rome with her possessions S. of the river, to connect them by a permanent highway, over which Roman armies should be poured to conquer fresh provinces as yet hardly known even in name. By one of the first acts of his successor, Adrian (A.D. 120), the bridge was broken down, and, although he retained possession of the province in consequence of the number of Roman citizens settled in it, the Roman soldier never again crossed the Danube as conqueror. For the first time since the foundation of Rome, Terminus, the stubborn god who refused to budge to make way for Jupiter himself in the Capitol, here gave up his vantage-ground and retired. Here the tide of empire first turned, and never ceased to recede until Rome had sunk to nothing. The Emperor Aurelian finally withdrew the Roman legions from Dacia, abandoning it to the mercies of the Barbarians. The Goths and Huns, in their annual inroads, had already begun to pass and repass the fortresses and military posts planted on the river to guard and keep possession of the country, but now barely sufficient to shelter the garrisons within them.

It is a singular fact that Dacia (the modern Wallachia), though it was conquered so late, and though it remained comparatively a short time under the sway of the Romans, should yet retain the most unequivocal traces of them in its language. This language is, in fact, a pure Romanic language; that is to say, a language derived from Latin, in the same manner as Italian, Spanish, French, &c., not one word in a hundred being of Slavonic origin. It has a soft and pleasing sound, very much like Italian, and the traveller who speaks either Italian or Latin will soon manage to hold a conversation with the Wallachian peasants, and read the Wallachian books and newspapers that are printed in Roman characters. Most of the ordinary phrases will be quite familiar to him; as buna séra, buna nópte. Que témp' este? 'E témpu serinu; è réu témpu; è frigu; pluóe; incepe a sufla véntu'l, &c. The Wallachian peasant who proudly calls

himself *un Romanu*, his language *Romanesce*, and his country *Tiéra Romanésca*, is called, in Hungarian, Oláh; in German, Walach; in Russian and Polish, Voloch; in the South Slavonic languages, Vlah and Vlach. In several Slavonic languages an Italian is also called Vlah and Vlach, whence the old German Welscher (Velsher), an Italian, and Welschland, Italy. Almost all the inhabitants of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, are Valachs, and the Valach population of Transylvania, and the adjacent Hungarian counties, is estimated at upwards of 2,000,000.

[*Travelling in Wallachia.*—The usual mode of travelling in Wallachia is in the common carts of the country, made entirely of wood, without a particle of iron, very light, on low wheels, easily upset, and as easily righted. They are about 3 ft. high, 4 ft. long, capable of holding only one person, and, on account of the rude jolting, are only to be endured, by those unaccustomed to them, when filled with hay to sit or lie upon. They are easily repaired, and can be changed at every post-house: 4 horses are always harnessed to them, and they always go at full gallop, driven by a rough peasant on the near wheeler. The situation of a traveller in rainy weather, seated close behind, and on a level with the heels of 4 wild horses, is not agreeable; in a few minutes he becomes plastered over with mud. The charge of posting from any part of the frontier of Wallachia to Bucharest, the capital, is paid on arriving there, and the expense thence to the frontier must be deposited there in advance before setting out.]

The Danube between Gladova and Galatz is thickly beset with sandbanks, upon which the steamers constantly run aground.

rt. The Turkish territory commences on the E. bank of the Timok, a small stream separating Servia from Bulgaria, which enters the Danube about 10 m. below Gladova. On the plain near the mouth of this river the Romans formed a very extensive camp, still visible; and along the vale of the Timok runs their great paved high road, connecting Trajan's Bridge with Dyrrachium on the Adriatic.

rt. Florentin, a ruined castle on a rock, with a hamlet at its foot.

l. KALAFAT, a rambling Wallachian village of low huts, memorable for the fortifications raised by the Turks under Omar Pasha, against the Russians in 1853, which effectually barred the approach to Constantinople by Sophia. The Turks crossed in force from Widdin Oct. 28, and threw up earthworks on the l. bank and on the island in the middle of the river, flanked by batteries on the hills behind Kalafat. On the 5th Jan. 1854, the Russians gathered in force in order to drive them out, a design which was frustrated by the Turks in the battle of Citale, where the Russians lost 1500 men, their opponents only 338.

rt. *Widdin* (Turkish, Kikadova)—a strong fortress of Bulgaria, mounting 280 guns, and the largest Turkish town on the Danube, containing more than 20,000 Inhab. It exhibits an imposing appearance, *at a distance*, from the number of its white minarets (20) and mosques rising above the houses, and shows signs of industry and affluence within its walls. It is the see of a Greek Archbishop. Here the traveller from the W. will probably hear for the first time the Muezzim's call to prayer from the top of the minarets. The Austrians bombarded the town from the island in front of it, and took it in 1689.

The Danube now leaves the mountains behind, though wooded hills and luxuriant pasture down to the water edge, covered with flocks and herds, still enliven the landscape on the rt. for a considerable distance lower down. Its l. bank becomes flat and uninteresting from this point, as far as the sea. The river's course, though no longer troubled with rocks and rapids, is intersected by numerous islands and sandbanks, rendering navigation difficult.

The Bulgarian shore presents a pleasing landscape, varied with swells, cultivated fields, and plains, upon which

vast herds and troops of horses and buffaloes are seen grazing.

rt. Rahova, a considerable town, on an eminence; near it is a castle, and below, at the water-side, there are remains of Roman baths.

l. Islas.

rt. More than 30 m. below Widdin lies Nicopol (*Nicopolis*), a walled town of 20,600 Inhab., once a place of strength, with a citadel on a height above the river. It was founded by the Romans. In 1396, Sigismund, king of Hungary, was defeated here by Sultan Bajazet.

l. Opposite Nicopol, the Aluta pours itself into the Danube; near this are said to exist (?) remains of a second bridge over the Danube, supposed by some to be that which Trajan built. At a place called Gieli (l.) (Tslew), and near the mouth of the Aluta, are ruins of 2 forts or têtes-du-pont. An old road runs N. from this, parallel with the Aluta, to the Rothenthurm Pass and into Transylvania, and is called *Trajan's road*. l. Turnu-Mogorello. Here are extensive wharves and warehouses of the Steam Company. At Turnul are remains of a rampart, believed to have been constructed by Trajan. Hereabouts the river is 2 m. broad, and scarcely a human habitation, save the quarantine-posts, occurs for miles.

rt. Sistow, a commercial town of 21,000 Inhab. A treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and the Porte, 1791. Pelicans in swarms of 3000 or 4000 may in summer at times be seen feeding on this part of the Danube.

l. Simnitza.

rt. *Rustshuk* (Pop. 30,000), a fine-looking town, surrounded by extensive and well-planned fortifications, and provided with a strong *citadel*, which offered a stout resistance to the Russians. Its guns command the road to Shumla. It is one of the most important commercial towns in Bulgaria. The Danube is about 3 m. broad here.

From Rustshuk the *Railway* is now opened (by Rasgrad, Yeni-Bazaar, and Shumla) to Varna, 140 Eng. m. From Varna steamboat to Constantinople in 15 hrs.

The journey to Constantinople, a distance of 280 or 300 m., can be performed by land on horseback, under the escort of a Tatar, in 5 days. The steamer occupies longer time, including stoppages.

l. *Giurgevo*, in Wallachia, opposite Rustshuk. The steam-station is a mere shed, about 3 m. distant from the town of 18,000 Inhab., who dwell chiefly in mud-hovels; it is a staple place for all goods ascending and descending the Danube, and may be called the port of *Bucharest*, from which it is about 44 m. distant. Diligence in about 8 hrs.; road tolerable. Giurgevo contains many handsome houses and one fine square. The old walls are picturesque; the fortifications were abandoned in 1856. An island opposite Giurgevo, fortified by the Russians, was attacked by a Turkish force in boats, July 4, 1854, chiefly commanded by English officers. A few days after, Omer Pasha's army, 45,000 strong, here crossed the river in pursuit of the Russians.

rt. Turtukai, a large village.

l. Oltenitza, a Wallachian village. Here the Russians crossed the Danube, 1810 and 1829, and here the Turks crossed 1853, and defeated a Russian corps sent against them.

rt. *Silistria*, capital of Bulgaria, and the most important fortress on the Danube; 20,000 Inhab. It commands the principal road over the Balkans to Constantinople. Its main strength lies in its outworks, detached on the heights behind, erected in haste at the end of 1853. Those which resisted successfully the Russian army, 70,000 strong, for 45 days are earthworks E. of the town—Arab Tabia and Illani Tabia—the defence of which was mainly carried on by the two English officers, Butler and Nasmyth. The Turks, under Mousa Pasha, showed the greatest bravery; he fell, and also Capt. Butler. The Russian final attack, under Prince Paskievich, June 13, ended in total defeat, in which Generals Schilders, Luders, Paskievich, and Orloff were all wounded, and they raised the siege on the 23rd June, after a loss of 7000 men. It held out, with a garrison of 12,000 Turks, for nine months, against 50,000 Russians, in 1828-29.

The town is still in ruins. In its neighbourhood are remains of fortifications, thrown up by the Greek emperors to resist the barbarians.

rt. At the Bulgarian village of Yenekevy, a little below Rassova, may be seen a remarkable Roman construction, the *Wall of Trajan*, built by him, from Yenekevy, on the rt. bank of the Danube, to Kustendji, on the Black Sea, as a protection to Mœsia against the barbarians from the N. It may still be traced across the Isthmus, running along the crests of the low hills and down the intervening hollows, in a double, and in some places a triple line, everywhere 8 or 10 ft. wide, with towers at intervals. It was 12 ft. high, provided with a double ditch, and, though now a mere grassy mound, was possibly once faced with masonry. Some have mistaken this for a canal —a work which never existed.

rt. *Chernawoda* (Tchernavoda, *Turk.* Bogas-keui, Blackwater), a rising town, with large corn warehouses, stands at a point where the Danube approaches within 40 Eng. m. of the Black Sea; but being turned N. by a ridge of high land, the river is compelled to make a circuit of nearly 150 m. before entering the sea through the Soulina Mouth.

Steamers land passengers here for the railway trains to Kustendji.

In order to avoid the danger and delay of this intricate navigation, a *Railway from Tchernavoda* (Buffet at stat., dear and bad) *to Kustendji* was opened 1860, the first completed in Turkey. The first 20 m. lie through a low valley, whose bottom, once occupied by a series of lakes, a sort of backwater of the Danube, will probably soon be capable of cultivation. The rest of the distance is an elevated ridge of rolling downs, rising 190 ft. above the level of the Danube and Black Sea, which has turned the course of the river, and, barring a direct outlet, has compelled it to perform a circuitous course before reaching the sea. The existence of this ridge clearly refutes the story of an ancient bed of the Danube across the isthmus. Mejidieh, rather more than ⅓ way, is a village occupied chiefly by Tartars who have emigrated out of the Russian territory. A Rly. Hotel, kept by Missiere of Constantinople, has been built near the terminus at Kustendji (Constantina), where the Romans built a small mole —a small Turkish port on a roadstead open to the N.E. and S.E. There are many ancient fragments of buildings, the ground is strewed with prepared masonry; but a discovery of Greek and Roman inscriptions, dug up in making the rly., gives a greater interest to this town as indicating it to be the ancient *Tomi*, the place of exile of the poet Ovid, about the time of the birth of Christ. This route has now been changed for that viâ Rustchuk and Varna, which was opened in 1866.

rt. Hirsova (anciently Carsium) is situated at the mouth of a defile, between two eminences, one of which bears the ruins of a Turkish castle. The town was destroyed along with the fort by the Russians, and is now only a collection of mud huts.

Here the river is so broad that the opposite bank can scarcely be discerned: it is at times very rough in stormy weather. Hereabouts it is split into several channels, by numerous islands, which continue nearly all the way to Galatz, and render the navigation intricate. Great numbers of pelicans occur among the islands in this part of the river. The low ridge of Dobrudscha, separating the Danube from the Black Sea, is the favourite haunt of eagles.

l. Ibrail was a Turkish fortress with 400 or 500 Inhab., taken by the Russians in 1711, 1770, and 1828. It has now risen to be a flourishing town, and the port of Wallachia. In 1858, 1200 vessels entered it. Its Pop. 20,000, was only 6000 in 1838. The annual value of its exports, chiefly grain, has risen to near 3,000,000*l*. It imports British manufactures to the value of 261,000*l*.

Corn warehouses of stone are constructed, to replace those of wood.

l. The river Sereth forms the boundary between Wallachia and Moldavia.

l. *Galatz* (*Inns:* Hotel Müller; Hotel Moldavie; Hotel St. Petersbourg), an improving town of 4500 houses and at least 30,000 Inhab. The only port of Moldavia, it is situated on a small projecting strip of land between the Sereth and Pruth, about 85 m. from the Sulina mouth of the Danube. It is a free port, of great consequence as one of the outlets of the rich grain country of the valley of the Danube, destined for ages to come to be the granary of Britain, and a competing rival with Odessa. Hence the anxiety of Russia to put her claws on the Principalities, to secure the monopoly of the grain-trade of the Black Sea, and so to starve out England at her will. In 1835, 200 vessels entered it, 6 of which only were British. There is sufficient depth of water alongside the quay for large vessels to unload. The value of exports (chiefly grain) reaches to 2 millions sterling. British manufactures to the value of 211,000*l.* yearly are imported.

The *Lazaret* here is unprovided with beds or any other accommodation, and is in a most unhealthy situation, exposed to fever from the poisonous malaria, and to ravenous mosquitoes. Moldavia and Wallachia are part of the Turkish dominions, yet so completely had Russia subjected them, under pretext of "protection," that until 1856 no Turk was allowed to be domiciled within their territory.

The prosperity of Galatz is beginning to produce an improvement upon its actual condition. Yet its appearance, on a near approach, is not favourable: and a detention of 2 or 3 days on such a spot is a severe trial to the patience.

"In fine weather the dust is unendurable: after rain it is converted into mud, through which foot-passengers must wade knee-deep to pass from one house to another. All manner of unwholesome smells issue from the stagnant pools which at all times collect beneath the logs. Imagine a sorry caravansera by way of inn, with apartments almost without furniture, and as full of dust as the streets; not the least appearance of any order, cleanliness, or arrangement; such is Old Galatz, the Turkish town. By the side of Old Turkish Galatz a new town has risen. Upon the hill over-looking the Danube buildings have sprung up bearing a European aspect, and giving promise of what Galatz is likely to be in future. This hill commands a fine view of the offset of the Balkan Chain, which divides the Danube from the Black Sea, and gives the river its northern direction. On the l. hand are the Lake Bratets and the Pruth: on the rt., the line of the Danube and the plain of Wallachia; and at its foot, the Port."

Steamers from Galatz to Constantinople run once a-week.

The average length of passage from Galatz is, to the Soulina Mouth, 10½ hrs.; thence to Varna, 20 hrs.; to Outer Castles of Bosphorus, 19 hrs.; to Golden Horn, 1½ hr.—total, 51 hrs.

Above Galatz, and thence to the sea, the plague of *mosquitoes* falls with all its severe inflictions upon the jaded traveller. At certain seasons the cabins of the steamers swarm with them to such an extent, that repeated fumigations avail not to expel them; and to sleep on deck would be attended with a risk approaching a certainty of catching the *fever from malaria*. The pestilential air of the marshes at the mouth of the Danube is most dangerous, not merely to those who reside on the spot, but even to travellers passing up and down the river in a steamer; and the effects of the poison thus imbibed are very often not displayed till several weeks after, and at a great distance from the spot. The worst seasons are the spring and autumn.

l. About 6 m. below Galatz the *river Pruth*, the former boundary of the Turkish and Russian empires, falls into the Danube. It is a little creek scarce 50 ft. across, spanned by a single arch, but spreading out above this neck into Lake Bratets.

l. Reni is close to its mouth.

rt. Isakdja, a Turkish fortress. The Russian armies, on setting out upon their campaigns against the Turks,

here frequently crossed the Danube by throwing over it a narrow bridge of boats.

l. Several lakes spread over the country on the l. bank; the largest is called Yalpuch.

For more] than 40 m. below Galatz the Danube flows in one stream ¾ m. broad and 28 ft. deep to the head of the Delta, where the Kilia branch forks off N., carrying 17-27ths of the whole stream, and, splitting again, discharges itself by 5 mouths into the Black Sea.

On the l. bank of the Kilia branch of the Danube lies the fortress *Ismail* (Turk. Smir), blown up by the Russians, 1856, when they were compelled to deliver it over to the Allies by the treaty of Paris. It is the capital of New or Bessarabian Moldavia; is become a trading port; and exports about 250,000 quarters of grain.

It was taken by storm from the Turks by Suwarrow, who reduced it to ashes after a massacre of the inhabitants, 1789-90, described in 'Don Juan:'

"There was an end of Ismail, hapless town!
Far flash'd her burning towers o'er Danube's stream,
And redly ran her blushing waters down.
The horrid war-whoop and the shriller scream
Rose still; but fainter were the thunders grown.
Of forty thousand, who had mann'd the wall,
Some hundreds breathed—the rest were silent all!"—BYRON.

Its population is reduced to 8000 from 25,000.

According to the survey of Capt. Spratt, the Kilia Delta has advanced more than 4000 ft. into the Black Sea in 27 yrs. The remaining portion (10-27ths) of the stream of the Danube continues in a S.E. direction as far as

rt. Toultsha, a Turco-Bulgarian fort and town, dismantled by the Russians, surrounded by windmills, near the fork of the Delta of the Danube, 50 m. from the sea, where it is turned out of its course by a spur from the Baba Dagh hills, projecting into the stream in a sharp rock, part of which is under water and dangerous to vessels, which may be caught in the eddies, and sunk in 80 ft. depth of water, if they strike on it.

6 m. below Toultsha the Danube again divides; and 3-4ths of its remaining waters flow S.E. into the St. George's branch; the remainder continues due E. into the sea through the Sulina branch.

The Sulina branch is the one most used at the present time, although it contains least water, because it maintains the deepest bed through the bar which the Black Sea has thrown up at its mouth. Its navigation, however, is very difficult, owing to a great bend at the fork, and to 8 shoals or sandbanks which obstruct its channel. Nevertheless, it has hitherto been the only outlet for large vessels to the Black Sea. Its l. bank was yielded to the Russians, with the intermediate island, by a treaty with the Turks in 1817. A Russian quarantine-station existed at its entrance until 1856, when the Russians were removed from the banks of the Danube. This very important outlet of the river had been gradually filling up by the deposits of mud brought down by the Danube. The depth of water on the bar has been increased by Mr. Hartley's exertions from 10 to 17 ft.; and by means of 2 piers or moles thrown out into the Black Sea a distance of 4000 and 3000 ft., it is hoped that the bar may be still further removed out of the way of vessels entering the river. The opening of the mouths of the Danube is one of the many important results of the Crimean war. The 3rd mouth of St. George (Turk. Edrilis) is wider, deeper, and more free from shoals than any other. It is, however, obstructed by a a bar at its mouth, which the Danube Commission propose to remove and render it once more a navigable channel; at present it is not used. By the treaty of Adrianople Russia virtually became mistress of the entrance to the Danube, though the actual acquisition of territory amounted only to a few leagues of swamp. The mouth of the river—always difficult of access—under Russian usurpation became nearly choked up. A number of wrecks o

vessels, constantly visible, varying from 20 to 30, are proof of the dangers which attend the navigation.

The *Delta of the Danube* is a vast swampy flat, interspersed with lagoons covered with bulrushes, the resort of herds of wild buffaloes, and vast flocks of gulls, pelicans, and wild-fowl at certain seasons. This interminable plain of waving grass and reeds is intersected by numberless channels winding hither and thither, so that the masts and sails of vessels are seen on all sides of the steamer, changing in position every moment as the steamer threads the convolutions, appearing to the eye quite close, while still far distant.

An old English traveller, whose narrative is given by Purchas in his 'Pilgrimage,' states, that in sailing past the embouchure of the Danube he saw what appeared black rocks, but which were, in fact, only trees, weeds, and mud, brought down by the river, "of which as they sailed they saw many, without sight of land, seeming like high rocks or low islands, which are only great flats of osier quagmire, where infinite heaps of trees do stick, and by their weight, time, and multitudes, though the boughs rot, the bodies, they say, have made many of these osier flats firm land." The water appears discoloured with mud as far as the eye can reach, and continues fresh out at sea at a distance of 3 m. from the embouchure.

The navigable channel of the *Soulina mouth* is not more than 80 yds. wide. Close to it was the Russian military station and Lazaretto, surrounded by a stockade: a few hovels in the midst of tall reeds, backed by a marsh, forms the village of Soulinah. The spot is barely habitable from its pestilential climate, the frequency of fever and dysentery, and the number of mosquitoes.

BLACK SEA (Turk. Kara Denjiz; Russ. Tshernoe More; Germ. Schwarzes Meer).

The ancients have mentioned an island at the mouth of the Danube (Leuce, White Island, supposed to be the present Isle of Serpents, on which stands a lighthouse guarded by Turks), which was sacred to Achilles, and contained a temple dedicated to him. No modern traveller has taken pains to explore the islands at the mouth of the Danube in search of remains of this temple. Some have supposed that the town Kilia, on the northern arm of the Danube, may be derived from the ancient *Achillea*, and occupy its site. The difficulties of settling this question are much increased by the alteration that has undoubtedly taken place, in the lapse of centuries, in the outline of the coast near the mouth of so great a river. It is not improbable that the new land formed by the deposits of the river may have connected what was then an island far out at sea with the continent.

The steamboat usually touches at *Varna* (the ancient Odessus, a colony from Miletus. Odessa was *Ordesus*). It is the residence of a pacha, and though but a poor town, situated on a flat between the sea and a lake, in a badly sheltered bay, its fortress was strong enough to resist for some time the Russians in 1828-29, until delivered up by treachery. Its works were dismantled in conformity with the treaty of Adrianople, but have since been replaced by new fortifications, which render it a strong place.

The town remains still half ruined and half peopled, but a considerable export of grain from Bulgaria exists here.

In 1444 the Turks gained here one of their greatest victories over the Christians, a victory which greatly contributed to the consolidation of their power in Europe. The forces of Amurath and Ladislaus met before Varna; the Sultan had 70,000 men, the King only 25.000. The Emperor Nicholas sent 12 Turkish cannon captured here to Warsaw, to be cast into a monument to King Ladislaus.

N.B.—The voyage UP the Danube against the stream, from Constantinople to Vienna, is by no means to be recommended; the mosquitoes, the slow progress, and the numerous delays, render

it very tiresome. It is however now usually accomplished in summer in 12 days.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

(See *Handbook for Travellers in the East.*)

ROUTE 285.

VIENNA TO CSAKATHURN, AGRAM, AND KARLSTADT.

282 Eng. m.

Railway to Csakathurn. Follow Rte. 247 as far as

30 Wiener Neustadt Stat.

11¼ Mattersdorf Stat. About 4½ m. from this, beyond Forchtenau, on the slope of a hill, is Prince Esterházy's Castle Forchtenstein. ½ hr.'s walk or drive by a broad road leads to the *Chapel of St. Rosalie*, much thronged by pilgrims on Sept. 4. The view will repay for the walk.

Forchtenstein (Fraknóvára), a castle of Prince Esterházy, seated on a precipitous rock of limestone, rising 600 ft. above the village of Forchtenau. The existing fortress dates chiefly from the middle of the 17th century, and is furnished with bastions, though it has a keep tower, with oubliettes in its base, of an earlier age. It is not inhabited by the owner, but here family treasures, now for the most part sold, used to be deposited. An ancient family statute, dating from the period of the Turkish rule in Hungary, compels every head of the house of Esterházy to augment this treasure, and prevents his touching any part of it, except to redeem an Esterházy from slavery. The castle, to which visitors are admitted on applying to the castellan, contains bad portraits almost beyond number, a personification of Hungarian history, Turkish arms and horse-tails, Hungarian standards, uniforms, the executioner's sword of a headsman of Oedenburg, which, after removing the heads of 175 persons, was presented by its owner to Prince Paul Esterházy, and arms of the regiment of hussars which Prince Paul Antony E. raised at the call of the Empress Maria Theresa, 1741, arming and maintaining it at his own cost; also portraits of its officers. The cistern, 450 ft. deep, was hewn in the solid rock, 1660–90, by Turkish prisoners of war. It has a remarkable echo. The castle, as its Hungarian name implies, was in the middle ages a stronghold of the Frakno family; it afterwards devolved to the crown, and was given to the Esterházys 1622. There is a very fair *Inn* near the castle.

Marz-Rohrbach, Schadendorf, Agendorf Stations.

Oedenburg Stat.

The post-road is as follows:—

Laxenburg, see Rte. 198.

Windpassing. The river Leitha here separates Austria from Hungary. Near this, on the rt., between this road and that to Gratz, is Schloss Pottendorf, the German residence of Prince Esterházy, which, being on the frontier, joins his Hungarian estate of Eisenstadt further on. A branch of the Leitha winds through the gardens and encircles the house. Two square towers and a chapel of great antiquity are all that remain of the ancient castle. The modern house built round them is elegant and commodious. The gardens are open to the public.

Gross-Höflein. 3 m. east of this is *Eisenstadt*, a town of 5400 Inhab., containing a splendid *Palace* of Prince Esterházy, built by Prince Paul, Palatine of Hungary, 1683, but altered and enlarged in 1805. It is a fine and rather picturesque mass of building towards the town. The interior, tastefully fitted

up, contains 200 chambers for guests, and a saloon capable of dining 1000 persons. In the library is a splendid collection of church music, masses, litanies, oratorios, &c., with some of Haydn's MSS., admirably arranged by Hummel. Haydn was for upwards of 20 years *maestro di cappella* of Prince Nicholas Esterházy, and used to lead the orchestra at the fêtes given by the Prince at Eisenstadt to Maria Theresa. The service of guarding the palace is performed by the Prince's own body-guard of 150 grenadiers. The park, lying partly on the slope of the Leitha hills, and overlooking the Neusiedlersee, is very beautiful and of great extent. The gardens and hot-houses are in character with the palace. The conservatory is one of the largest in Europe. The botanical collections are surpassed by few in Europe. In the temple of Leopoldine is placed a statue of the Princess Liechtenstein (an Esterházy by birth), by *Canova*. Almost all the surrounding country belongs to the Esterházy.

[There is a pretty road between the park and the lake, leading through Breitenbrunn, Parndorf, and Gattendorf, to Presburg: a cross-road turning off at Parndorf, and 1 Germ. m. in length, connects it with Bruck an der Leitha.]

10½ Oedenburg (Soprony). *Inns:* König von Ungarn; Hirsch; Rose, not recommended. A town of 18,000 Inhab., mostly Germans. Much wine is grown on the neighbouring hills. The wine of Rust, a small town 8 m. N. of Oedenburg, derived from the sloping hills on the E. of the lake of Neusiedel, is one of the best in Hungary. The *Churches* of the Benedictines, built 1529, with the money found in a Turkish military chest, which was dug up by accident on the spot where it had been buried, and the *Stadtpfarrkirche* in the suburb (1482), are said to be interesting specimens of Gothic architecture. The Roman station Sopronium stood here, and many antiquities are found on excavating. This is a great *Cattle Market:* 40,000 oxen and 160,000 pigs are sold in a year.

About 6 m. E. of the town lies the lake called *Neusiedlersee*, a sheet of salt-water, more than 60 m. in circumference, overgrown with weeds, and ending towards the S.E. in the morass called Hanság, larger than the lake itself. At times it overflows its banks 1000 feet; at others it sinks below its ordinary level. Its greatest depth in the centre varies from 9 to 13 ft., but it is so shallow near its margin, that only the smallest boats can navigate it. Considerable quantities of salt crystallise on its shores in summer, when the lake shrinks, and its water is found, on analysis, to contain Glauber as well as common salt; yet fish, such as carp, pike, &c., live in it.

On the S.E. border of the lake is *Eszterház*, another vast château of Prince Esterházy, built 1760, long since deserted as a residence for Eisenstadt, but restored in the Louis Quatorze style. Part of the furniture brought from France belonged to Madame de Pompadour. The Prince's racing stud is established here.

A little to the W. lie the coal-mines of Brennberg; they are regal property, and chiefly supply Vienna.

Zinkendorf Stat. The neighbourhood is remarkable for being inhabited by a tribe of ancient Germans, called Hienzen. Their dialect differs from that of the neighbouring provinces of Austria, from the German commonly spoken in Hungary, and from that of the other German colonists of different ages in other parts of the kingdom. They are the descendants of Bavaro-Frankic colonists. that settled here in the 9th centy. They are all peasants, and number many thousands in the environs of Güns, the chief town of the district, and which may perhaps be a corruption of their name. Güns has earned for itself unfading fame by its bold resistance to Sultan Solyman the Magnificent, 1532. The Turkish force which he then led against Christendom greatly outnumbered and surpassed in valour all preceding armaments; his progress through

Hungary had been unimpeded, when, most unexpectedly, it was arrested before the obscure town of Güns. Though badly fortified, and garrisoned by only 800 men, the intrepidity of its citizens, and the valour and skill of their leader, Nicholas Juristich, resisted every attack from the stupendous multitude which encircled it. The Turks showered down an uninterrupted fire upon it from all the neighbouring hills; they even raised mounds on a level with the highest buildings, on which they planted artillery. Breach after breach was effected, and one assault after another made by the Mussulmans, and baffled by the intrepid defenders. After a siege of 28 days, in which violence and bribery were equally tried upon the governor and citizens, and equally frustrated, the Sultan was obliged to retire; but the check which he had so unexpectedly received not only damped the ardour of his own troops, but enabled the Emperor Charles V. to assemble the forces of the German empire, and rouse the whole of Europe to resist the Mussulman enemy.

Acsag Stat.

51 Steinamanger (Szombathely). A town of 3483 Inhab., whose name (stone on the pasture) is derived from the numerous remains of ancient buildings found on the spot. They are relics of the Roman *Sabaria*, chief town of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Septimius Severus was chosen emperor here. A fragment of an arch of triumph erected to Constantius Chlorus may still be seen. The principal modern buildings are the *Cathedral* and the Bishop's residence. Bishop Quirinus here suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian; and St. Martin of Tours was born here, on a spot still marked by a chapel. Near the town is the singular Church of *Jáh*, believed to have been built by the Templars, bearing mystic sculptures on its portal and outer walls.

Gelse Stat. The country around is very fertile. The peasants wear a singular dress; the men a cloak of thick wool with a red border like a Witney blanket; the women, a flat square napkin head-dress, like those of the South of Italy.

60 m. Kanizsa Stat. A small town upon the Pragerhof-Stuhlweissenburg Ofen Rail. (See Rte. 286).

36 Csakathurn Stat. (Thence by post-road to Agram.) A small town belonging to Count Festetics, situated on the large and fruitful plain lying between the Mur and Drave. Here is an ancient castle of the distinguished family of Zriny, surrounded by ditch and bastions, and once a strong fortress.

The Drave (Drau) is crossed before entering

8 m. Warasdin (Varasd)—*Inns*: Goldenes Lamm; Hirsch—a frontier town of Croatia, situated about 2 m. from the rt. bank of the Drave; it has 9,000 Inhab., and is still surrounded by old walls. In the centre of the town stands a castle of the middle ages, belonging to Count Erdody. The neighbourhood produces good wine.

9 Ostricza.

9 Breznicze.

9 St. Ivan.

9 Popovecz.

9 *Agram* (Zágráb)—(*Inns*: Kaiser von Osterreich; Golden Lamm, near the Post-Office, cleaner and better), the capital of Croatia, and residence of the Ban, or Viceroy, has 17,000 Inhab., and is situated about 2 m. N. of the river Save. The Estates, or Landtag of Croatia assemble in a building appropriated to their use. The government of Croatia has of late been much decentralized; the judges and other minor officials are appointed by the Ban without reference to Vienna. Agram is perhaps the chief centre of Slavonic literature; the language spoken here, called Hrvátsky, or Croatian, is not by any means so pure as that spoken in Servia or in Ragusa and the inland parts of Dalmatia. There is less literary activity in Dalmatia, owing to the Slavonic elem-

and language being held in check by the Italian in all the large towns.

Agram possesses a college, in which law alone is taught; it is composed of a Rector and six Professors, who now give their lectures in Croatian—they profess Roman law, Austrian history, Criminal law, Ecclesiastical law, Municipal law, Mining law, Statistics, Hungarian and Croatian law, and Commercial and Banking law; there are under a hundred students, all intending to follow the judicial career.

Agram is composed of an upper and lower town: the lower has wide dusty streets, and resembles a Hungarian or Wallachian town; here are the inns, the Post-office, the chief café, at which eight or nine newspapers in Slavonic, and the Agramer Zeitung and Vienna Presse, are to be met with (but no French or English newspaper), and the Jellachich Platz, where a market or fair is frequently held. The upper town is on a very steep hill, and is the ancient town, formerly fortified: it is clean, with good houses, more in the German style, and contains the *Palace of the Ban*, and the public offices; here are a *Museum*, the *Law Academy*, and a *Club*, or reading-room, with a very good ball-room, used in the winter. On another hill close to this, but divided by a deep ravine, stands the *Palace of the Archbishop*, part of which is modern, added on to the castle, within which is the **Cathedral*, a three-aisled, late Gothic edifice of the 16th centy., with tall lancet windows. The choir 1485-99 probably. The nave has aisles of equal height with the central space. At the W. end is one complete tower, and the stump of a second, between which is a handsome *portal* dating from the 17th centy. The *altarpiece* (reredos), of carved wood, is the work of a Munich artist.

The *pulpit*, of marble, was executed by Master Michael Cusa, a Carinthian, 1696. The organ is a fine instrument by Walker of Ludwigsburg, 1855. The painted glass is from Munich. *See* the *Sacristy*: it contains fine church plate:—2 goblets, 2 croziers, and an ivory carved diptych are ancient; also a Missal of the early Agram ritual, richly illuminated, probably by Giulio Clovio, who was in Hungary 1526. Here are many rich robes, and not less than 30 mitres richly adorned with precious stones. A beautiful *Garden*, belonging to the Palace, lies at the foot of the E. side of the hill: the public are freely admitted to it.

About 2 m. from the town is the *Maximir* Park, a most beautiful park, half forest half garden, but left to nature, instead of nature being imitated, as in the Bois de Boulogne. From the high ground near the Swiss cottage the views extend over the plains of S. Croatia to the distant mountains of Bosnia. There is a *tir* and a restaurant outside the town on the W. side, near which begins a very pretty walk through woods and fields to another restaurant, which is much frequented. The *Croatian wines* are pretty good, and much is exported; the only manufacture of Agram consists of wine-barrels for this trade.

Railway to Karlstadt, in 2 hrs. [Railway to the Steinbruck Stat. of the Vienna and Trieste Rly. (Rte. 248), by Rann and Gurkfield.]

At Planina, 9 m. to the N. of Agram, there are coal-mines.

[The railway is continued from Agram 35 m. to

Sissek, a thriving small town, with 2 fair *Inns*, at the junction of the Kulpa with the Save—Terminus of a rly. to Trieste, viâ Steinbrück, and connected by steamers down the Save with Semlin and the Danube (Rte. 292). Near it is the village of Alt-Sissek, a ruined Roman town (anciently Siscia), abounding in fragments of buildings, pillars, &c. (See Rte. 292.) A causeway of masonry, constructed by the Romans, still leads into it. The castle at the junction of the rivers belonged to the Bishop of Agram, and was stoutly defended in 1592, by *two of the Canons*, against Hassan Pacha, of Bosnia, and an army of Turks. The siege was

raised by Counts Erdödy and Auersperg, and Hassan completely routed at the confluence of the Odra and Kulpa, in which rivers, and on the field of battle, 18,000 Turks perished.]

Jaszka Stat.

30 *Karlstadt* (Illyr. Karlovec; Hung. Károlyváros). *Inns:* Stadt Agram, best; Zum Kaiser. A town of more than 3000 Inhab., on the Kulpa, garrisoned by a very large force, consisting of the peculiar troops, Slavonic, of the military frontier. The place is fortified, and considerable additions have been made to the works. The original fortress was raised to resist the Turks in 1579, and is surmounted by a baronial castle belonging to Count Nugent. There are 4 or 5 churches, more remarkable for the marks they bear of the fervent devotion of the Croatian people than for architectural beauty. Most of the houses are of wood. It has a considerable trade in timber floated up the Kulpa from Sissek, and sent hence on the axle to Fiume. The 3 roads to Fiume (Rte. 286), Segna, and Carlopago, and the river Kulpa, which is navigable from this place, facilitate the communication between Karlstadt and other parts of Hungary.

The importance now attached to Karlstadt by the Austrian government is to be attributed to this position on the great road from the coast into the heart of Croatia, and upon a navigable river.

ROUTE 286.

PEST TO TRIESTE, BY STUHLWEISSENBURG, THE PLATTENSEE, AND PRAGERHOF.

81 Germ. m.=344 Eng. m.

Train once a day in 10 or 12 hrs.

From the Buda terminus this railroad runs along the marshes forming the rt. bank of the Danube, past Promontor Stat., and as far as Tétény Stat., where it turns W.

Tarnok Stat.

Mártonvásár Stat. Here are the mansion and pretty park of Count Brunswick.

Stuhlweissenburg Junct. Stat.

Stuhlweissenburg — (*Inn:* Schwarzer Adler, tolerable). Alba Regalis, Hung., Székes-Fejérvár. A town of 5000 Inhab. "Though formerly a Roman town, and a name of frequent occurrence in Hungarian history, it contains nothing remarkable. The palace of the bishop, and some of the buildings connected with it, are handsome, but the streets are badly paved, and the whole town disagreeably placed in the centre of a huge bog."—*Paget.*

From Stuhlweissenburg and the Baton Lake to Vesprim, see Rte. 287.

Rly. to Vienna by Comorn and Raab.

The road to Vesprim and Körmond from Stuhlweissenburg, running to the N. of the Balaton lake, is described in Rte. 287.

The country is an almost unvaried plain, without hedges, with occasional forest, part of the Bakonyerwald (Rte. 291): stations Csikvar and Lépsény. The rly. skirts the S. shore of the *Balaton Lake* or *Plattensee* for nearly 50 m., a vast monotonous sheet of water, with low banks.

Sió-Fok Stat., at the mouth of a small river.

Boglar Stat.

Kesthely Stat., a thriving little town, having a school of agriculture, founded by Count George Festetics.

Komárváros Stat.

Kanizsa Stat.—Buffet.

Kottori Stat.
Csakathurn Stat. (Rte. 285).
Polstrau Stat.
Pettau Stat.
Pragerhof Junct. Stat. The line here falls into Rte. 248, Rly. from Vienna to Trieste, Terminus.

ROUTE 286A.

CSAKATHURN AND WARASDIN TO FIUME, BY AGRAM AND KARLSTADT.

From Csakathurn to Agram and Karlstadt, see Rte. 285.

There are 3 roads from Karlstadt to the Adriatic:—the Josephstrasse from Karlstadt to Zeng (Segna), 75 Eng. m., which was constructed in 1770, and greatly improved between 1834 and 1840, at an outlay of 30,000*l.*; the Karlstrasse and the Luisenstrasse leading to Fiume: the latter was constructed by the Franzkanal Joint-Stock Company. After the completion of the canal from the Danube to the Theiss, and after they had expended upwards of 50,000*l.* in a fruitless attempt to render the Kulpa navigable from Karlstadt to Brod, a village about 19 m. from Fiume, this company resolved to construct a road on scientific principles to supersede the Karlstrasse, which had been made on the good old plan of going straight up a hill and straight down again. The new road was commenced in 1802 and finished in 1812, and named after the reigning Empress, the 3rd wife of the late Emp. Francis, the Ludovica or Luisenstrasse. It is 18 Aust. m. = 84¾ Eng. m. in length, 27 ft. wide, and never rises above 2 inches in a yard, so that 4 horses can draw, with ease, a load of 50 cwt. up the steepest part of it. The expenses were very considerable, but the company was empowered to levy a toll of 1¼ kr. per zentner per mile. They, however, deemed it advisable not to avail themselves of this privilege to its full extent, the toll never having exceeded 15 kr. per zentner (5½*d.* per cwt.) from Karlstadt to Fiume, and even this toll has been found too high for the heavy raw materials that form the bulk of the traffic. It was therefore proposed at the Diet of 1843–44 to empower the government to purchase the road from the company for 1,350,000 fl. c. M., and abolish the toll, but the proposal was unfortunately never carried into effect.

The Luisenstrasse is a splendid road; its works have been executed on a very magnificent scale and in a very masterly manner, and it may now bear comparison with any other of the passes over the Alps. It is admirably kept up, and at every 6000 paces there is a surveyor's station. The posts are not well served, and the traveller may be detained for horses if he chance to follow or to precede the diligence in his own carriage.

Between Karlstadt and Fiume the road crosses three ranges of hills or mountains, so that it alternately ascends and descends continually. The road quits the vale of the Kulpa to cross a low range of hills, the first of these natural barriers, but descends to the banks of the river, which here makes a great bend, at

8¼ Nitratich. The country is tolerably fertile and cultivated, and the river winds between vineyards in the valley below, until we reach

13¼ Szeverin. (A decent inn, which may be used as sleeping-quarters.) The post-house is at the *Castle*, which stands on a steep hill, overlooking the Kulpa river, about ¼ m. from the road. The *Castle* was built by the Frangi-

panis, and is still inhabited. Beyond this the road begins to ascend the Kapella mountains, and enters upon a district wild and barren in the extreme. There is a fine view S., through the valley of the Dobra, closed by the craggy peak of the Klek Mountain. At its foot is the little town of *Ogulni*, where Omer Pacha commenced his career as surveyor of roads under the Austrian government.

13 Vuchinich-Szello. This post-house has one tolerable room, perhaps the best sleeping-quarters on the road. The ascent is rapid for the first 5 m. of this stage, but the road is carried with great art round the thickly-wooded sides of the mountains, and beneath the loftiest crags. The *Lammergeier*, one of the largest of the falcon tribe, frequents these cliffs. To lessen the danger of the falling rocks which occasionally detach themselves from above, trenches are cut by the side of the road.

8½ Skrad, on the side of the mountain, in the midst of the wilderness. Here is a small comfortable *Inn*, just beyond the post-house: convenient sleeping-quarters. The road constantly ascends to

8½ Delnicza, a village of 1300 Inhab., beyond which the steepest part of the ascent begins; the road continues to wind over the mountains until it reaches

6 Merzla-Vodicza. The road continues to ascend almost uninterruptedly for the whole of this severe stage, a little beyond which the road attains a height of 2785 Austrian ft. above the sea. Its culminating point is at Ravnopodolye, which is 151 ft. higher.

From here the road descends over the range of barren limestone mountains called the Karst (see Rte. 248), which extends from Karlstadt far into Carniola. The hills of which it consists abound in ravines; the surface is strewed over with shattered fragments, and the rock itself is everywhere penetrated by funnel-shaped hollows like craters. The land is but little cultivated, owing to the poverty of the soil It is in this district that the fearful Bora or N.E. wind rages with all its fury when at its height it carries everything before it off the road; large stones, carriages, and passengers are swept away by it over the precipice, and the only safety is in lying down flat by the side of the parapet.

The chain of the Monte Major, in Istria, rises up in front of the traveller, a conspicuous and highly picturesque feature in the landscape.

8½ Kameniak. From this post-house the final descent commences, and a view of the Bay of Fiume, almost land-locked by the mountains of Istria and the islands of the Quarnero, lies at the traveller's feet. The island of Veglia lies to the E., that of Cherso to the W. The channels between them and the main land are narrow but deep, and the whole bay forms one of the finest roadsteads in the world.

The cistern and aqueduct constructed to furnish water at Kameniak, cost 25,000 gn. Here, and at Skerbutniak, strong high parapet walls have been built to protect the road from the tremendous blasts of the Bora, which at times rushes with such violence through the ravines, and over the exposed ridges of the mountains, that it would overturn the heaviest carriages without such protection.

In the immediate approach to Fiume the scenery assumes the character of great wildness. The road follows a ravine, along which the Fiumara finds its way, but so deep below that the roar of its waters over the rocks scarce reaches the ear of the traveller. At length the road makes a bend through a passage formed by blasting the rock, a pillar-like fragment of which still remains on the rt. A terrace or shelf has been excavated along the face of the precipice, on the l. bank, for the passage of the road. This was the most costly and difficult part of the undertaking. The labourers who constructed it were suspended like spiders from above by ropes, and several accidents occurred.

This defile is called the *Porta Hungarica*, and as soon as the extremity of it is reached a most charming view appears of the city of Fiume and the castle of Tersat above it, on the l. of the road as you descend. (See below.)

8½ *Fiume* (Illyrian, Réka; Germ. St. Veit am Flaume). *Inns:* Il Re d' Ungheria, near the port, good; Aquila Nera, good.

Fiume is a free port, the only seaport of Hungary: it is the capital of the Littorale, and is beautifully situated on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of the Fiumara, with several pretty green islands extending in front of it, and has 13,000 Inhab. It is divided into the old town, built on the hill, and the new town, which runs along the shore, contrasting agreeably in its clean, wide, and handsome streets, with the dirt and confinement of the more ancient quarter. In the old town there exists a *Roman arch*, but so hemmed in by hovels as to be difficult of access.

The *Castle of Tersāto*, on the E. cliff of the gorge of the Fiumara, ½ hr.'s walk from the inn, once a stronghold of the family of the Frangipani, was purchased some years ago by the late Gen. Count Nugent. In the midst of the ruined castle, at the bottom of the donjon, Count Nugent prepared in his lifetime a tomb in which he is buried. In a small temple is a collection of antiquities, statues, mosaics, bas-reliefs; also the monument, with eagles, &c., erected by the French on the battle-field of Marengo in honour of Napoleon.

A flight of 400 steps leads up to the Wallfahrtskirche (Pilgrimage Church) on the neighbouring heights, the spot where the Santa Casa rested on its way from Nazareth to Loretto. It contains a picture of the Virgin, a copy of that by St. Luke! Both church and castle overlook a magnificent prospect of the Gulf of Quarnaro, with its islands and rock shores.

The *Casino* is a handsome edifice, containing reading-rooms, library, concert and ball rooms. There is also a small *Theatre*.

The Promenade is in a fine situation.

Much Rosoglio is made here.

The mouth of the Fiumara is only calculated to admit small vessels; but the entire bay is a harbour, shut in by the islands Veglio and Cherso, which give it the aspect of a land-locked lake, and any merchant-vessels, such as are used in the Mediterranean trade, can lie near the shore. The harbour itself is intricate to enter, but within is capacious and safe, and the entrance is deep, as there are 25 ft. of water off the pier. Fiume is a free port, and its commerce is tolerably flourishing, but it has a formidable rival in Trieste. It has some tanneries and ship-yards. The exports are chiefly tobacco, wine, salt, hemp, linen, hides, staves, spars, boards. It is an entrepôt for sea-salt. Some very pretty varieties of marble are found and worked here.

A *Railway* is projected to Carlstadt.

At the mouth of the gorge of the Fiumara, in a very romantic situation, stands an extensive paper-manufactory, conducted by Messrs. Smith and Co., Englishmen, and employing 250 people. The machinery is entirely English: a great part of the paper used in the Levant is supplied from hence.

Up this gorge the road to Carlstadt, constructed at great expense by the Austrian Government, is carried in zigzags; a pleasant drive from Fiume to the top of the hill.

A favourite excursion from Fiume is to the *Valley of Dragha*. Another interesting excursion may be made by water to the small but secure port of Martinezza, about 2 m. from Fiume, where the Austrian revenue cruisers generally lie. The lazaretto is at the extremity of this port. 4 m. further to the S. lies *Porto Re*, the port at which Napoleon intended to create a vast arsenal belonging to the kingdom of Illyria. *Buccari* is situated in this inlet.

Eilwagen to Trieste daily in 10 hrs.

Steamer to Pola and Trieste once or twice a-week; to the ports of Dalmatia once a week (Rte. 256.) It is an agreeable voyage from *Fiume* to *Zara*, running along the coast of the Croatian Littorale, for the most part through the narrow channel formed by a nearly continuous range of islands, and called Canale dei Morlacchi. The mountain chain of the Velabiet (a branch from the Julian Alps) runs along the E. shore for a long distance, descending in precipices into the sea, without any foreland. The steamers touch at Zeng, Carlopago, and the island of Pago, reaching *Zara* (Rte. 256) on the second day.

ROUTE 287.

PEST TO KÖRMÖND, WITH EXCURSION TO THE BATHS OF FÜRED ON THE PLATTENSEE.

Pest to Körmönd, 148¼ Engl. m.

This road will take the traveller through one of the finest parts of Hungary. For the Railway from Ofen to 42¼ Stuhlweissenburg see Rte. 286. Taking the northern road at that town, the first post station is at

14 Palota. One of the Counts Zichy has repaired and rendered habitable the ruins of the old castle here.

14 Wesprim (Veszprém). At this place, the see of a bishop, is a handsome episcopal palace crowning a steep hill, on which once stood one of the most important fortresses of Hungary. This was for a long time in the possession of the Turks, and still contains an interesting memorial of them. One slender minaret, erected by the Turks above an old Gothic tower, still retains its elegant proportions. It now serves as a watch-tower against fire. Near the town is a round Templar or baptistery church, and some modern cottages in the English style, the fancy of some proprietor.

[Beyond Wesprim a road turns off to the l., or eastward, which leads to Füred (11 Eng. m. from Wesprim), the most fashionable of the Hungarian watering-places, resorted to for its mineral springs. On crossing the hills to Füred, there is a fine view over the lake Balaton, or Platten, with the picturesque peninsula of Tihany and its village church. The best point of view is from the fine old church, on the top of the hill, with a W. front in the Norman or Lombard style, having knotted columns between the windows. Füred is beautifully situated at the foot of the hills, on the margin of the lake.

From May to August good accommodation may be found there in several large Hotels or Boarding-houses; but it is then usually so full that rooms are hardly to be obtained without previous notice. The supply of fish from the Balaton lake is abundant and various. The Fogas (*Perca lucioperca*) is found in this lake. The delicacy of its flavour and the firmness of its texture constitute it perhaps the best fresh-water fish in Europe. The cray-fish of the Balaton are very large, and considered as a delicacy. After the season is past, the traveller must submit to inferior accommodation. About 2 m. S. from Füred, upon the summit of a high promontory or peninsula, which juts out beyond the middle of the lake, stands the fine Benedictine *Monastery of Tihany* which deserves a visit. It was one of the earliest religious houses in Hungary, having been founded by King Andreas I. in 1057, in remembrance of the defeat of the Germans a year or two previously in this neighbourhood. The

caves also which are still to be seen upon this promontory were resorted to by the early Christians long before the foundation of the monastery. Only a very small part of the present building can be referred to an earlier date than the last century, and this part has been overlaid with whitewash. From the windows there are fine views over the lake.

From Tihany a ferry for carriages crosses to the opposite shore of the lake. The Balaton, or Platten See, extends for 50 m. nearly N.E. and S.W.; its breadth is nowhere more than 8 or 9 m., and in some places scarcely one; its medium depth is about 6 fathoms. Nearly opposite Füred it opens into the river Sió, which communicates with the Danube, but is not navigable. This lake is the second, if indeed it be the second, lake in Europe; for its extent is equal to that of the lake of Constance, and greater than that of the lake of Geneva. *A steamboat* was launched upon it in 1846, under the auspices of Count Széchenyi, which plies regularly in summer between Füred and the Pest Railway Stat. on the opposite shore. The scenery of the northern bank is extremely pleasing.]

The road to Körmönd, after leaving Wesprim, proceeds either by Vásony and Tapolcza (see Rte. 286), skirting the forest of Bakony, to Schümegh, or, which is a better road, to

14 Város-Löd.
12 Devecser.
14 Schümegh (Sümeg). The country here is volcanic, varied with hills of tufa among alluvial plains of great fertility. The women, as at Nagy-Kanizsa (Rte. 285), have a Roman costume.
14 Szalaber.
14 Vasvár. (Eisenburg.)
10 Körmönd. (Rte. 285.)

ROUTE 288.

PRESBURG TO EPERIES AND LEMBERG.

Presburg to Eperies, by the nearest road, 55½ Aust. m. = 260½ Eng. m. Eperies to Lemberg, 268¾ Eng. m. The most interesting route into Gallicia is by Schemnitz (Rte. 289).

N. of Presburg the Carpathian chain begins. Two or three roads, post, but bad and ill served, lead up them towards the mining districts, and to Poland, by the two principal passes of Jablunka and Dukla. The scenery of this part of Hungary is wild and savage in the highest degree, the country and people poor, the climate cold; but on the whole the contrast to the southern and more favoured districts is not without interest.

With the exception of a few miles from the river Poprád to a little beyond Leutschau, the road from Presburg to Lemberg passes through a country peopled entirely by Slávs; from Presburg to the Poprád, by Slovaks; from Leutschau to the Hungarian frontier, by Slovaks and Russniaks; from the frontier to Przevorsk, by Poles: and from thence to Lemberg, by Ruthens. The N.W. counties of Hungary, formed at the time of the Magyar invasion, at the latter end of the 9th centy., part of the Tshekhian principality of Great Moravia. The present Slovaks are the descendants of those Moravian Tshekhs, and they speak a dialect of the Tshekh language.

The number of Slovaks in Hungary has been approximately estimated at 1,800,000 individuals, of whom 500,000 are Lutherans, 4000 Calvinists, and the rest Roman Catholics. They are a quiet, inoffensive, industrious people, but are said to be obstinate, avaricious, fond of flattery, and no great lovers of

cleanliness. They have always been on much more friendly terms with the Magyars than the Slávs of Southern Hungary. The inhabitants of Eastern Gallicia, and the N.E. counties of Hungary, are Russians of the tribe called Little-Russians (Malo-Rossijantsi, Klein-Russen). In Gallicia they are generally called Ruthens; in Hungary, Rusniaks; and number in Hungary 475,000, in Gallicia 2,488,000 Both speak the same dialect of the Russian language. West Gallicia is peopled by Poles, their number, in 1844, being 2,000,000. The Poles are Roman Catholics; the Ruthens and Rusniaks, Roman Catholics of the Greek rite.

The following is the line of road from Presburg to Lemberg. As far as Tyrnau, the third post station, there is a railroad, 6½ Aust. m. in length, along which the trains are dragged by horses. The time occupied in this is 4 hrs.

Presburg. (Rte. 281.)

9½ Cseklész (Lanschitz). Near this is a seat of Count Esterházy.

9½ Sarfó.

9½ Tirnau (Hung. Nagy-Szombat; Latin, Tyrnavia), called *Little Rome*, from the great number of its churches and convents, none of which, however, are worth notice. Mr. Szulinyi, a wine-merchant of this town, had a tun made in 1823 which is said to be much larger than the celebrated tun of Heidelberg. It holds 34,063 Eng. gallons, and has one great advantage over its Heidelberg rival — that of being constantly kept full of good Hungarian wine. It is placed in a Gothic cellar 120 ft. long, built expressly to hold it, and connected with two other cellars 1000 ft. in length, and well stored with the produce of the Hungarian vineyards. After passing through Leopoldstadt, the Waag is crossed before reaching

14 Freistadtl, or Galgócz, a small town of 4000 Inhab. On a hill overlooking the town, and commanding a beautiful prospect, is a large château of the Erdödy family.

[Before reaching Freistadtl a road turns off on the l., and goes up the valley of the Waag to Sillein, where it joins the Jablunka road to Túrócz-Zsámbokrét (see below). It is not a post-road; and, like most Hungarian roads, is in some places very good, in others most wretched. The scenery of the valley of the Waag is uncommonly picturesque, the numerous ruined castles generally perched on precipitous rocks, round which the river winds, giving it a peculiar feature. This road from Tyrnau to Sillein and Túrócz-Zsámbokrét is about 24 Eng. m. longer than the direct road by Freystadtl and Rudno. From Tyrnau it passes through Pischtyan (Pöstény), a celebrated Hungarian watering-place, Neustadt (Vaguhely), Trentschin (Trencsén), Dubnitz, Illava, Bellus, Vág-Besztercze, Predmir, and Sillein (Zsólna). Near Predmir is the *Valley of Szulyon*, which is bounded on one side by a range of sandstone rocks, worn and hollowed out by the weather into a thousand fantastic shapes, that often present the appearance of castellated ruins.]

12 Nagy-Ripény. Near this village the first fine view of the Carpathian Mountains is obtained.

12 Nagy-Tapolcsan. The road here enters the valley of the Neutra river.

9½ Zsámbokrét. The valley of the Neutra increases in wild picturesque beauty, through

9½ Veszteniz, to

15 Bajmócz (Weinitz), where there is an old castle of the Pálffy family, beautifully situated.

14½ Rudno. The road beyond this passes over a high mountain from the vale of the Neutra into that of the Waag; the mountains are composed of loose disintegrating granite, which forms a heavy gravel and bad roads. The forests of beech and silver fir are splendid.

[There is another road between Zsámbokrét and Rudno on the E. side of the Neutra, the stages of which are 2 Oszlan, 2½ Privídgye, 3 Rudno.]

14¾ Túrócz-Zsámbokrét, pleasantly situated on the river Túrócz, a tributary of the Waag.

[There is a post-road, in some parts very bad, from Túrócz-Zsámbokrét to Sillein, and through the Jabunkla Pass to Teschen (Rte. 277), 14½ Aust. m. = 68½ Eng. m. The stages are 4 Sillein, 4 Csacza, 2½ Jablunka, 2 Wendrin, 2 Teschen.]

Beyond Túrócz-Zsámbokrét the road crosses the lofty mountain of Fátra by a track difficult to find and to travel with an English carriage. Fine descent through wooded ravines leads to

9½ Nolscó. We here enter the valley of the Waag, which is very picturesque as far as Rosenberg, and pass some small mining towns. The view from the bridge at Rosenberg is fine.

14½ Rosenberg (*tolerable Inn.*), a small town in the county of Liptó. This county and the adjacent county of Árva are worth exploring. The valley continues very bold and romantic during this and the next stage, more particularly near Tepla.

9½ Bettendorf.

9½ Okolicsna. Here the mountains to the S. of the valley, or, as they are called, the Alps of Liptau, are nearly as high and as bold as the northern or main chain of the Carpathians (see Rte. 277), the Djumbier being 6668, the Kralovahora (king's mountain) 6332 Eng. ft. above the sea-level.

From Okolicsna the road continues to follow the valley of the Waag to

14½ Vichodna. Near this village the bold Alpine group of the Tátra, the highest of the Carpathians, comes in sight. After crossing a gentle eminence the road leaves the Waag, and passing the summit level, descends into the valley of the Poprád, one of the arms of the Vistula. At the head of this valley is

16 Lucsivna. From hence is the finest view of three of the highest peaks of the Tátra—the Eisthalerspitze, 8690; the Lomnitzerspitze, 8597; and the Krivan, 8155 Eng. ft. above the sea-level. This group of mountains, shaped like a succession of sugar-loaves, rises directly from a desert and melancholy valley; and though nothing can be more imposing than the shapes and character of the mass of snow and rock, yet the utter sterility and coldness of the valley, and want of picturesque foreground (as seen from the road), diminish the beauty of the scene. The northern or Polish side of these mountains is far more varied and picturesque (see Rte. 277). The road crosses the Poprád (Germ. Popper) near its source, to the *village* of Poprád (Germ. Deutschendorf), which is one of the 16 Zips *towns* that form the *Free District*, called in German *Die XVI. Zipserstädte.* This district has an area of 210 Eng. sq. m., with 40,000 Inhab., almost all of them Germans, the descendants of colonists from Lower Saxony, who settled here in the 12th centy. There were originally 24 towns, but in 1412, Sigismund, Emperor of Germany and King of Hungary, pawned 13 of them to the King of Poland for 155,400 Hungarian ducats. The district thus pawned was re-incorporated with Hungary on the first partition of Poland in 1772, when a part of it was placed under the jurisdiction of the county of Zips (Szepes). The inhabitants of this *Free District*, one-half of whom are Lutherans, have preserved the old German character, and are in every respect well deserving of the traveller's attention.

[Travellers wishing to explore the Tátra mountains should leave the post-road at Deutschendorf (Poprád), and proceed either to Kesmark or to Schmöcks. Kesmark, a Royal Free Town of 4500 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Poprád at an elevation of 2115 Eng. ft. above the sea, is about 12 Eng. m. N.E. of Deutschendorf, and the same distance N.W. of Leutschau. It has an old Rathhaus

and castle that formerly belonged to the Tököly family. Schmöcks, a retired watering-place at the foot of the Lomnitzerspitze, at an elevation of nearly 3000 ft. above the sea, is about 16 Eng. m. from Deutschendorf. It is much frequented during the bathing season, and affords tolerable accommodation. From Schmöcks, an excursion may be made to the *Five Lakes* (Fünf Seen), situated in the wildest part of the Tátra. The best way is to go by the *Gross*, and return by the *Klein Kohlbacherthal*, both these valleys, or rather glens, being well worth visiting. The excursion may be easily made in one day. From Kesmark there is a road to Neumark (Novetark). Pedestrians may cross the Sattel Pass to Taworina, the best head-quarters for exploring the *Tátra Mountains*, and the difficult ascent of the *Eisthaler Thurne*, which was accomplished for the first time in 1843, by an Englishman named Ball. From Neumark is a journey of 8 or 9 hrs. to Cracow.]

15 Horka. The same desolate though grand features of landscape prevail to

14 Leutschau (Löcse), a town of 5000 Inhab., with an old church that contains some interesting monuments. The road passes near the castle of Zips, now in ruins, but which in the middle ages was a strong fortress belonging to the Zápolyas, and the birthplace of the celebrated John Zápolya.

10½ Korotnok.

14 Bertód.

9 *Eperies* (Hung. Eperjes, from eper, a strawberry; hence it is called in Latin, Fragopolis, though more commonly Eperesinum; in the Slovak dialect, Pressova), an old walled town of 8000 Inhab., on the river Tarcza, with some houses of the 15th or 16th centy., built in the style of some of those at Naples, with which kingdom Hungary was in the middle ages much connected.

The principal buildings are the ch. of St. Nicholas, the Lutheran College, and the County Hall (Comitatshaus). The town is supplied with water from the Tarcza, which is conveyed into numerous cisterns, after being raised upwards of 30 ft. by an hydraulic machine. A short distance from the town are the Sóvár salt-works, which produce about 5000 tons of salt annually. The brine is pumped up from a *salt spring* (see p. 385) nearly 500 ft. below the surface of the ground, into a capacious iron boiling-pan (60 ft. by 37). The vale of the Tarcza is closed on both sides by hills generally clothed with dark forests and often crowned by feudal ruins. The vale itself is well cultivated, and may be advantageously viewed from the summit of the *Calvary* near the town.

Eperies is on the high road from Pest to Lemberg. This road from Pest to Eperies is described Rte. 290. From Eperies to Lemberg, the road, on leaving the town, passes through a more open and cultivated country, to

14 Raszlavicza.

9 Bartfeld (Bártfa), an old royal free-town of 5000 Inhab., and also a pretty watering-place, as much frequented by the Hungarians of the north as Füred (Rte. 287) is by those of the south. The road passes through Zboro, with an old ruined castle on a wooded hill, in a beautiful situation, to

12 Orlik, and

12 Alt-Komarnik. There are several insulated mountains of considerable height in this neighbourhood.

16 Dukla, with a handsome château well situated near the river. This is the first post station in Gallicia, and the road improves greatly.

16 Jaslo.

24 Pilsno. This is on the high road between Cracow and Lemberg. For the rest of the route (160 Eng. m.), and for Lemberg, see Rte. 276.

ROUTE 289.

PRESBURG TO EPERIES, BY SCHEMNITZ, AND THE MINING DISTRICT.

62½ Aust. m. = 294⅜ Eng. m.

42¾ Freistadtl (Galgócz), Rte. 288.

15 Neutra (Nyitra), chief town of the country of the same name, with 6000 Inhab. It is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been the residence of a Moravian prince (Knize) and a bishop in the 9th centy., previous to the Magyar invasion. The old castle and cathedral and the episcopal palace are on the summit of a rocky eminence, overlooking the river Neutra, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country.

15 Verebély.

[About 20 Eng. m. S. of Verebély is Neuhäusel Stat. on the Presburg and Pest Rly. (Rte. 282.) Trains daily to Pest in 4¼ hrs.; to Vienna in 6¾ hrs.]

15 Lewenz (Léva).

9½ Frauenmarkt (Bát).

[There is a post-road from this place to Waitzen, 10 Aust. m. = 47 Eng. m. The stages are, 2 Apátmáróth, 2 Ipolyság, 3 Récság, 3 Waitzen. Pest may be reached from Waitzen in an hour by the railroad. (See p. 506.)]

9½ Steinbach.

9¼ *Schemnitz* (Selmeczbánya). This celebrated mining-town has, with its suburbs, about 22,000 Inhab. The town itself is merely a long steep street in the gorge of a mountain, so narrow as scarcely to leave room for a row of houses on either side. The suburbs, if suburbs they can be called, are the villages of Hodrits, Dilln (Bélabánya), and others situated at some distance from the town and far asunder in a picturesque valley, into which the mountain gorge opens, and which is closed by hills dotted with the white cottages of the miners. A fine old castle, in ruins, and a celebrated *Calvary*, are worth visiting, the latter for the view from its summit. The *Mining Academy*, which was established in 1760, is in every respect inferior to that of Freyberg. See *Handbook for N. Germany*. It has about 200 students, who receive a gratuitous education. They wear the usual uniform of German mining students; a close jacket with padded sleeves, and a leather apron fastened behind, an appendage which no miner can well dispense with.

The mines, which extend under the town, have been worked for centuries, but at present yield a very inconsiderable profit. Twelve of these mines belong to the crown, the others are private property. All the royal mines are connected by galleries, which seem to have been made regardless of expense, and often for the sole purpose of affording royal visitors a more convenient access. There are two main adits; the lower one, called the adit of Joseph II., is a magnificent work, 10 Eng. m. in length, and extending from Schemnitz to the valley of the Gran. The veins, both here and at Kremnitz, are found in metamorphic and plutonic rocks of the primary formation (gneiss, mica-schist, clayslate, quartz, porphyry, &c.). The ore, besides gold and silver, contains lead and sometimes copper, zinc, and antimony. The greater part is sent to Neusohl and Kremnitz to be smelted. Permission to visit the mines may easily be obtained, and as a person can walk upright in most of the galleries, and as the adits are furnished with tramroads, there are probably no mines in Europe that can be inspected with less fatigue and inconvenience than those of Schemnitz.

Besides Schemnitz, there are gold and silver mines at Nagy-Bánya, Felső-Bánya, and other places, and several in Transylvania, which are richer in gold than those of Hungary. The annual produce of all these mines, those of Transylvania included, was, in 1846, according to the statements published by the Austrian board of Administrative Statistics, as follows:—Gold: royal mines, 1178 lbs. troy; private mines. 3794 lbs. troy; total, 5572 lbs. Silver:

royal mines, 30,306 lbs. troy; private mines, 32,853 lbs. troy; total, 63,159 lbs. The quantity of precious metals raised from the mines of Schemnitz cannot, therefore, be very considerable.

[Königsberg (Újbánya) lies about 9 Eng. m. S.W. of Schemnitz. It was formerly celebrated for its gold-mines, but they are now nearly exhausted, and the town itself is not worth visiting.]

15 Altsohl (Zólyom), a town of 3000 Inhab., with an old castle, in which Matthias Corvinus frequently held his court. It was in this castle that Gabriel Bethlen (Bethlen Gábor) kept the Hungarian crown, which fell into his hands at the taking of Presburg (Oct. 20, 1619), and he is said to have been at Altsohl when he received the letter from James I. promising him a subsidy (*consentiente imo petente et flagitante Parlamento*) of 80,000 ducats, a promise which was punctually performed, the stipulated sum having been paid to Bethlen's agents at Constantinople.

16 *Neusohl* (Beszterczebánya), the finest town of the mining district, with 6500 Inhab., descendants of Germans, though few of them speak German, that language having been replaced by Slovak. Neusohl has a bishop's palace, a Protestant and a Catholic gymnasium, and the ruins of an old castle. There is also a large smelting-house, which is worth visiting. The mines of the *Herrengrund* are some distance from the town. They yield annually about 100 tons of copper, 400 lbs. troy of silver, and some gold, besides iron, cobalt, and sulphur. The best copper is obtained from the *Cementwasser*. This water, which is a hydro-sulphate of copper (blue vitriol), runs from the mines in long wooden spouts or gutters, in which pieces of iron are laid, and as sulphuric acid has a greater affinity for iron than for copper, the latter metal is deposited, a process which takes from three to four weeks.

From Neusohl an excursion may be made to the Tátra mountains by Rosemberg and Neumark (see Rte. 289).

Travellers who take an interest in mining operations are recommended to make an excursion to Kremnitz (Körmöczbánya), which is about 10 Eng. m. W. of Neusohl.

Kremnitz, the oldest town of the mining district, lies in a deep, gloomy valley. The town itself consists of 40 houses, a small fort, and the mint, ranged round a market-place, and surrounded by a wall; the Pop., with the suburbs, is about 6000. All the gold and silver produced in Hungary is, or rather ought to be, coined at the Kremnitz mint. The mines of Kremnitz, most of which are worked by private companies, are said at present to yield annually about 180 lbs. troy of gold, and 11,000 lbs. troy of silver, besides lead, copper, and cobalt. The richest veins are, however, pretty nearly exhausted, and a portion of the former workings is under water. The whole process of extracting the precious metals from the ore may here be witnessed. The ore is first broken into small pieces; next pulverised in a stamping-mill, and afterwards washed in slanting frames, and sometimes roasted to drive off the sulphur, arsenic, &c. It is then sent to the smelting-house, where the gold and silver are separated from the baser metals, which is effected by the oxydation of the latter. The process lasts 24 hrs., and is very interesting. The motive power at Kremnitz is water, which is abundantly supplied by a water-course 12 m. in length.

[There is a good road, along the rt. bank of the Gran, from Neusohl to Bries (Breznóbánya) 24 Eng. m., or making a détour by Libethen (Libetbánya) 28 m. This road goes from Bries to Gömör. (See Rte. 290.) 2 m. before reaching Bries, a road turns off on the l. and leads over the Bocza Pass, between the Djumbier and Kralovahora. (See Rte. 289.) 26 Eng. m. to Vichodna. (Rte. 288.) The Bocza road has, however, the reputation of being the worst in Hungary! and therefore cannot be recommended; but it passes through very wild scenery, and at no great distance from the *Drachenhöhle*, which present the usual features of caverns found in limestone mountains, though one of the largest is said to be coated with a sheet of trans-

lucid ice, through which the stalactitic fretwork of the vault is seen to great advantage.]

10 Altgebirge (Starohori, Old mountains) in the *Herrengrund.*

16 Oszada.
15 Rosenberg.
33 Vichodna. } Rte. 288.
73½ Eperies.

ROUTE 290.

PEST TO EPERIES.

42 Aust. m. = 198 Eng. m.

Rly. open to Hatvan (Ungarische Nordbahn.)

2½ Steinbruch Stat.

18½ Gödöllö Stat. Near this stat. is the beautiful domain of Gödöllö, with its Royal Château, originally the country seat of Prince Grassalkovich, and a favourite residence of Maria Theresa. The Hungarian Government of 1867 presented the domain and château, as a coronation gift, to the Emperor King Francis Joseph I.

18½ Hátvan Stat. on the Zagyva, with a château of the Grassalkovich family. The famous diet of Hatván, held here 1524, and attended by 7000 nobles on horseback, is more remarkable for the turbulence of its proceedings than for the wisdom of its acts.*

Beyond this stat. the road goes through a fertile country to

15 Gyöngyös, a town of 12,000 Inhab., at the foot of the Mátra mountains. The vineyards on the last declivities of these mountains, from Gyöngyös to Erlau, produce one of the best Hungarian red wines, called by the Germans Erlauer. It is full-bodied, and some of the best kinds might be mistaken for Burgundy, which in fact they often are.

19 Kápolna. The country between the Danube and Theiss, the Mátra mountains, and the Kecskemeter Heide, of which Kápolna is the central point, was the scene of the brilliant military operations of Dembinski and Görgei, in April, 1849.

14 Erlau (Hung. Eger; Lat. Agria), previous to 1802, an episcopal, since that period an archiepiscopal city of 20,000 Inhab. — Magyars, Germans, Raitzen, and Jews—finely situated at an elevation of 590 Eng. ft. above the sea. Erlau is still enclosed with its old walls, and on an eminence above the town stands the old castle, which was often besieged during the Turkish wars both by Moslem and Christian. The principal edifices in the town are the Archbishop's Palace, the County Hall, the Lyceum, New Barracks, and Cathedral; the three latter built by the late Archbishop Pyrker chiefly at his own expense. The *Cathedral* was designed by Hild, an Hungarian architect of great celebrity in his own country. It is in the form of a Latin cross, and surmounted by a handsome cupola. The W. end, as well as each of the transepts, has a peristyle of 8 Corinthian columns, 50 ft. high, and a decorated pediment. The interior, 252 ft. by 120 ft., with its numerous Corinthian columns, the shafts of green, the capitals of white marble (?), is very striking. In the construction of this cathedral, Archbishop Pyrker "wished to show," to use his own words, "that a classic style of architecture, with the retention of the mediæval form of the Latin cross, is as well adapted as the Gothic for the service of the Roman Catholic Church." The chapter of the cathedral (12 canons, 5 honorary canons, and a grand provost—Præpositus Major) possesses extensive domains, and the income of the archbishop was generally estimated, previous to 1848, at 20,000*l.* per annum. In the town are two good baths, the *Türkenbad* and the *Bischofsbad*, which are supplied with the water of a mineral spring, and much resorted to during the bathing season.

* At a Diet held a short time before this, 1523, at Buda, an act was passed empowering the government to hang or, if of noble lineage, to behead "all Lutheran heretics and their abettors" found within the apostolic kingdom of Hungary.

14 Mezo-Kövesd. 3 m. beyond this the road passes near the village of Mezo-Kereszteş, celebrated in Turkish annals for a great victory obtained here in 1595, by Sultan Mahomed III. The battle had already lasted three days, and the Emperor's troops had forced the Turkish lines, and taken 100 guns, when the Genoese renegade, Cicala, made a desperate charge at the head of the Turkish cavalry, on the flanks of the Imperialists, who were unable to withstand the shock. The Sultan at the same time issued from his tent, bearing the sacred standard of Mahomet, and wearing the prophet's mantle. The Christians were completely routed, 50,000 perished on the field of battle and in the adjacent morass. Cicala was created Grand Visier as a recompense for the important service he had rendered. On mustering the army he found that 30,000 men were missing, most of whom had fled on the 2nd day of the combat. The harsh manner in which he treated such of these fugitives as returned to their duty caused the others to seek refuge in Anatolia, where they raised a rebellion that lasted 30 years, and, as Hammer justly remarks, greatly contributed to the decline of the Turkish power in Europe.

14½ Harsány.

10 Miskolcz, the chief town of the country of Borsod, with 23,000 Inhab., at the extremity of the beautiful vale of Diós-Győr, near the junction of the rivulet of that name with the Sajó.

This is a stat. on the rly. from Debreckzin to Kaschau (see below).

The direct road from Miskolcz to Kaschau is 10 Aust. m. = 47 Eng. m.; a preferable though circuitous route for those who do not chose the rly. is by Rosenau, 99 Eng. m. There is a post-road the whole way, though in some parts a very bad one. From Miskolcz to Rosenau it passes up the valley of the Sajó. The stages are

9½ Sajó Sz. Péter.

9½ Putnok.

9½ Tornallya. From this place the traveller should by no means omit visiting the *Caverns of Agtelek* (Agtelekerhöhle), which extend for seven miles in the limestone mountains, their stalactites presenting the same endless variety of forms as those of the Grotto of Adelsberg. The two largest caverns are called the *Tanzsaal* and the *Paradiesgarten;* the latter is said to be more magnificent than any of the Adelsberg caves. A few miles further are the *Caves of Szilicze*. During the winter a great quantity of ice accumulates in these caves, which is not entirely melted before the commencement of the ensuing winter. In the summer months they are consequently filled with vast masses of ice broken up into a thousand fantastic forms, and presenting by their lucidity a singular contrast to the sombre vaults and massive stalactites of the cavern.

The traveller is recommended to go from Tornallya to the village of Agtelek, about 8 Eng. m. where experienced guides may be procured. The caverns of Agtelek, called also Baradla, are a short distance above the village. The traveller after visiting them may proceed to Pleissnitz (Pelsócz), a small market town on the post-road to Rosenau, or by making a détour of 2 or 3 m. may go from Agtelek to Szilicze, and thence to Pleissnitz. From Tornallya to Pleissnitz by Agtelek and Szilicze cannot be more than 22 Eng. m.; by the post-road it is 9 m.

About 2 m. from Tornallya, on the opposite bank of the Sajó, is Gömör, famous for its tobacco, its melon-fields, and its large cherry orchards. Near the town are some vestiges of the old Castrum Gumur.

[Travellers wishing to visit the Mining District and return to Pest by the railway from Neuhäusel (see Rte. 289) should proceed from Gömör to Brezo (see Rte. 289), about 48 Eng. m. The road, though not a post-road, is tolerably good, and passes through an interesting country, rich in mineral productions, especially iron. The most remarkable places on the route are Eltsch or Jelschau (Jolsva), 13 Eng. m., where there is a handsome château of Prince Koburg-Kohári; Grosz Rauschenbach (Nagy-Röcze), 7 m. Lehota, 5 m. The scenery here is

very fine. A steep hill on the rt. is crowned by the ruined castle of Murány, now the property of Prince Koburg Kohári. In the middle of the 17th centy. Murány was the residence of the young and beautiful widow Maria Szécsi. She was a Protestant, and when George Rákóczy I. took up arms in defence of the Protestant cause, had her mountain fastness garrisoned by a detachment of his troops commanded by her brother-in-law Kaspar Illesházy. The castle was amply furnished with provisions and ammunition; the troops brave and faithful; their commander, a stanch Protestant and firm adherent of Rákóczy. Murány was therefore deemed impregnable, and Illesházy's soldiers laughed and made merry when, in 1644, they saw it invested by an imperial army under the Palatine Vesselényi. The Palatine, however, soon managed to acquire possession of it,—not, indeed, by force of arms, but simply by marrying its fair occupant, gaining thus, at the same time, both the lady and the castle.*

From Murány and Lehota the road passes by Theissholz (Tiszolcz), and then crosses the mountain ridge that forms the watershed between the Gran and the affluents of the Sajó to Bries, from which there is a good road to Neusohl (Rte. 289), 24 Eng. m.]

From Tornallya, the post-road continues along the l. bank of the Sajó to Pleissnitz, the market-town before mentioned, and

25 Rosenau (Rozsnobánya), a mining town of 9000 Inhab., beautifully situated on the Sajó, and famed for its honey. At a short distance from the town is Betlér, the seat of Count Andrássy.

[From Rosenau, there is a cross-road 14 Eng. m., through Csetnek to Eltsch, on the road from Gömör to Bries, and two roads to Leutschau (Rte. 288), one by Neudorf (Igló), 28 Eng. m.; the other, by Dobschau (Dobsina), 35 m. Neudorf is one of the 16 *Zipserstädte* (Rte. 288), and will interest the ethnologist. Dobschau is a mining town at the bottom of a deep kettle-shaped valley. Its mines produce iron, copper, and cobalt, with some mercury and antimony. Choice specimens of rare minerals may here be procured at a trifling cost. From Dobschau, which is 15 m. from Rosenau, there is a tolerably good road to Bries (see p. 604) by Telgarth, about 37 Eng. m. It passes at a short distance from the castle of Murány.]

The road, after leaving Rosenau, passes by the village of Krasznahorka-Várallya, at the foot of an isolated conical hill, crowned by the castle of Krasznahorka, which has been rendered habitable by the present proprietor Count Andrássy. The road now quits the valley of the Sajó, and passes through a hilly country abounding in iron and copper mines, to

16½ Schmölnitz (Szomolnok), another very pretty mining town of 5500 Inhab., with a smelting-house, and a mint for the coinage of copper money. The process of obtaining copper from *Cementwasser* may be seen also here.

[There is a tolerable road from Schmölnitz to Leutschau by Neudorf (Igló), about 24 Eng. m.]

9½ Metzenseif, a village inhabited by Germans.

* *The Siege of Murány* has furnished a never-failing theme for Hungarian and German poets and novelists, who have, of course, converted Maria Szécsi into a genuine heroine of romance. Facts, however, are stubborn things to deal with, and the real facts are these:—Vesselényi, seeing that the castle could not be taken without a protracted siege, requested an interview with the lady Maria, which was granted. They met at the place appointed, each attended by a numerous retinue. When their immediate followers had retired to a respectful distance, the gallant Palatine offered the handsome young widow his hand, of course, on condition that she should surrender the castle. The lady gladly accepted the offer, and the only difficulty was how the design should be put in execution. This difficulty was, however, soon got over by the lady having recourse to the very unromantic expedient of making Illesházy's troopers dead drunk, when, at a preconcerted signal, Vesselényi, with a few followers, scaled the walls of the castle, and soon overpowered the intoxicated garrison. The fair widow, after she had abjured her religion, betrayed her party, and placed her brother-in-law a prisoner in the hands of his enemies, was married to the Palatine. Novelists have sought to extenuate her conduct by attributing it to love; but have forgotten to inquire whether the love of bearing Vesselényi's *title* may not have outweighed any other kind of love felt by their heroine.

10 Ujfaln.
11 Kaschau (see below).

The railroad from Miskolcz to Kaschau passes up the valley of the Hernád to
10½ Szikszo.—Zsolezsa Stat.
10½ Forró.—Enes Stat.
18 Hidas-Németi Stat.
From Hidas-Németi the railroad passes through a well-cultivated district to
Csany Stat.
13 Kaschau Stat. (Hung. Kassa; Lat. Cassovia), a royal free town of 13,000 Inhab., situated on the rt. bank of the Hernád, at an elevation of 1064 Eng. ft. above the sea. There are several good buildings, county hall, gymnasium, barracks, &c., but the most interesting edifice in Kaschau is the "*Elizabeth-Pfarrkirche*, built during the reign of Louis I. (1342-82), by a Picard architect Villars d'Honnecourt, and unquestionably the finest Gothic church in Hungary. It has a rich Dec. choir, not unlike, in plan, to that of Our Lady at Treves, *i. e.* nearly square, with an apse. It has fine W. and N. portals. The two small churches of St. Michael and St. Francis are also mediæval.

At Czschorwenitza, near Kaschau, are the precious opal-mines, situated in clay porphyry.

A few miles from Kaschau the road enters the valley of the Tarcza, through which it passes to
10 Habsány and
10 Eperies. Rte. 288.

ROUTE 291.

VIENNA TO PEST, BY RAAB AND STUHLWEISSENBURG—RAILWAY.

41 Aust. m. = 192 English m. Railway; 2 trains daily. The stations are—

Simmering Stat. The common near the village was, in former times, the place of reception of Turkish ambassadors. It is now the scene of annual horse-races. The large powder-magazine, called Neugebäude, is said to stand on the spot which the tent of Sultan Solyman covered during the first siege of Vienna, in 1529.
Swechat Stat.
Himberg Stat.
Gutenhof-Velm Stat.
Gramat-neusiedl Stat.
Götzendorf Stat.
Trautmansdorf Stat.
Wilfleinsdorf Stat.
Bruck-an-der-Leitha Stat. The castle is turned into a modern house, the seat of Count Harrach. The fortifications, which made Bruck important as a frontier-town, now form part of the gardens, which are famed for a collection of plants first formed by the late Count Harrach. The pleasure-grounds are well laid out, but flat. On the neighbouring hills they cultivate a fine white sweet-water grape, which, however, makes bad wine.
Parndorf Stat.
Zurndorf Stat.
Wieselburg Stat.
Miklos.
Raab Stat. (Hung. Györ)—*Im Lamm*—a town of 17,000 Inhab., on a marshy plain. A steamer at times to Gönyö on the Danube (Rte. 282).

St. Martin's Abbey is best visited from Raab, from which it is about 12 m. distant (Rte. 282).

Railroad from Raab, through the forest of Bakony (see below).
St. Janos Stat.
Acs Stat.
Neu-Szony Junct. Stat. A branch

line runs hence to the Danube opposite Komorn (Rte. 282).

Nagy-Igmand Stat.

Kis-Bér Stat. The road skirts the Bakony hills, through the forest, to

Mór Stat., a village on the S. declivity, where the Hungarians, under Perczel, were defeated by Jelachich on Dec. 20, 1848.

Bodack Stat.

Moha Stat.

Stuhlweissenburg *Junct. Stat.* (Rte. 286, where the railroad to Pest is also described).

The chain of hills extending in a N.E. direction for 130 Eng. m., from the Mur near its junction with the Drave, to the Danube between Komorn and Gran, is nowhere of any great elevation (from 1000 to 2000 Eng. ft. above the sea-level). The *Bakonyerwald* covers the central part of this chain for the space of about 60 m. by from 10 to 25 in breadth. Of late years many parts of the forest have been cleared; but there are still large tracts covered with magnificent old oaks and lime-trees that are well worth exploring. The Bakonyerwald was once famous for its bands of robbers, and is still said not to be entirely free from them. However, according to the Hungarians, in whose statements, in this respect, the traveller would do well not to place an implicit reliance, a Bakony robber only robs priests and Jews, and never thinks of molesting a nemes-ember (gentleman)!

ROUTE 292.

THE RIVER SAVE—SEMLIN TO SISSEK. RLY. FROM SISSEK TO AGRAM AND TRIESTE.

The *Save*, the river of Hungary next in importance to the Danube, is navigated by a steamer, plying in March and April once a week, and from May to September twice a week, between Semlin and Sissek in Croatia, situated on the Kulpa, a little above its junction with the Save, 250 m. from where the Save falls into the Danube. Fares, in the first cabin, ascending, 11 fl., in 1½ day; descending, 14 fl., in 1 day. The steamer leaves Semlin at 5 A.M. The heavy barges, laden with corn and tobacco, require 30 days for this voyage. The river may be said to be shrouded in dense forests, and the chief impediment in its navigation is the fallen trees—snags, as they would be called in America.

The voyage up the Save is not devoid of interest. On the l. bank, from Semlin to Jeszenovacz, are the line of posts of the border regiments; on the rt. bank the Turkish dominions. From Jeszenovacz to Sissek the river passes through the military frontiers, the Unna, from its junction with the Save, forming the boundary between Hungary and Turkey. The places at which the steamboat stops are

Klenak, opposite the Turkish fortress of Schabatz.

Mitrowitz, a town of 3500 Inhab.

Travellers, who are fond of ethnological pursuits, will find the *Clementines*, who inhabit the villages of Ertkovcze and Nikincze situated on the l. bank of the river, about half-way between Klensk and Mitrowitz, well worth their attention. In the year 1465, when the Ottomans were extending their conquests to the Adriatic, a numerous body of Albanians sought refuge among the mountains of Servia. From the name of their leader, Clement, they were, at a later period,

generally called Clementines (Clementiner). In 1737 the descendants of these Clementines left Servia, and settled in Syrmia, in these two villages. They number at present about 1500 individuals, who still speak a dialect of the Skipetar or Albanian language, which is supposed by some writers to have been the language of the ancient Illyrians. They are a very industrious community, furnishing from their looms a variety of silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs, and carpets of a superior texture and quality. The men have a fine martial appearance, and the women are celebrated for their beauty; the costume of both sexes is uncommonly picturesque, and of the gaudiest colours. A Clementine may sometimes be seen on board a Danubian steamer, and easily recognised by his gaudy attire and accoutrements. He generally carries a kind of battle-axe, or hatchet-head walking-stick (like the Hungarian Csákány) in his hand, has a sabre at his side, and a yataghan and brace of pistols stuck in his shawl girdle.

Racsa, a small fortress at the mouth of the Dvina. This is the most dangerous part of the navigation. A year seldom passes without barges being lost on the shoals at the confluence of the two rivers.

Rajevoszello.

Xupanje. Here are great forests of oak, from which fleets might be built of the trees growing within a stone's throw of the river.

Brod, a fortified town, and free military community of 2500 Inhab., with a *Kontumazhaus*, and some signs of commercial activity. The river contracts.

Alt-Gradiska, a small fortified town, with a ruined *Castle* and a *Kontumaz*, opposite the Turkish fortress of Berbir.

Jeszenovacz, a square *castle*, at the confluence of the Unna and Save.

Sissek (Sziszek.) (See Rte. 285.) The huge, odd-looking corn-barges, of from 100 to 250 tons burden, that navigate the Save, discharge their cargoes here, which are conveyed up the Kulpa to Karlstadt, in boats of from 1 to 3 tons burden. The Kulpa, here falling into the Save, is, however, generally unnavigable, even for these boats, during several weeks in summer, a circumstance which, by the delay and expense it occasions, contributes greatly to enhance the price of the produce of Southern Hungary. The traffic is, notwithstanding, pretty considerable, 100,000 tons of merchandise being annually conveyed up the river. In 1838 there were conveyed up the Kulpa from Sissek to Karlstadt, 302,750 quarters of corn; 66,160 cwt. of tobacco; 44,100 cwt. of rags; 33,080 cwt. of tallow and grease; 5503 tons of produce from the crown domains; and 4,000,000 staves for barrels—weighing 11,024 tons.

This traffic has been enormously increased by the opening of a line of *Railway from Sissek to Trieste* in 1862. The stations are—

Lekenek Stat.
Gr. Gorica Stat.
Agram Stat. (in Rte. 285).
Zapresik Stat.
Raun Stat.
Videm Gurkfeld Stat.
Reichenburg Stat.
Lichtenwald Stat.
Steinbruck Junct. Stat., on the line from Laibach to
Trieste—Terminus (see Rte. 248).
Sissek to Steinbruck, 17 Germ m. Trains in 4½ hrs.

ROUTE 294.

PEST TO BASIASCH, ON THE DANUBE, BY SZEGEDIN AND TEMESVAR (RAIL. DESCENT OF THE THEISS.

Railway from Pest to Basiasch, 55 Aust. m. = 248 Eng. m. The line runs over a dreary dead level, but the country is fertile. *Trains* thrice a-day in 8 to 12½ hrs. to Temesvar; and once to Basiasch.

Rail from Pest.
Steinbruck Stat.
Vecsés Stat.
Ullö Stat.
Monor Stat.
Pilis Stat.
Alberti Irsa Stat.
Czegled Junction Stat. [Here a line branches to *Szolnok*; whence *steamers* ascend the Theiss once a-week to Tokay; and descend it twice a-week to Szegedin.]
Nagy Körös Stat.
Kecskemét Stat.
Puszta Páka Stat.
Félégyháza Stat.
Szt. Peter Stat.
Kis Telek Stat.
Szarymáz Stat.
Szegedin Stat., a town of 50,224 Inhab., with wide streets, half paved with trunks of trees, at the confluence of the Maros with the Theiss. The central town (Palanka) is built round an old Turkish *Castle* on a height above. A bridge of boats leads across the Theiss to New Szegedin.
Malleposte daily to Peterwardein in 12 hrs.
[*Steamer* twice a-week down the Theiss to Tittel and Semlin, by Canisa.
Zeuta. } The margin of the river
Becse. } is marshy, and the fertile
Csurog. } lands on either side have
Tittel. } been protected from inundation in recent times by embankment. (Route 284.)]
The Railway Stations from Szegedin are—
Szorogh Stat.
Oroszlâmos Stat.
Mokren Stat.
Gross Kedurda Stat.
Matzfeld Stat.
Gyertyamos Stat.
Szakalhaza Stat.
Temesvar Stat. A fortified town on the Alt-Bega. Pop. 21,400. The rebel insurgents besieged and nearly destroyed it in 1849, when it was relieved by Marshal Haynau.
Lowagen to Arad, Semlin, Hermannstadt, and Orsova.
Saagh Stat.
Zsebely Stat.
Delta Stat.
Moravicza Stat.
Verseez Stat.
Jessenova Junct. Stat. Hence branches E. a rly. to
Orowicza, a flourishing town, owing to its iron *furnaces*, works, and coal-mines, which supply a wide district, including the Danube steamers. This rail is to be extended to Reschitza, where also are large *iron* works, and thence to Mehadia.
Weiskirchen Stat.
Basiasch Terminus — a few houses on the Danube, including a rly. buffet and hotel, and coal-sheds. No conveyance save a cart to be had and a steamer. It is 450 m. by rail from Vienna — a journey of 18 hrs. See Rte. 284.

ROUTE 296.

PEST TO KASCHAU, BY CZEGLED, SZOLNOK, DEBRECZIN, AND TOKAY.

Railway, about 273 Eng. m.
46 *Czegléd Junct. Stat.* see Rte. 293. Trains once a-day to Kaschau (227½ Eng. m.) in 14 hrs.
Czegléd S. 20.
8 Abony Stat.
8 Szolnok Junct. Stat. Here a rly. branches to *Arad*, a city of 20,000 Inhab. (many Jews), on the Maros.
10 Török St. Miklos Stat.
6 Fegyvernek.
9 Kis-uj-szállás Stat.
9 Karczag Stat.
9 Püspök-Ladány *Junct. Stat.* [Here a rly. branches to Grosswardein, by
Sáp Stat.
Berettyó-Ujfalú Stat.
Mezö-Keresztes.
Grosswardein Stat. A fortified town of nearly 21,500 Inhab., on the

Körös, with 8 suburbs. It has a *Cathedral.* Near it rise hot mineral springs.]

8 Kaba.

8 Szoboszló Stat.

12 *Debreczin Stat.* (*Inn:* White Horse, good and moderate). A free town of 30,000 Inhab., mostly Calvinists, who have a *College* with 2000 students. 116 m. from Pest. Some of its streets are quaint and picturesque. The costumes are very peculiar; the cloaks of the women are embroidered with lace and flowers, and are some of them extremely beautiful. The men are dressed in long cloaks, some with the hair on, others richly embroidered, and of every colour.

9 Hadház Stat.

9 Ujfehérto Stat.

9 Nyiregyháza Stat.

9 Királytelek Stat.

14 Tokay Stat.

Tokay (Tokaj) is a small town at the junction of the Bodrog with the Theiss. It has not above 2000 Inhab., but in respect to language, race, and religion, they present the strangest medley to be found even in Hungary. There are churches for no less than six religious sects, and every race and tribe located between the Carpathians and the Balkan appears to have its representatives at Tokay. The vineyards that produce the Tokay wines are planted on the declivities of the Hegyallya hills, which, like most other hills that produce the best Hungarian wines, are composed of igneous rocks, porphyry greatly predominating. The Hegyallya vineyards are estimated to have an area of 67,480 acres, and to produce on an average 11,000,000 gallons of wine annually. There are four kinds of Hegyallya or Tokay wine:—1. *Essenz*, made from the juice of dry grapes pressed out by the weight of the grapes themselves without any external force being employed. It is seldom made, and rarely to be met with on sale. 2. *Ausbruch.* This is the wine known as *Tokay*, and the best that can be purchased. It is made by mixing dry grapes pounded into a thick pulp with the wine-must. 3. *Mászlás*, made in the same manner, but with only half the quantity of grape-pulp. It has the bouquet of the Ausbruch, without its sweetness, and is by many preferred to it. On an average, not more than 50,000 gall. of Ausbruch, and 25,000 gall. of Mászlás, are made annually. 4. *Tischwein*, which of course varies considerably in quality; the best kinds are excellent, and all have something of the bouquet peculiar to Tokay. Vineyards were planted on the Hegyallya previous to the arrival of the Magyars in Hungary. King Stephen and his immediate successors took care that they should not be neglected, but they were most of them uprooted or laid waste during the dominion of the Mongol Tatars. After the expulsion of these hordes, Bela IV. settled a number of Italians on the Hegyallya, and the wine they produced soon acquired great celebrity. In 1271 Stephen V. granted the bishop of Erlau a tithe of all the wines produced in the county of Zemplin "decimas vini, ubi vineæ modo sunt plantatæ," a tithe which, in 1380, was estimated at 10,000 pieces of gold. The scientific method of preparing the Ausbruch and Mászlás was introduced towards the end of the 17th centy.

[18 Eng. m. from Tokay is Sáros-Patak, a town of 5000 Inhab. on the rt. bank of the Bodrog, with a celebrated Calvinist college. Travellers who visit it may proceed to Sátoralya-Ujhely, the chief town of the county of Zemplin (Zemplén), whence there is a cross-road to Hidas-Németi; this route would be about 20 Eng. m. longer than the post-road by Tállya.]

11 Szerencs Stat.

11 Tisza-Lucz Stat.

11 Miskolcz Stat.

11 Szikszó Stat.

14 Forró-Encs Stat.

15 Hidas-Némethi Stat.

11 Csány Stat.

6 Kaschau Terminus (Rte. 290).

INDEX.

*** In order to facilitate reference to the Routes, most of them are repeated in the Index twice; thus the road from

VIENNA —— to Prague

is also mentioned under the head

PRAGUE —— ‡ to Vienna.

Such *reversed* Routes are marked in the Index thus ‡, to distinguish them.

AALEN.

A.

Aalen, 21
Abach, 138
Aber, lake of, 412
Abtei, 376
Abteierthal, 376
Abtenau, 267
Ache torrent, 249, 250, 394, 405; falls, 141, 374
Achenthal and See, 162, 394, 405
Achselmannstein, 386
Acquabuona, 382
Acs, 554
Acsag, 592
Adamello, ascent of, 348
Adamsthal, 527
Adda, vale of the, 302. Source, 307
Adelsberg, CAVE of, 448
Adige, 334, 338, 341; source of, 296. Valley of, 297, 337
Adler river, 527
Admont monastery, 415
Adrolites, 219
Afing, 326
Afienz, 434
Agatha, St., 413
Agger river, 183
Aggsbach, 190
Aggstein castle, 190
Agnola, Val, 348
Agordo, 360, 362, 376, 404
Agram, 592
Agtelek caverns, 606
Ahren, 372
Ahrnthal, 364, 372, 373
Aibling, 155
Aichach, 144
Aigen, park of, 183
Aitringen, 33
Aineth, 374
Aia, 337
Aland, 238
Alba, 353
Alexandersbad, 120
—— ‡ to Baireuth (footpath), 119
Alfenz valley, 284
Allegbe, lake, 354, 363

ANTELAO.

Allerheiligen, 19
Allgemeine Zeitung newspaper, 44
Alm, 268
Alp, meaning of the word, 275
Alpine Vocabulary, 275
Alpspitze, 158
Altaich, Ober, 148. Neider, 149
Alt-Aussee, 413
Altenburg (Bamberg), 126, 135
Altenburg, Deutsch, 550
Altenmarkt, 154, 417
Alte Veste, near Fürth, 68
Alt-Moldova, 574
Altmühl, source, 123. Valley, 137.
Altmünster, 259
Alt-Ofen, 556
Alt-Orsova, 579
Altötting, 153. The Black Virgin, 153. Tilly's grave, 153
Alt Sissek, 593
Altsohl, 604
Altstadt, 529
Als river, 154
Amberg, 105
Ambras castle in Tyrol, 293, 390
—— Museum at Vienna, 222
Ammer river, 157
Ammergau, 157
Ammersee, 157
Amper river, 45
Ampezzo, 385; pass of, 380
Ampfing, 153
Amphitheatre at Pola, 459
Amselfiog, 154
Amstettin, 197
Andechs monastery, 157
Andrii, 472
Andrae, St., 330
Andras, 376
Anfo, 398
Anger, 529
Anhausen, 128
Anif, 246
Ankogel, 254
Anlaufthal, 253
Annaberg, Saxony, 484
Ansbach, 122
Antelao, 382

AUGSBURG.

Antholz vale, 364. Village and baths, 368
Antogast, baths of, 19
Anton, St., 285
Antonio, St., 347, 348
Apatin, 569
Apostles' mugs, 119
Aprica, 345, 396
Aquileia, 452, 473
Anlaufthal, 253
Araba, 376
Arad, 611
Arco, 341
Ardagger, 188
Ardo river, 404
Arlberg pass, 282, 284
Arnoldstein, 368, 463
Arten, 361
Artzberg, 417
Aschach, 187
Aschaffenburg, 84
Aschau, 248, 391
Aschbach, 431
Asiago, 356, 400
Asolo, 359
Asperg, 6
Aspern, battle of, 549
Assa river, 400
Assling, 468
Asten, 196
Astico, river, 403
Attersee, 183
Attnang, 183
Auer, 334, 351
Auf-dem-Fern, 143
Auf der Au, 391
Auf der Plecken, 367
AUGSBURG, 40. Historical notice, 40. Three brides of, 41. Trade and manufactures, 41. Architecture, 41. Fountains, town-hall, cathedral, palace, 42. Confession, 42. Churches, gallery of paintings, 43. Museum, mansion of the Fugger family, collection of wines, 44. Arsenal, fairs, eilwagen, railways, 45.
—— ‡ to Ulm, 40
—— to Munich, 45
—— ‡ to Hof, 124

AUGSBURG.

Augsburg to Lindau, 139
—— to Innsbruck, 141
—— to Ratisbon, 144
Aulendorf, 26
Aurach, 162
Auronzo, 382
Aussee, 413. Salt-mines, 413. Lakes near, 413
Aussig, 495, 499
Austerlitz, 528
AUSTRIA—Passports, 167. Frontier and custom-house, 167. Money, 168. Railways, 169. Eilwagen, separat-wagen, 170. Posting, Laufzettel, 170. Police, 171. Inhabitants and beauties of scenery, 172. Education, 172. Interesting routes, 173. Tours, 173. Salt-mines, 174. Salt-works, 176. Cookery and inns, 176. Routes through, 179. Military frontier, 544
Auwal, 526
Avio, 337; val, 345
Avisio, torrent, 334, 351. Valley of the, 351
Axams, 322
Axwang, 331, 379

B.

BABOLNA, 554
Badelwand viaduct, 440
Baden in Austria, 238
Baden-Baden to Wildbad, 32
—— to Baths of Rippoldsau, 32
Bad-Gastein, 250. Baths, 251. Gold-mines, 252
—— ‡to Salzburg, 246
—— to Ober-Vellach, by the Malnitz, 253
—— to Zell-am-See and Salzburg, 254
——‡ to Heiligenblut, by the Rauris, 428
Badia, la, 376
Bagalino, 350, 396, 398
Bahlingen, 23
Baierisch Zell, 163
Baiersbronn, 33
Baiersdorf, 127
Baireuth, 118. Palaces, 118. Eremitage, 119. Railway, eilwagen, 119
—— to Alexandersbad and the Fichtelgebirge, 119
——‡ to Nuremberg, 132
Bája, 568
Bajmócz, 600
Bakonyerwald, 609
Balaton lake, 594, 599
Baldo, Monte, 338
Ballabio, 302
Balzers, 282
Bamberg, 124. Cathedral, 125. Palace, 126. Michaelsberg, 126. Rathhaus, 126. Altenburg, 126. Railways, 127
—— to Baireuth, 118
——‡ to Würzburg, 104

BAVARIA.

Bamberg to Muggendorf and the Franconian Switzerland, 129
Banat, 574
Banz, 124
Bardolino, 340
Bärenbad, 321
Barghe, 297
Bartfeld, 602
Bartholomä, 245
Bartholomäus-See, 245
Barwies, 144
Basiasch, 574
Bassano, 357. Castle, 358
BATHS of—
Achselmannstein, 386
Alexandersbad, 120
Anthols, 368
Antogast, 19
Baden in Austria, 238
Bilin, 502
Bocklet, 114
Boll, 16
Bormio, 306
Brückenau, 115
Burgbernheim, 164
Cannstatt, 14
Carlsbad, 488
Sta. Caterina, 306, 311
Comano, 341, 349
Fontanella, 284
Franzensbad, 486
Füred, 598
Gastein, 250
Gleichenberg, 479
Hof-Gastein, 250
Ischl, 260
Kanits, 198
Kissingen, 113
Kreuth, 161
Ladis, 295
Marienbad, 493
Mehádia, 580
Mergentheim, 33
Mitterbad, 300, 344
Pejo, 312
Rabbi, 344
Ratses, 331, 379
Recoaro, 401
Rippoldsau, 19
Rohitsch, 443
Schalders, 330
Sebastiansweiler, 22
Teinach, 30
Teplitz, 496
Vahrn, 330
Wieliczka, 536
Wildbad, 31, 164
Winkel, 373
Baths, Turkish, 564
Bauern Comödien in Tyrol, 279, 294
Baura, church of the Trinity, 184
BAVARIA, 35. Money, 36. Railways, posting, and roads, 36. Tolls, 37. Weights and measures, 37. Beer, 37. Objects of curiosity, 38. Fisheries, 38. Progress of art in, 39. Routes through, 40

BOIL.

Bayerbach, 411
Bayerbrunn, 159
Beer, Bavarian, 37, 127
Beethoven, tomb of, 230
Belgrade, 571
—— to Constantinople, hints for the journey, 573
Belluno, 303
Belluno, 404
Benedictbeuern, 159
Beraun, 521
Berchtesgaden, 244, 386
—— ‡to Salzburg, 243
—— to Hallein, 247
—— to Bad-Gastein, 268
Berg Isel, 328
Bernbuchel, 286
Berneck, 120
Bernauer, Agnes, death of, 14
Berthier, marshal, mode of his death, 126
Bertholdsdorf, 236
Besca, 398
Besigheim, 13
Betzigau, 139
Biberach, 26
Biechowitz, 326
Biessenhofen, 139, 142
Bietigheim, 6, 13
Bilin, 502
Bindloch, 119
Bisamberg, 192
Bischofsheim, 34
Bischofshofen, 249
Bischof-Teinitz, 521
Bisens, 330
Black Forest, 30
Black Sea, 490, 589
Blansko, 527
Blattna, 525
Blaubeuern, 18
Bleiberg lead-mines, 368, 471
Bleiburg, 472
Blenheim, battle of, 134
Blisowa, 521
Bludenz, 284
Blühnbach, river and valley, 248
Blumau, 331
Bobingen, 139
Böblingen, 30
Bocca di Brenta, 447, 448
Bocche, the, 480
Bocchesi, the, 481
Bochnia, 536
Bocklet baths, 114
Bockstein, 252
Bocza pass, 604
Bodenbach, 495, 501
Bodensee, 27
Bodenthal, 423
Boffingen, 124
Bogen, 148
Bogliaco, 340
Bogumilowice, 536
BOHEMIA, 483. Inns, 487. Routes through, 484
Bohemian glass, 517
Böhmisch-Brod, 526
Böhmisch-Trubau, 527
Boll, baths of, 16

BOLLADORE.

Bolladore, 305
Bolzano, 332, 404
Bondo, 349
Bondone, 398
Bora wind, 451, 455, 596
Borca, 354, 382
Borghetto, 377
Borgo di Val Sugana, 356
Bormio, 305. Baths, 306. Road of the Stelvio, 306
—— to Male, 311
Boso, 400
Botanic Garden, Stuttgart, 10. Vienna, 226. Gratz, 441. Pest, 558
Botzen, 332
—— ‡ to Meran, 300
—— to Sterzing, 326
—— to Trent and Verona, 327, 333
—— ‡ to Innsbruck, 327
Brabant dollars, 3
Brag tunnel, 7
Braillow, 587
Brandberg, 391
Brandenberg village and valley, 163
Brandhof, 433
Brannenburg, 387
Branowitz, 528
Branzoll, 334
Brauglio or Braulio, 307
Braunau, 154
Brazza, 479
Brebano, 404
Breganze, 403
Bregenz, 282
—— to Landeck and Innsbruck, 282
Breitenegg, 472
Breitengussbach, 124
Breitenstein, 419
Breitlahner, 392
Brennberg, 591
Brenner, pass of, 327
Breno, 396
Brenta, source of, 355. Vale of the, 357
—— Alta, 348
Brescia, 350, 397
—— to Riva, 397
—— ‡to Sondrio, 396
Bretten, 13
Bries, 604
Brine, 451
Brione, 458
Brixen, 330, 405
—— to Villach, by the Pusterthal, 363
Brixlegg, 163, 388
Brod, 610
Brodek, 530
Bruchsal, 13
Bruck in the Pinzgau, 395
—— on the Mur, 439, 461
—— an-der-Leitha, 608
Brückenau baths, 115
Brühl, 236
—— to Baden, 237
Brunau, 343

CANOVA.

Brunecken, 364, 380
—— to Heiligenblut, 368
—— to the Krimmler Tauern and Zillerthal, 372
—— to Botzen, by the Gaderthal, 375
—— to Venice, by the pass of Ampezzo, 379
Brünn, 527. Spielberg, 527. The Emperor Joseph's plough, 527
—— to Olmutz, 528
—— to Vienna, 528
Brüssau, 527
Brüx, 519
Bua, isle of, 477
Buccari, 597
Buchau, 519
Buchberg, 444
Bucheben, 429
Buchenstein, 376
Buchhorn, 27
Buchloe, 139
Buchlowitz, 530
Buda, 561. Bridge of, 562. Festung, 563. Palace, 563. Crown of Hungary, 563. Hungarian red wine, 564. Turkish baths, 564. Santon's grave, 565. Taken by the Turks, 565
Budigsdorf, 529
Budweis, 524
Burgau, 40
Burgbernheim baths, 164
Burgeis, 296
Burgheim, 135
Burgkunstadt, 124

C.

Cadenabbia, 303. Villa Carlotta, 303. Thorwaldsen's sculpture, 303
Cadore, 383. Valley, 384
Caf, lake, 350
Caldonazzo, lake of, 336, 355
Calfaro, river, 350
Calliano, 316
Calmbach, 30
Calw, 30
Camonica, Val, 345, 396
Campedello, 352, 376, 377
Campil, vale of, 376
Campione, 340
Campo, 349
Campo Formio, 466
Campo Silvano, 399
Canal to unite the Danube with the Rhine, 105, 123, 127, 138
Canale, 474
Canale St. Bovo, 361
Canali, 480
Canary birds, trade in, 286
Canazei, 353, 377
Cannstatt, 14. Baths, 14
Canosa, 480
Canova's birthplace, 358. Picture by him, 358. His tomb, 358. His house, 359. Monument of the Archduchess Christina, 212. Statue of Theseus, 215
Canzian, St., cave, 452
Capistran, John, 572
Capo d'Istria, 458
—— di Ponte, 383, 396
Capriana, 351
Caprile, 354, 360, 363, 376, 382
Carinthia, 407. Ravaged by the Turks, 420
Carinthia, dukes of, chair of investment, 463. Singular ceremony connected with, 463
Carlowitz, treaty of, 570
Carlsbad, 488. Hot springs—the Sprudel, 489. Efficacy of the waters, 490
—— ‡ to Frankfurt, 117
—— ‡ to Eger, 485
—— to Marienbad and Eger, 492
—— ‡ to Teplitz, 518
—— ‡ to Prague, 519
Carlsruhe, 6
—— to Wildbad, 30
Carlstein, 520
Carniola, travelling in, 408. The three sights of, 445
Carren, 286
Carsaniga, 302
Cassian, S., 376, 382
Castelbarco, 336
Castelfranco, 359
Castello, 376
Castel Nuovo, 480
Castelruth, 352, 378
Caterina, Sta., 306, 311, 344, 457
Cattaro, 481
—— to Trieste, 475
Catullus' villa, 340
Cavalese, 351
Caves in the Julian Alps, 408. Of Adelsberg, 448. Of St. Magdalene, 450. Corgnale, 456. Rivers and lakes, subterraneous, 408, 447
Caves of Muggendorf, 130
Caves in Hungary—of Agtelek, 606. Drachenhöhle, 604. Golumbacz, 575. Szilicze, 606. Veterani, 578
Cavidago, 343
Cedegolo, 396
Cellini, Benvenuto, salt-cellar, 218
Cembra, 351
Cementwasser, 604, 607
Cencenighe, 352, 363
Ceneda, 383
Cettegni, 481
Cham, 521
Chamois, 257, 287
Charles V., Emperor, 44, 244, 291, 364
Chernawoda, 586
Chinpuzza, 381
Chiemsee, 155, 405
Chiesa, 304, 399
Chiese, river, 350, 397

Chiusa, la, 337
Chium, 527
Chorinsky's Klause, 263
Chotzen, 527
Chrast, 521
Christina, St., 378
Chrzanow, 531
Cilly, 444
Cimolais, 383
Ciamone, 357, 361
Cividale, 465
Cividate, 396
Clementines, an Albanian people, 609
Cles, 343, 347
Clissa, 479
Codroipo, 466
Cogolo, 312
Colre, 282
—— ‡ to Feldkirch, 282
Colfosco, 377
Colico, 303
Colin of Mechlin's sculpture, 223, 287, 290, 291, 293
Collalto, 464
Colontola, 404
Comano, 341, 349
Comelico, 384
Como Lake, excavated road on its eastern shore, 302
Condino, 350
Conegliano, 383, 466
Confinale, Monte, 311
Constance, lake of, 27
——, steamers on, 27, 283
Copernicus, his monument, 533
Copper-mines, 373, 405
Cordevole, river, 404
Corfara, 353, 376, 377, 382
Cornale, 452. Grotto of, 456
Cornedo, 401
Cortina d'Ampezzo, 381. Neighbourhood of: Dolomite mountains, &c., 381, 382
Covelo, pass and fort, 357
Cracow, 531. Castle, 532. Cathedral, 532. Tombs of Polish kings, 532. University, 533. Cloth-hall, 533. Kosciusko's mound, 533. Salt-mines, 534
—— to Lemberg, 536
—— ‡ to Olmütz and Vienna, 531
Crespano, 358
Croatia, 539
Croce, Sta., 383
Croce Domini pass, 396
Csakathurn, 592
—— to Karlstadt, 590
—— to Fiume, 595
Curzola, 479
Custozza, 337
Czarna, 536
Czaslau, 523
Czegled, 611
Czernoschin, 525 ‡ 1

D.

Dachstein Mountain, 265
Dalaas, 284
Dalmatia, tour of, 474
Dances, Tyrolese, 279
Daniele, St., 464
Dante, 336. At Duino, 473
Danube, the Swabian, 23
Danube (A), Ulm to Ratisbon, 132. Steamers, 133. Rafts, 133. Barges, 133.
—— (B), Ratisbon to Passau, 144.
—— (C), Passau to Linz, 184
—— (D), Linz to Vienna, 187
—— (E), below Vienna, Steam Navigation Company, 547. Present state and prospects of, 547. Time, distance, and cost of the voyage to Constantinople, 547, 548
—— (E), Vienna to Pest, 549. Inundations, 561. Freezing of the river, 562
—— (F), Pest to the Black Sea, 566. Junction with the Drave, 569. Quarantine on the, at Semlin, 571. At Orsova, 580. At Galatz, 587
Danube—*Rapids* between Moldova and Orsova, 574. Failure of attempts to remove the rocks, 575. Descent from Moldova described, 575. New road by the river-side, 577. Roman road, 578. Iron Gate, 581. Separation of Ister and Danube, 582. Trajan's Bridge, 583. Below the Iron Gate, 583. Sudden bend to the N., 586. Galatz, 587. Mouths of, 588. Delta, 589
Danube ague, 587
Daone, 350
Darching, 162
Darfo, 396
Dauchstein castle, 29
Davy, Sir Humphry, praises of the Austrian Alps, 256. Accident at the Traun fall, 258. Amphitheatre at Pola, 459
Dead Mountains, 413
Debrecsin, 612
Defereggen, 368
Deggendorf, 148
Delladizza, 351
Delnicza, 596
Delta of the Danube, 589
Dembica, 536
Denno, 343
Dervio, 303
Desenzano, 340
Dettelbach, 88
Dettingen, battle-field of, 84
Deutsch-Altenburg, 550
Deutsch-Brod, 523
Deutschen, 331
Deutscher Peter, 423
Deutschmetz, 343

Deutsch-Wagram, 529
Devil's Wall from the Danube to the Rhine, 28, 128, 136
Devil's Dyke, 160
Diedesheim, 29
Diententhal, 268
Diet, German, hall of meeting at Ratisbon, and torture-chamber, 110. Hungarian, 551
Dignano, 458
Dillingen, 134
Dilsburg, 29
Dimaro, 344, 347
Dinkelsbühl, 21
Dinkelscherben, 40
Diocletian's palace at Spalato, 477
Divassa, 452
Dobel, 32
Döbling, 540
Doblino, lake, 341
Dobratsch, 367, 421
Dobrechowitz, 520
Dobschau, 607
Döllach, 425
Dolomite mountains of Tyrol, 272, 350, 378, 379, 381
Dölsach, 424
Domegge, 383, 385
Domegliara, 337
Dömös, 555
Donaumoos, 136
Donaustauf, 145
Donauwörth, 135
Donnersberg, 499
Dont, 363
Dorf Gastein, 250
Dornbach, 243
Dornbirn, 283
Dotis, 555
Drachenhöhle caverns, 604
Dragha, valley of, 597
Drave, source of the, 365. Valley of the, 420, 443, 592. Mouth of the, 569
Drenkova, 576
Drei-Herrn-Spitze, 373
Drei Mohren, 44
Drei Schuster, 384
Dresden to Carlsbad, 484
—— to Teplitz, 495
Duino, 473
Dukla, 602
Dumpen, 314
Dunakess, 566
Dunkelboden, 147
Dürer, Albert, born at Nuremberg, 102. Fortifications planned by him, 99. Paintings by him, 95, 96, 98, 101, 216. Statue of, 98. His house, 101. His grave, 102. His own portrait, 66, 97, 99, 511. His best works at Vienna, 226.
Durlach, 6
Durlesbach, 26
Dürnbach, 416
Dürnberg, 248
Durnfeld, 462

DURON.

Duron Thal, 352
Dürrenstein on the Danube, 191
Dürrenstein near Friesach, 461
Durrenzimmern, 128
Dutch toys made at Nuremberg, 89
Dux in Bohemia, Wallenstein's château, 518
Dux in Tyrol, 393
Duxerthal, 393
Dzieditz, 531

E.

Eselsbach, 105, 118
Ebelsberg, 196
Ebensee, 259
Ebensfeld, 124
Eberbach, 29
Eberndorf, 472
Ebersbach, 16
Ebersdorf, 549
Eck, castle of, 148
Eckersdorf, 118
Eckmühl, battle of, 152
Edolo, 345, 396
Education in Austria, 172
Efferding, 187
Eger, 485. Wallenstein's death, 485
—— to Franzensbad, 485
—— to Carlsbad, 487
Eger river, source, 120. Valley, 519
Eggenberg castle, 442
Eggolsheim, 127
Egina marbles, 59
Egna, 334
Ehingen, 26
Ehrenberg, 143
Ehrenburg castle, 28
Ehrenhausen, 443
Eibsee, 158
Eichberg, 438
Eichsfeld, 461
Eichstädt, 123
Einspann, 171, 270
Eisack river, 326, 332, 329, 331, 364
Eisenberg, 519
Eisenerz, 417. Iron mountain, 417
—— ‡ to Mariazell, 434
Eisenstadt, 590
Eisenstrasse, 416
Eiserne Jungfrau, 96, 437, 512
Eisgrub, 528
Eislingen, 16
Elbe river, 526
Elbe, Aussig to Dresden, 499
Elbe-Teinitz, 526
Elchingen, 40, 134
Ellingen, 123
Elmau, 387
Elwangen, 21
Elnbogen, 488
Elsens river, 11, 30
Elterndorf, 128
Eltmann, 105
Embach, 395

FERNETITSCH.

Emersdorf, 368
Endorf, 155
Engelhardszell, 186
Engstingen, 25
Enneberg, 375
Enns, 188, 197, 416
—— to Steyer and Eiseners, 416
Enns river, 188, 197, 418. Vale of the, 414. Pass Gesäuse, 415
Ens, vale of the, 6, 13. Brook, 31
Ensberg, 6
Ensersdorf, 523, 550
Eperies, 602
Erbach, 26
Erdöd, 569
Erlaf river, 190
Erlafsee, 432
Erlangen University, 127
Erlau, 605
Erlsbach, 368
Erzgebirge, 484
Eschenau, 132
Esseg, 569
Essendorf, 26
Essling, battle of, 549
Esslingen, 15
Esterház, 591
Esterházy, Prince, his palace at Eisenstadt, 590. His family treasure, 590; at Pottendorf, 590; Eszterház, 591; Forchtenstein, 590
—— collection of pictures, 559
Etschthal, 300
Ettall, convent, 157
Euerhausen, 34
Eugene, Prince, 211, 215, 216
Eutingen, 6
Eyach, 25
Eyers, 297
Eselwang, 105

F.

Fadinger, Stephen, 19
Fahlheim, 40, 134
Fahrkleis, 325
Falcade, 352, 363
Falkenau, 488
Fassa valley, 351. Dolomite minerals of, 350
Favra, 351
Fechenbach quarries, 165
Fedaja pass, 353
Fehring, 471
Feistritz castle, 416
Feistritz on the Save, 468
Feldbach, 469
Feldkirch, 283
—— to Coire, 282
Fella river, 464
Feltre, 403
Fend, 316
Fenderthal, 316
Ferdinand's Eisenbahn, 529
Ferdinandshöhe, 308
Fernetitsch, 452

FRAUENBURG.

Feuchten, 317
Feuchtwangen, 21, 34
Feuerbach, 7
Fichtelgebirge, 118, 120, 121
Fils, valley of the, 14
Findelkind, Henry, 285
Finkenberg, 393
Finstermuns, pass of, 295
Fischamend, 550
Fischbach, 388
Fischbachthal, 156
Fischhausen, 163
Fischlack, 387
Fiumara river, 596
Fiume, 597
Five Lakes, the, 602
Flachau valley, 418
Flavon, 343
Fleimserthal, 351
Fleischbach, 117
Flies, battle-field of, 285
Flirsch, 285
Flitsch, 474
Flottenthal, 392
Florentin, 584
Florian, St., monastery of, 196
Florisdorf, 529
Fiódvár, 568
Fondo, 343, 346
Fontanella baths, 284
Fonzaso, 361
Forbach, 32
Forcella Grande, 381
Forcheim, 127
Forchtenau, 590
Forchtenstein, 590
Forni di Sopra, 385
Forno, val, 311; glacier, 311; village, 351
Forno di Canale, 362
Forst, 298
Fortresses on a new system at Linz, 195
Forum Julii (Zuglio), 367
Frabertsheim, 154
Fragant, 425
Fragenstein castle, 159
Fragsburg castle, 299
Frainersdorf, 523
Franconian Switzerland, 129. Streitberg, 130. Muggendorf, 130. Riesenburg, 130. Rabeneck, 131. Weischenfeld, 131. Rabenstein, 131. Sophienhöhle, 131.
Franconian wines, 85
Frankenmarkt, 183
Frankfurt to Würsburg and Nuremberg, 84
—— to Kissingen, 116
—— to Carlsbad, 117
Franzdorf, 446
Franzensbad, 486. Mud baths, 487. Gas baths, 487
Franzensburg, castle, 235
Franzenshöhe, 309
Franzensveste, 330, 379
Frassene, 362.
Frastens, 284.
Frauenburg castle, 525

FRAUENWÖRTH.

Frauenwörth, island, 155
Fraunhofer, his birthplace, 148
Frederick of Bohemia, 77, 502
Free District of Hungary, 601
Free Military Communities, 545
Freiberg, 299
Freienstein, 189
Freilassing, 156
Freising, 152
Freistadt, 525
Freistadtl, 600
Freiwaldau, 529
Freudenberg, 165
Freudenstadt, 20, 33
Freusbach, 417
Friedburg, 19
Friedrichshall salt-works, 28
Friedrichshafen, 27
—— ‡ to Stuttgart, 25
—— ‡ to Ulm, 26
Friesach, 461
Fritzens, 389
Fritzthal, 418
Friuli, 464
Frohn, 367
Frohnleiten, 440
Frohnwies, 255
"Frozen Wall," 393
Frundsberg, Georg von, 140; castle, 389
Fruskagora mountains, 569
Fuentes, fort, 303
Fügen, 391
Fugger family, 41, 44
Fulda, 116
—— ‡ to Würzburg, 113
Fulpmes, 321
Fundensee, 268
Fünfkirchen, 568
Füred, baths of, 598
Fürfeld, 12
Fürth, 88; battle, 88; railroad, 88
—— in Bavaria, 521
Fusch, 412
Fuschl lake, 412
Fuschthal, 395, 428
Fuscherthorl, 428
Fusine, 312, 344
Füssen, 142

G.

GADERTHAL, 364, 375
Gadheim, 104
Gail valley, 366, 421
Gais, 372
Gaisberg, 183
Gaisborn, 414
Gaiantha, 566
Galata, 587
Gallen, St., 415
Gallenstein castle, 415
Gallicia, 483
Gallio, 400
Gampen pass, 343, 346
Gampenhöfe, 310
Gamskarkogel, 250, 252
Gänserndorf, 529, 566
Garda lake, 339. Steamboat on it, 339. Village, 340

GOLLRAD.

Garès, 361, 362
Gargnano, 340
Garmisch, 158
Gas-baths, 487, 490, 493
Gassen, 368
GASTEIN, 250. Bad, 250. Valley, 249
Gausbach, 32
Gebatschferner, 317
Gefrees, 120
Geiselhöring, 152
Geislingen, 16
Geissenfeld, 144
Gelse, 592
Gemona, 464
Gemünden on the Main, 85, 117, 165
Georgemünd, 128
Georg, St., 372
Georgen, St., 414, 444
Georgen-am-See, St., 119
Gerlos pass, 393. Village, 374, 393
Gernsbach, 32
Gerold, St., 284
Gerscheim, 87
Gersthofen, 129
Gertrud, St., 310, 344
Gesäuse pass, 415
Geschütt pass, 267
Ghibelline, origin of the name, 20
Glech, castle of, 118
Gilgen, St., 412
Gimino, 458
Gingen, 16
Ginzling, 329, 392
Giorgione's birthplace, 360
Giovanni, San, 473
Giudicaria, 349; val, 341
Giuliano, San, lake, 348
Glurgevo, 585
Glaciers, finest in Tyrol, 311
Gladova, 582
Gleichenberg, 469
Glcisdorf, 469
Glockner mountain, 369, 426
Gloggnitz, 437
Glück's birthplace, 78
Glurns, 297
Glyptothek in Munich, 58
Gmünd, 21, 420
Gmunden, 258. Lake, 258
Gnadenthal nunnery, 34
Gnats, plague of, 575
Gobbern, 361
Godego, 359
Göding, 530
Gödöllö, 605
Goisern, 263, 413
Goldegg, 249
Gold-mines of Gastein, 252. Of Rauris, 395. Of the Zillerthal, 391. Of Schemnitz, 603. Of Kremnitz, 604
Goldshofe, 21
Golling, 248. Waterfall, 248
—— ‡ to Hallstadt, 266
Gollrad, 433

GROSSDORF.

Golumbacz, 575. Cavern and gnats, 575
Gomagoi, 310
Gömör, 606
Gond, 298, 344
Gönyö, 553
Göpfritz, 522, 526
Göppingen, 16
Goritsche, 451
Gorizia, 446
Görz, or Gorizia, 473
Gosaldo, 362
Gosau, 266. Its lakes, 267. Saw-mill, 263. Valley, 263
Gösnitz waterfall, 426
Gossensass, 329
Gösting castle, 440
Göswelnstein, 131
Gotthard, St., battle of, 471
Gottweih, convent of, 192
Götsenberg, 246
Götzis, 283
Götz von Berlichingen's prison, 12. His castle of Jaxthausen, 28; of Hornberg, 29
Gradiska, town of, 610
Gradwein, 440
Gräfenberg, 529
Gran, 555
Gran-Nána, 566
Grasnitz, 414
GRATZ, 440. Schlossberg, 440. Emperor Ferdinand's tomb, 441. Johanneum, 441. Library, museum, theatre, picture-gallery, 441. Prices, 442
—— to Laibach, 443
—— ‡ to Salzburg, by Aussee, 412
—— ‡ to Vienna, 435
—— to Körmöcd in Hungary 469
—— to Klagenfurt, 471
Gratzen, 524
Gravosa, 479
Greben, 577
Gredig, 243
Greifenburg, 366
Greifenstein castle, 192, 242
Grein, 188
Grenser, 544
Gresenberg, 442
Grevo, 396
Gries, 322, 323, 328
Griesbach, 20, 285
Grieskirchen, 193
Grignano, 452
Grigno, 356
Grimm, the philologer, birthplace, 84.
Grinzing, 243
Grisons, massacre in the, 501
Grobming, 418
Grodek, 537
Gröddenthal, 378. Carvers in wood, 378
Grosotto, 305
Grossaltingen, 139
Grossarl, 249
Grossdorf, 369

GROSS.

Gross-Glockner, 369. Ascent of, 369, 426
Gross-Hesselohe, 155
Gross-Höflein, 590
Grosswardein, 611
Grünau, 186
Grundlsee, 414
Gründten, 139
Gschnitz, 328
GUIDES among the Alps, 271
Gundelfingen, 134
Gundelsheim, 28
Güns, glorious defence of, 591
Günz river, 40
Günzach, 139
Günzburg, 40, 134
Gunzenhausen, 123, 128
Gurglthal, 143, 315
Gurk cathedral, 423. River, 462
Gurnitz, 422
Gusella pass, 355
Gustavus Adolphus at Fürth and Nuremberg, 88, 103, 104. His passage of the Lech, 135. At the siege of Ingolstadt, 136
Gutenstein, 238
Guttemburg castle, 28
Gyöngyös, 605

H.

HAAG, 153, 197
Habichen, 314
Hadersdorf, 198
Hafnerzell, 185
Hagerbauer, 432
Haimingen, 286, 313
Hainburg, 551
Hain, 117
Hainfeld, Schloss, 471
Hainzenberg gold-mines, 391
Haisling, 391
Hall, salt-mines, 389
—— (Schwäbisch), 34
Hallein, salt-mines, 183, 246
Hallstadt, village, 263. Lake, 263. Mine, 264
—— to Golling, 266
Hallthurm pass, 156
Hals, 151
Hammelburg, 117.
Hanau, 84, 166. Battle of, 84
Hanna, 530
Hans Sachs' house, 94. His grave, 100
Hansag, 591
Hanusch, 506
Happurg, 105
Harburg, 129
Harlaching, 83
Hartmannshof, 105
Hasmersheim, 28
Haspinger, patriot monk, 182, 329
Hasselbach, 115
Hassfurth, 105, 117
Hatvan, 605
Hauenstein, 519

HOHENASPERG.

Hausen, 114
Haydn, his birthplace, 551
Hazenbach, 33
Hechingen, 33
Hegyallya hills, 612
Heidelberg to Stuttgart, 11, 13
—— †to Heilbronn, 27
Heidenreichstein, 522
Heidenthor, 550
Heidenthurm, 140
Heigenbrücken, 85
Heilbronn, 12
—— to Stuttgart, 13
—— to Heidelberg, down the Neckar, 27
—— to Nuremberg, 34
Heiligenblut, 425
Heiligengeist, 373, 391
Heiligenkreutz, 237, 376
Heiligenwasser, 294
Heinsheim, 28
Heiterwangsee, 143
Helenenthal, 239
Hellbrunn, 183
Henry the Foundling, 285
Herberstorf, Count, causes the rebellion of the peasants, 194
Hergats, 139
Hermagor (Gail Thal), 367
Hernals, 243
Herrenalb, 32
Herrenberg, 20
Herrengrund, mines of, 604
Herrnkretschen, 500
Herrnwörth, island, 155
Hersbruck, 105
Herzogstuhl, the, 462
Hetzendorf, 236, 436
Hieflau, 417
Hienheim, 136
Hietzing, 234
Hildegardsberg, 149
Himmel, 243
Hindelang, 141
Hinter Dux, 328, 393
Hintersee, 255, 267
Hirschau, 30
Hirschbühel, 255
Hirschhaid, 127
Hirschhorn, 29
Hirschtietzen, 442
Hirsova, 586
Hochfinstermunz, 296
Hochstädt, 124, 134
Hoch-Eppan, 332, 333, 334
Hoch Golling, 419
Hoch Joch, 318
Hochstein, 529
Hof, in Bavaria, 124
—— in Salzburg, 412
—— to Augsburg, Railway, 124
Hofer's grave, 291. Exploits, 278. Relics, 324. His house in the Passeyrthal, 324. His character, 324. His capture and death, 324
Hof-Gastein, 250
Hofkirchen, 149
Hohenasperg, 6

HÜTTSCHLAG.

Hohenau, 528
Hohenems, 283
Hohenheim Agricultural School, 11
Hohenkräbe, 24
Hohenlinden, 153
Hohenschwangau, 142
Hohenstadt, 529
Hohenstaufen castle and village, 16
Hohen-Tübingen, castle of, 22
Hohentwiel, 24
Hohenurach, 26
Hohenwerfen castle, 249
Hohenzollern castle, 23
Hohe Salve, 388, 405
Höhlenstein, 380
Hohlweg, the Pinsgauer, 255
Hohnburg castle, 23
Holbein, the elder, his birthplace, 44
Hollabrun, 523
Höllenthal, 437
Hollerabach, 395
Hollfeld, 118
Holzaufzug, 410, 432
Holzkirchen, 155, 160, 162
Holzschuher's portrait, 101
Homburg, 165
Hopfgarten, 368, 405
Horn, 522, 526
Hornberg castle, 29
Hornegg castle, on the Neckar, 28
Horosedl, 519
Horowitz, 521
Horschowitz, 519
Hrasche, 451
Hrieb, 446
Huben, 314, 369
Hullein, 530
Hundsdorf, 395
Hungarians support Maria Theresa, 552
Hungarian wines, 552, 555, 560, 564, 569, 593, 605, 608, 612.
HUNGARY, 539. Travelling, 539. Posting, 540. Railways, 540. Inns, requisites for travelling, costume, map, 540. Languages, 541. Vocabulary, 543. Extent of country, 543. Routes through, 547. Kings crowned at Presburg, 552. Regalia, 561. Tribunals, 560. Rákosfield, 560
Hunsdorf, 354
Hunyady, John, castle of, 571; exploits of, 572
Husbandry in Tyrol, 280
Huss, John, rector of Prague University, 506. His house, 508. Birthplace, 525
Hussinetz, 525
Hüttau, 418
Hütteldorf, 199
Hüttschlag, 249

IBRAIL.

I.

Ibrail, 586
Idria, quicksilver-mines, 446; river, 474
Idro, lake of, 350, 398; village, 398
Iglau, 523
Ill river, 139, 283
Iller river, 139, 141
Ilok, 569
Illyria, divisions of, 408
Ils, 150, 469
Ilzstadt, 151
Imer, 361
Immenstadt, 139
—— to Innsbruck, 141
Imst, 286. Canary-birds, 286
Incafli, 337
Incudine, 345
In der Freien, 431
In der Innerst, 366
Ingoldstadt, 136
Inn, river, 150, 154, 162, 193, 285, 294, 387
——, vale of the, 144, 405
——, steamers on, 152
Innichen, 365, 384
—— to Pieve di Cadore, 384
Inningen, 139
Inns, 2, 177, 271, 483, 540
Innsbruck, 288. Maximilian's tomb, 288. Plan of the city, 289. Philippina Weiser's tomb, 291. Hofer's tomb, 291. Palace, golden roof, 292. Museum, 292. Capuchin convent, 292. Cemetery, 293. Environs: Schönberg, Schloss Ambras, Weiherburg castle, Patscherkofel, 293, 294
—— ‡ to Bregenz, 282
—— ‡ to Immenstadt, 141
—— ‡ to Augsburg, 141
—— ‡ to Munich, 157, 159, 160, 162
—— to Landeck, Meran, and Botzen, 294
—— to Meran, 313
—— to the Oetzthal, 320
—— to Botzen, Trent, and Verona, by the Brenner Pass, 327
—— to Venice, by the pass of Ampezzo, 379
—— ‡ to Salzburg, 385
—— ‡ to Munich, 387
—— to Gastein, by the Zillerthal, 390
Introbbio, 302
Inventions perfected at Nuremberg, 102
Insell, 156
Ips, 189
—— river, 189
Iron crown, 301
Iron Gate on the Danube, 581
Iron, mountain of, 417
Iron virgin, 96, 437, 512
Iskda, 587

KALTENBRUNN.

Isar river, 149, 152, 158; source, 159
Ischgl, 284
Ischl baths, 258, 260, 413. Excursions, 261. Salt-mine, 262
—— ‡ to Linz, 255
—— to Hallstadt, 263
—— to Aussee, 412
Isel river, 365
Iselberg, 328
Iselsberg, 366
Iselthal, 365, 369, 374
Iseo, 397; lake, 397
Isinglass, 568
Ismail, 588
Isonzo, vale of, 467, 473
Issenanger, 321
Istria, 458
Itter, 405

J.

Jacob's, St., 329, 368, 373, 392
—— to Heiligengeist, 371
Jagdhaus Alp, 371
Jaroslaw, 536
Jaszka, 594
Jaufen pass, 325, 329
Jaufenburg castle, 325
Jaxt river, 21, 28
Jaxtfeld, 28
Jaxthausen, 28
Jenbach, 162, 388
Jenikau, 523
Jerome of Prague, his prison, 105
Jetzelsdorf, 523
Joachimsthal, 484
Johann, St., 249, 374, 387, 414
Johanneum at Gratz, 441
Johannisberg, ascent of, 427
John, Archduke of Austria, 106, 222, 223; his residence at Brandhof, 433
Johnsbach, 415
Joseph II. at the plough, 527, 528
Joseph's Thal, 163
Judenburg, 461
Judendorf, 440
Jufahl, 319
Julian Alps, 408, 466
Jungfernsprung, 440. Waterfall, 425

K.

Kahl, 84
Kahlenberg, 241
Kahlenberger-Dörfl, 240
Kahlwang, 414
Kaiserklause, 163
Kaiserswache, 161
Kalafat, 584
Kalditsch, 351
Kals, 369
Kalschach, 329
Kalserthal, 369
Kaltenbach, 391
Kaltenbrunn, 317

KLAGENFURT.

Kaltern, 334, 344
Kaltwasser, 463
Kamenjak, 596
Kamenitz, 527, 569
Kammerbühel, 487
Kammersee, 414
Kanizsa, 592, 594
Kanitz Bad, 158
Kapellen, 431
Kapfenberg, 434, 439
Kaplitz, 524
Kapolna, 605
Karditsch-Rsecanitz, 521
Karfreit, 474
Karlowitz, 570. Treaty of, 57
Karlsdorf, 443
Karlstadt, 165, 594
—— to Fiume, 594
Karlstein, palace of the Bohemian kings, 520
Karren, 286
Karst, 451, 596
Karthaus, 319
Kaschau, 608
Kaserboden, 298
Kasern, 372, 373
Katsberg, 419
Katzenbüchel, 29
Katzensteig, 370, 427
Katzenstein, 299
Kaufbeuern, 139
Kauffmann, Angelica, birthplace, 283
Kaunberg, 238
Kauns, 317
Kaunserthal, 295
Kaunsthal, 317
Kazan, defile of, 577
Kehl, 6
Kelheim, 137
Kematen, 329
Kemmelbach, 197
Kempten, 139
Kepler's birthplace, 3: grave at Ratisbon, 11:
Kerdaps, 576
Kerka falls, 476
Kesmark, 601
Kesselbach fall, 245
Kesthely, 594
Ketzel, Martin, 100
Kiefersfelden, 165, 388
Kilia mouth of the Dan 588
Kindberg, 439
Kinzig river, 84
Kinzing, 149
Kirchberg, 405
Kirchheim, 13
Kirchhof, 426
Kirschentheuer, 421
Kissingen, baths, 113; works, 114
—— ‡ to Frankfurt, 11
Kitzbühl, 405
Kitzingen, 88
Klabawa, 521
Kladosnitza, 582
Klagenfurt, 422, 461. C
—— ‡ to Vienna, 46

KLAGENFURT.
Klagenfurt to Laibach, 423
—— ‡ to Gratz, 471
Klam Alp, 414
—— castle of, 144, 438
Klamm, gorge, 158
—— pass, 250
Klausen, 330, 410
Klein-Heubach, 166
Kleinmünchen, 196
Klein-Ostheim, 84
Klein-Venedig, 375
Klenak, 609
Klingenberg, 166
Kloben gold-mine, 428
Kloster-Beuron, 23
Kloster-Glaink, 416
Kloster-Heilsbronn, 21, 34
Kloster-Neuburg, 193, 241
Kloster-Neustadt, 165
Klosterle, 284, 519
Klosterthal, 238, 284
Kniebis, pass of the, 19
Kniepass, 143
Knittelfeld, 461
Knittlingen, 13
Koboldkut, 566
Kochel, 159
Kochelsee, 159
Kocher river, 28, 34
Kocherfeld, 28
Köflach, 472
Kolbacherthal, 602
Kolbnitz, 424
Kolin on the Elbe, 526
Kollman, 331, 378
Kollmer, 432
Kolm Saigurn, 429
Komburg, 34
Kommatau, 519
Komorn, 554
Königgratz, 527
Konigsbach fall, 245
Königsberg, 604
Königssee, 245
Königstein, 495
Königswart, castle and museum, 33, 494
Körmönd, 471
Kornwestheim, 7
Kosciusko's tomb, 533. Monumental mound, 533
Kossein, 121
Kotschach, 367
Kötschachthal, 250
Kracow, 531. See CRACOW
Krailsheim, 34
Krainburg, 423, 469
Krakau, 531
Krampen, 431
Kranichsfeld, 443
Kraubath, 461
Krautinsel, 155
Kremnitz, 604
Krempelstein castle, 185
Krems, 192
Kremsier, 530
Kremsmünster, 184
Kreussen, 132
Kreuth baths, 161, 421
Kreuzberg, view from, 115

LANG-ENZERSDORF.
Kriml, 374, 394
Krimler Tauern pass, 374
Krimler waterfall, 394
Krippen, 495
Kronau, 467, 468
Kronburg castle, 285
Kronheim, 123, 128
Kronmetz, 343
Krötensee, 412
Krummau castle, 524
Krzeszowice, 536
Kuchelbad, 520
Kuchl, 248
Kuffstein, 163, 388
Kühnsdorf, 472
Kulm, battle of, 498. Monuments, 498
Kulmbach, 124
Kulpa river, 593, 594, 610
Kumerersee, 519
Kummernitz, St., and her beard, 378
Kundl, 388
Kuntersweg, 331
Kunzelsau, 33
Kurbitz, 495
Kurzras, 318
Kustendjil, 586
Kuttenberg, 526
Kutten Plan, 525

L.

LAAS, 366
Laber river, 138, 152
La Pianca, 477
Lacedell, 355
Lacy, Marshal, 243
Ladis, 295
Ladritscher-Brücke, 364
Lägerthal, 336
Lago di Garda, 339
—— d' Iseo, borders of, 397
Laibach, 444. Congress, 445. Tradition of Jason, 446
—— ‡ to Salzburg, by Villach, 418
—— ‡ to Villach, by the valley of the Save, 466
Laisser stream, 417
Lakes, Valley of the Seven, 435
Lambach, 184, 257
Lambof forest, 84
Lammer valley, 267
Lancut, 536
Landeck, 285
—— to Innsbruck, 285
—— to Meran and Botzen, 294
Landl, 163
Landol, 451
Landro, 380
Landshaag, 187
Landshut, 152
Landskron, 420, 529
Langbath, 259
Langenbrand, 32
Langenbruchen, 13
Langenfeld, 88
Lang-Enzersdorf, 524

LIBRARIES.
Langkofel, 378
Langlau, 128
Langthaler-Ferner, 315
Lannersbach, 393
Lanschitz, 566
Lappach, 372
Laris falls, 348
Lassing waterfall, 433
Lastei, 354
Latour d'Auvergne killed, 135
Latsch, 298
Lauf, 105
Laufach stream, 85
Lauffen, 13, 263, 444
Laufzettel, 5, 171
Lauingen, 134
Laun, 502
Lautenbach, 19, 166
Lavamund, 472
Lavenone, 397
Lavis, 334, 342, 351
Laxenburg, 235
Laxfons, 331
Lazise, 340
Lebenberg castle, 299
Lebring, 443
Lecco, 302
Lech river, 45. Valley, 129, 141
Lechfeld, battle of the, 45, 139, 142
Lechsend, 135
Ledro waterfall, 339. Lake and valley, 398
Leibnitz, 443
Leibnitzerfeld, 443
Leipheim, 40, 134
Leipnik, 511
Leisach, 367
Leiterbach cascade, 426
Leitha river, 590
Leitmeritz, 501
Leitzach Thal, 163
Lemberg, 537
Lend, 249, 395
Lengdorf, 395
Lengenfeld, 314, 323, 468
Lengfurt, 165
Lengmoos, earth pyramids, 333
Leoben, 415, 461
Leobersdorf, 436
Leonhard, St., 316, 325, 368, 376, 382, 469, 472
Leopoldsberg, 241
Leopoldsteinersee, 417, 435
Lermoos, 143
Lesina, 479
Leupoldstein, 132
Leutasch, valley, 158
Leutkirchen, 141
Leutschau, 602
Leutschdorf, 444
Levico, village and lake of, 355
Liboch, 442
LIBRARIES—
Admont, 415
Aschaffenburg, 84
Bamberg, 125
St. Florian, 197
Gottweih, 192
Gratz, 441

LIBRARIES.

Libraries—
Innsbruck, 292
Klagenfurt, 422
Klosterneuburg, 242
Kremsier, 530
Kremsmünster, 184
Lemberg, 537
Mölk, 198
Munich, 76
Nuremberg, 95
Olmütz, 530
Pest, 558, 559
Prague, 505, 510
Salzburg, 181
Stuttgart, 9
Tepl, 494
Vienna, 215
Lichtenfels, 124
Lichtenstein castle, 25
—— principality, 282
Lichtenthal, 32
Liebkowitz, 519
Liechtenstein, prince, his picture gallery, 226
Lienz, 365
—— to Heiligenblut, 366, 424
—— to Windisch Matrey, 374
—— to Mittersill in Pinzgau, 374
Lienzer-Klause, 365
Lierbach, vale of, 19
Lietzen, 414
—— to Admont, 415
Lilienfeld, 433
Lime-tree, ancient, 99
Limone, 340
Lindau, 140
—— ‡ to Augsburg, 139
—— to Innsbruck, 141
Linz, 193. Public buildings, 193. Beauty of its situation, 195. Views, 195. Fortifications, 195. Steamers, railways, &c, 196
—— ‡ to Munich, 153
—— ‡ to Passau, 184, 193
—— to Vienna, 187
—— ‡ to Salzburg, 179
—— to Ischl and Aussee, 255
—— to Eisenerz and Gratz, 416
Lissa, 477
Lists for the tournament preserved at Rosenburg, 522
Lithography invented, 79
Littau, 529
Littay, 444
Lizzana, 336
Loban, island of, 549
Lobositz, 501
Lodrone, 350, 398
Lofer, 255, 387
Loffenau, 32
Lohhof, 153
Lohr, 85, 117, 165
—— valley of the, 85
Loibl pass, 423. Wolves, 423
Loisach river, 159
Loitsch, 446
Longarone, 383

MANGERT.

Loppio, lake, 338
Lorch, 21
Lorenzago, 384
Lorenzen, St., 364, 367, 375
Losenstein, 417
Loudon, Marshal, 198, 221
Lovere, 397
Lozzo, 385
Lubiana, 444
Luckaberg or Luisenberg, 120
Lucia, St., 337, 354, 382
Ludmilla, St., 521
Ludwigsburg, 6
Ludwigs Canal, 105
Ludwigsbalt, 28
Lueg, castle of, 451
—— pass, 248
—— ruins of, 228
Lugano, St., 351
Luisenstrasse, 595
Lukau, 366
Lukaweiz, 529
Lundenburg, 528, 530
Luner See, 284
Lungau, 419
Luschnitz river, 522
Lussin Piccolo, 475
Luttach, 373
Lutzbach, 284
Luziensteig, 282

M.

MACK, General, his surrender of Ulm, 17, 527
Maderno, 340
Madonna di Campiglio, 348
—— di Tirano, 305
Magdalenen Grotte, 450
Magre, 403
Magyar language, 542. Vocabulary, 543
Mährenberg, 472
Mährisch-Budweis, 523
Mährisch-Ostrau, 531
Maiden's Leap, 440
Maienfeld, 282
Main, river, 84, 105, 117. Descent of, from Würzburg to Frankfurt, 164
Mainberg castle, 104, 117
Mainkur, 84
Mainleus, 124
Mainroth, 124
Maisach, valley of the, 19
Maja buried by an earthslip, 299
Majolica, 303
Malaria at the mouth of the Danube, 587
Malborghetto, 464
Malè, 312, 344, 347
Malenco, Val, 304
Malero river, 304
Malnits, 425; pass, 254
Malo, 401
Mals in Tyrol, 297
Malseasna, 340
Malta, 420
Mangert, 467

MAUTERNDORF.

Mangfall river, 155, 162
Maps, 5, 272, 407, 541
Marasca cherry, 451, 455
Marbach, Schiller's birthplace, 7
—— in Austria, 190
Marburg, 443
March river, 528
Marchfeld, the, 529, 549
Marco, San, Stovino, 337
Marendaore, 399
Maria, St., 297, 307, 378, 442, 467
Maria-Brunn, 199
—— di Campiglio, 347
—— Culm, 487
—— Hilf, 151
—— Luscheri, 464
—— Plain, 183
—— Rast, 472
—— Saal, 462
—— Schein, 495
—— Taferl, 190
—— Thal, 163
Mariazell, 432. Shrine of the Black Virgin, 432
—— to Bruck, 433
—— to Brandhof, 433
—— to Eisenerz, 434
Marienau, 568
Marienbad, 493
—— to Vienna, 525
Marktbreit, 122, 163
Markt Heidenfeld, 165
—— Schorgast, 124
—— St. Veit, 238
Markti, 153, 433
Marlborough's victory at Blenheim, 134. His German principality, 140. His arms at Vienna, 221
Marnolata, ascent of, 353
Marone, 397
Marostica, 403
Martelthal, 298, 344
Martin, St., of Tours, his birthplace, 592
Martin's, St., 325
Martinessa, 597
Martinitz and Slawata thrown from a window at Prague, 512
Martino, St., 361
Martinsberg abbey, 551
Martinswand, Emperor Maximilian's adventure on the 287
Mártonvásár, 594
Mas, 404
Masi, 355
Masino, Bagni del, 304
Matarello, 336
Matrey, 328
Matterndorf, 590
Mauern, 371
Maulbronn, 13
Mauls, 329
Maultasch, 300
Maurice of Saxony carries the fort of Ehrenberg, 143
Mautern, 192
Mauterndorf, 419

MAUTHEN.

Mauthen, 367
Manthhäusel, 156
Manthhausen, 188
Maximilian, Emperor, his adventure on the Martinswand, 287. His monument at Innsbruck, 288. His grave at Neustadt, 436
Mayerbach, 286
Mayrhofen, 391
Mazin, 352
Meckenbeuren, 27
Medras, 321
Meerschaum, 205
Megasa, 398
Meghie, 480
Mehádia baths, 580
Meidling, 236
Meissau, 522, 526
Meltengen, 129
Melanchthon, his birthplace, 13
Melleck, 386
Meleda, 479
Melnik, 501
Memmelsdorf, 118
Memmingen, 140
Mendelscharte pass, 344
Mendola pass, 343
Meran, 298, 344, 346
—— ‡ to Landeck, 294
—— to Botzen, 300
—— ‡ to the Oetsthal, 313
—— to Sterzing, 324
—— to Brescia, 346
Mercury-mines at Idria, 446
Mergentheim, 33
Mering, 45
Merkenstein, 240
Merskofen, 152
Merzla-Vodicza, 596
Mese, 359
Mestre, 360, 384
Metten abbey, 148
Metternich, prince, château at Königswart, 494
Mettnitz river, 461
Mezo Keresztes, battle of, 606
Mezo-Kovesd, 606
Mezzano, 361
Mezzo-Lombardo, 342
Mezzo-Tedesco, 343
Michael, St., 415, 419
Michaelsberg, 126, 137
Michele, St., 334
Mieders, 320
Mies, 525
Miesbach, 162
Miesenbachthal, 156
Miklos, 566
Milan to Innsbruck, 300
Milanovacz, 577
Military frontier of Austria, 539
Milleschauer Berg, 499
Milna, 479
Milta, 285
Miltenberg, 165
Mincio, 341
Mindel river, 40

MUGGENDORF.

Mindelheim, Marlborough's principality, 140
Miskolcz, 606
Misurina, lake, 380
Mitrowitz, 609
Mittenwald, 158
Mitterbad, 300, 344
Mitterdorf, 468
Mitterskill, 395, 405
—— ‡ to Windisch Matrey, 374
Mitterndorf, 391, 414
Mittewald, 329, 379
—— on the Drave, 365
Mixnitz cave, 439
Mochenwangen, 26
Mödling, 236, 436
Moena, 352
Mogeldorf, 105
Moggersdorf, 471
Mogliano, 360
Mohács, 568. Battle of, 568
Molstrana, 468
Moldau river, 524. Islands in, 516
Moldova, 574
Mölk, town and monastery, 197
Möll river, 366
Möllbrucken, 424
Möllthal, beauties of, waterfalls, &c., 424
Molveno, village and lake, 341, 343, 349
Mönchsberg, 181
Mondsee, 412
Monfalcone, 473
Monostorszeg, 569
Montafun, vale of, 284
Montan, 351
Monte Croce pass, 365
Monte Maggiore, 460
Montecchio, 401
Montona oak forests, 458
Monza, 301. Iron crown, 301
Moos, 315, 325
Moosburg, 152
Moosham, 152
Mór, 609
Moravau, 527
Moravia, 483
Morbegno, 304
Moreau, death of, 502
Mori, 338
Morto, Lago, 383
Mörtschach, 425
Mosbach, 29
Möselenock, 392
Moser's Chalet, 253
Moszinka, 537
Motten, 116
Mottingen, 129
Mozart's birthplace, 182
Mud-baths of Ischl, 261. Franzensbrunn, 487. Of Marienbad, 491
Muda, 376, 377
Mudau river, 165
Muggendorf, district of, 129-132. Town, 130.

MÜNSTERTHAL.

Muglitz, 529
Mühlacker, 6
Mühlau, 390
Mühlbach, 330, 364, 380
Mühlbacher Klause, 364
Mühlen, 372
Munchberg, 124
MUNICH, 45. In the last century, 48. At the present time, 48. Improvements in, 48. Table of sights, 49. Churches:—Cathedral, 49; St. Michael's, 50; St. Cajetan, 50; St. Lewis, 50; Chapel of All Saints, 51; St. Boniface, 51; Maria Hilf, 53. Royal Palace, 54. Rich Chapel, 54. Treasury, 54. Königsbau, 54. Fest-Saalbau, 57. Hofgarten, 58. Wittelsbach Palace, 58. Glyptothek, 58-62. Pinacothek, 62-75. New Pinacothek, 75. Paintings on porcelain, 75. Gallery for permanent exhibition of Works of Art, 75. United Collections, 75. National Museum, 75. Cabinets of coins, &c., 76. Museum of Natural History, 76. Public Library, 76. Reading-room, 77. University, 77. Public monuments, 77. Studios of artists, 79. Schwanthaler Museum, 79. Bronze-foundry, 79. Painted glass manufactory, 79. Theatres, 79. Museum Club, 80. English Garden, 80. Great prison, 80. Cemetery, 81. General hospital, 81. Valets-de-place, 82. Cab-fares, 82. October fest, 82. Environs, 82. Railways, Stellwagen, &c., 83
Munich ‡ to Strasburg, 6
—— ‡ to Augsburg and Ulm, 40, 45
—— ‡ to Würzburg, 122
—— ‡ to Ratisbon, by Landshut, 152
—— to Linz, 153
—— to Salsburg, by Wasserburg, 154
—— to Salsburg, by Rosenheim and Chiemsee, 155
—— to Berchtesgaden, by Traunstein, 156
—— to Innsbruck, by Lake of Starnberg, 157
—— to Innsbruck, by Benedictbeuern, 159
—— to Innsbruck, by Tegernsee and Kreuth, 160
—— to Innsbruck, by the Schliersee, 162
—— to Innsbruck, by Rosenheim, 387
Munsingen, 26
Münsterthal, 297

MUR.

Mur river, 418, 443. Vale of the, 461
Murány, castle of, 607
Murg, valley of the, 32
Murnau, 157
Murthal, 415
Murz river, 431, 434
Murzsteg, 431, 439
Mürzzuschlag, 431, 439
Museums—
Augsburg, 44
Bassano, 357
Brünn, 528
Gratz, 441
Innsbruck, 292
Klagenfurt, 422
Konigswart, 494
Lemberg, 537
Linz, 193
Mergentheim, 33
Munich, 76, 79
Nuremberg, 101
Pest, 558
Prague, 509
Salzburg, 182
Stuttgart, 9, 10
Vienna, 219, 222, 227
Music in Tyrol, 279

N

Nab river, 105, 138
Nabresina, 452, 473
Nagles, 423, 469
Nagold, 20, 30
—— river, 6
Nagy-Maros, 566
Nakle, 452
Nambino river, 347
Nanhofen, 45
Napajedl, 530
Nardis cascade, 348
Nassereit, 143, 286
Nassfeld, 253
Natisone river, 474
Nattersberg, 148
Naturns, 298, 320
Nauders, 296
Nebelhohle, 25
Neckar-Steinach, its four castles, 29
Neckar river, 6, 7. Vale of, 11, 13, 14. Above Stuttgart, 22. Voyage down, from Heilbronn to Heidelberg, 27-30
Neckarelz, 29
Neckargemünd, 11, 30
Neckarsulm, 28
Neckarthallfingen, 25
Neders, 321
Nenzing, 284
Nepomuk, 525
Nepomuk, John, thrown from the bridge of Prague, 503. His shrine, 514. His festival, 517. His birthplace, 525
Nero, lake, 312
Nersingen, 40
Nesenbach river, 7
Nesselwang, 141

NUREMBERG.

Neubau, 184
Neuberg, 299
Neubeuern, 387
Neu Bistritz, 522
Neuberg, 431
Neuburg, 135
Neudorf, 530
Neuenburg, 6
Neuenmarkt, 124
Neufarn, 153
Neuhaus, castle on the Danube, 186. Town in Bohemia, 522
Neuhäusel, 566
Neukirchen, 394
Neumarkt, 193, 334, 351, 461
Neumarktl, 423
Neumburg, 30
Neunhauser, 368
Neunkirchen, 437
Neuötting, 153
Neusatz, 570
Neusiedlersee, 591
Neusohl, 604
Neustadt, 416. Military academy, 436
—— (Danube), 136, 144
—— (Saale), 115
Neustift, 314, 321, 330
Neutitschein, 531
Neutra, 603
New Orsova, 581
New Ulm, 134
Ney, Marshal, 40, 158
Nicolo, St., 311
Nicopolis, 585
Niederalpl, 431
Niederbiegen, 26
Nieder Forchheim, 484
Niederied, 326
Niedergrund, 500
Nieder Joch, 319
Niedernau, 24
Niederndorf, 364, 380
Nieder Rasen, 368
Nieder-Walsee, 188
Nikolsdorf, 366
Nitratich, 595
Noce river, 342, 344
Nollendorf, 498
Non and Sole, vale of, 342, 344
Nonsberg, 342
Nordendorf, 129
Nordheim, 13, 326
Nördlingen, 128. Battle, 129
—— ‡ to Stuttgart, 20
—— ‡ to Würzburg, 163
Notsch, 421
Nun's Tower, 551
NUREMBERG, 88. Post-office, 89. Hospital near the railway stat., 89. Manufactures, 89. General appearance, 89. Plan of the city, 90, 91. Churches:—St. Lawrence, 92; Frauenkirche, 93; St. Sebald's, 97; Parsonage, 98; chapel of St. Maurice, 98; churchyard and church of St. John, 100; Egidienkirche, 100. Public buildings:—City

OBRIGHEIM.

Library, 95; Rathhaus, 98; Burg, 99; Gymnasium, 100; School of Design, 101; Museum, 101. Private houses, 94, 101. Artists of Nuremberg, 102. Inventions perfected at, 102. Beautiful fountain, 94. Goose Market, 94. House of Hans Sachs, 94. Ancient government, 96. Burgraves, 96. Albert Dürer's house, 101. Private collections, 101. The Rosenau, 101. Shops, 102. Ellwagen and railroads, 102. Historic notes, 102. Defended by Gustavus Adolphus, and besieged by Wallenstein, 105
Nuremberg to Ratisbon, 105
—— ‡ to Stuttgart, 20
—— ‡ to Heilbronn, 24
—— ‡ to Würzburg and Frankfurt, 84
—— to Muggendorf and the Franconian Switzerland 129
—— to Baireuth, 132
Nussdorf, 193, 240
Nymphenburg, 83

O.

Oberkirch, 19
Oberau, 157, 329
Ober-Altaich, 148
Ober-Ammergau, 158
Oberberg, 328
Oberdorf, 366
Ober-Drauburg, 366
Ober-Grainau, 158
Ober-Günzburg, 139
Obergurgl, 315
Oberhaus, 150
Oberhausen, 135
Ober-Holzheim, 26
Ober-Jettingen, 20
Oberkotzau, 124
Ober-Laibach, 446
Ober-Mais, 299
Ober-Mauern, 371
Ober-Miemingen, 144, 286
Ober-Pinzwang, 142
Ober-Preth, 474
Ober-Ritten, 333
Ober-Schönberg, 320
Ober-Schmirn, 328, 393
Ober-Tarvis, 463, 475
Ober-Theres, 104, 117
Ober-Traubling, 152
Obertraun, 266
Oberturkheim, 15
Ober-Vellach, 254, 425
—— ‡ to Gastein, 253
Ober-Vernagt, 318
Obernburg, 166
Oberndorf, 138
Obersee, 245
Obertürkheim, 15
Oberzell, 26, 164, 185
Obladis, 295
Obrigheim, 29

OCHSENFURT.

Ochsenfurt, 122
Ochsengarten, 313
Ochsenkopf, 118, 120
Ochsenleute-Tauern, 371
October festival at Munich, 82. At Wertheim, 165
Odenwald, 29
Oder river, 531
Oderberg, 531
Oedenburg, 591
Oefen, 248
Oehringen, 33
Oetz, 314
Oetzthal, 286, 313. Glaciers and scenery, 313
Ofen, or Buda: see BUDA.
Offenbach, 84
Offingen, 40
Oglio river, 345, 396; source of, 312
Ogulni, 596
Oistriza-Spitze, 444
Olching, 45
Olcio, 302
Olcza valley, 461
Olginate, 302
Oliero, 357
Olmütz, 529. Lafayette imprisoned at, 530
—— to Vienna, 530
Oltenitza, 585
One-horse carriages, 171, 270
Opal-mines, 608
Oppenau, 19
Opschina, 452
Orlik, 452
Ormanico, 361
Orovitza, 574
Orowicza, 611
Orsera, 457
Orsova, Old, 579. New, 581
Ort castle, 259
Ortler Spitz, 296. Glorious view of, 309
Osegg convent, 519
Osiander, his birthplace, 128
Ospidaletto, 464
Ossero, 475
Osterfofen, 154
Osterhofen, 149
Ottensheim, 187
Ottingen, 128
Ottobeuern, 140

P.

PADERNIONE, 341
Paget's Hungary, 488, 540, 581, 594
Paks, 568
Palánka, 574
Palfau, 435
Palm, the bookseller, 94, 154
Palota, 566, 598
Paluzza, 367
Pancsova, 573
Paneveggio, 351, 361
Pankraz, St., 344
Pappenheim, 123

PEST.

Paracelsus, 182, 420
Parenzo, 457
Párkány, 555
Pariatorium, 579
Pardubitz, 526
Parona, 337
Parsdorf, 153
Partenkirchen, 158
Partenstein, 85
Partschins, 298
Pasing, 45, 157
Passarowitz, 574
Passau, 149. Fort Oberhaus, 150. Treaty of, 150. Maria Hilf, 151
—— ‡ to Ratisbon, 146, 154
—— to Linz and Vienna, 193
—— to Linz, by the Danube, 184
Passer river, 299
Passeyrbach river, 298
Passeyrthal, 324
Passion-play, 158
Passports, preliminary observations, 1. Austrian, 167.
Pasterze glacier, 426
Paternion, 420
Patscherkofel, 294
Pattenen, 284
Paul, St. 332
Payerbach, 426, 438
Pearl-fishery, 120
Peasants' war (Bauernkreig), 180, 419. Insurrection of the Protestant peasants of Upper Austria, 187, 194
Pechlarn, 190
Pedescala, 400
Pedlers, 356, 369
Peggau, 440
Pegnitz, 132
—— stream, 92, 105
Peischlag, 369
Peissenberg, 157
Pejo baths, 312, 344
Pelizzano, 312, 344
Pelugo, 349
Pellegrinothal, 352
Penia, 353
Penk, 424
Penserthal, 326
Pensing, 199, 234
Perarolo, 383
Pergine, 336, 355
Perl, 337
Perlenbach stream, 120
Perneck, 262
Perol, 458
Persenbeug, 189, 197
Peschiera, 340
Pescul, 354, 382
PEST, 557. Casino, 557. Barrack, 558. University, churches, National Museum, 558. Stadt Park, 558. National Academy, 559. Library, 559. Esterhazy collection of pictures, 559. Fairs, 560. Judicial tribunals, 560. Wines, 560. Rákos Field, 560.

PILSEN.

Inundation, 561. Bombardment under Görgei, 561. New suspension bridge, 562
Pest to Gödöllö, 565
—— ‡ to Presburg and Vienna, 549
—— to Vienna by Rail, 565
—— to the Black Sea, 566
—— to Trieste, 594
—— to Körmönd, 598
—— to Eperies, 605
—— to Basiasch, 610
—— to Kaschau, 611
Peter, St., 197, 373, 378, 452
Petersberg castle, 286, 462
Peterswald, 498
Peterwardein, 569
Petronell, 550
Petschau, 492
Peutelstein, 380
Pfaffenwinkel, 157
Pfalzgrafenweiler, 20
Pfandler, 283
Pfandlscharte pass, 429
Pfatter, 147
Pfinz, valley of the, 6
Pflaurenz, 375
Pflersch, 329
Pforsen, 139
Pforzheim, 6
Pfunds, 295
Pfullingen, 25
Phantasie, 118
Philippina Welser, her birthplace, 41. Her tomb, 291. Her residence at Ambras, 293, 390
Piaskowa Skala, 533
Piave river, 404
Piazza, 304
Picolein, 375
PICTURES, GALLERIES OF—
Aschaffenburg, 84
Augsburg, 43
Bassano, 357
St. Florian, 197
Gratz, 441
Innsbruck, 292
Munich, 55, 57, 62
Nuremberg, 98, 99
Pest, 559
Pommersfelden, 127
Schleissheim, 83
Vienna, 223, 226, 227, 228
Piesting river, 238
Pietra Murata, 341
Pieve di Buona, 350
—— di Cadore, 383, 385
—— di Ledro, 398
—— di Primiero, 361
—— di Rendena, 349
Pilgrimages:—Maria Hilf, 151. Maria Plain, 183. Maria Taferl, 190. Maria di Campiglio, 347. Mariazell, 432. Maria Saal, 462. Maria Luschari, 464. Maria Schein, 495
Pilsen, 521, 525
—— ‡ to Prague, 520

PILSNO.

Pilsno, 536
Pinacothek at Munich, 62-75
Pinsdorf, 259
Pinzgau, 254, 374, 394
Pinzolo, 347, 349
Pinzgauer-Hohlweg, 255
Piovene, 400
Pioverna stream, 303
Pirano, 457
Pirna, 495
Pisek, 525
Pisino, 458
Pisogne, 397
Pitsthal, 286, 316
Plan, 353, 377, 525
Planberg, view from, 161
Planina, 593
Plansee, 143
Plassenburg, 124
Plassenstein, 265
Platt, 325
Platten, lake, 594, 599
Plattling, 149, 154
Platz, 115
Platzers, 346
Plavisovicza, 578
Pleinfeld, 128
Pleinting, 154
Pleisanitz, 606
Pless, 474
Plochingen, 15
Pockhorn, 425
Pöcklarn, 197
Pöckstein, 462
Podbaba, 517
Podkamnig, 444
Pohl, 531
Polk, the, 446. Cavern, 450
Pola, 458. Its antiquities, 459. Harbour, 460
Police (Austrian), 171
Pölten, St., 198, 433
Pöltschach, 443
Pommersfelden, 127
Ponal, 339
Ponale, 398
Pongau, 248, 254, 395
Poniatowski, Joseph, his tomb, 533
Ponigl, 444
Pontafel, } 464
Pontebba, }
Ponte di Legno, 312, 345
Poppenreuth, 128
Poprád, 601
Porcelain, collection of paintings on, 75
Pordenone, 466
Pornbach, 144
Porta Hungarica, 597
Portis, 464
Porto Re, 597
Portole, 458
Poschiavo, lake, 305
Posnitz, 443
Posoritz, 528
Possagno, Canova's birthplace, 358
Possino, lake, 387
Posting, 4, 36, 170, 270, 540

PRESS.

Postsaal, 138, 144
Pottenbrunn, 198
Pottendorf, 590
Pottenstein, 131. In Austria, 238
Pozzachio, 399
Prad, 310
Pragerhof, 443
PRAGUE, 502. Bridge, 503. St. John Nepomuk, 503. View of, 503. Clementinum, 505. University or Carolinum, 506. Alte Rathhaus, 506. Theinkirche, 507. Jews' Town, 508. New Town, 509. Rathhaus, 509. Bohemian Museum, 509. Church of St. Emaus, 510. Rossmarkt, 510. Kleinseite, 510. Wallenstein's palace, 510. Jesuits' church, Strahow monastery, 511. Hradschin palace, 512. Torture-tower, 512. Ejection from the windows, 512. Cathedral, 513. Tomb of Bohemian kings, 513. Shrine of St. John Nepomuk, 514. St. Wenzel's chapel, 514. Schatzkammer, 515. Loretto chapel, 515. Bastions, 516. Wyschehrad, 516. Islands in the Moldau, 516. Ziskaberg, 516. Miscellaneous information, 517. Theatre, 517. Festival of St. John Nepomuk, 527. Chronological table, 518
—— to Dresden, by Aussig, 499
—— to Dresden by Weltrus, 500
—— ‡ to Teplitz by Laun, 502
—— to Carlsbad, 519
—— to Pilsen and Ratisbon, 520
—— to Vienna, by Tabor, 521
—— by Znaim and Iglau, 523
—— to Budweis, 524
—— to Vienna, by Brünn, 526
—— by Olmütz, 529
Pranzo, 338
Prassberg, 444
Prater in Vienna, 230
Prävali, 472
Praxemar, 322
Predazzo, 351
Predil pass, 474
Preganziol, 360
Pregraten, 371
Premich, 115
Preran, 530
Prerovans, 376
Presanella, ascent of, 348
PRESBURG, 551. Maria Theresa's appeal, 552. Diet, 552. Coronation of the kings, 552. Treaty of, 552. Wine, 552.
—— ‡ to Vienna, 551
—— to Eperies and Lemberg, 599
—— to Eperies, by Schemnitz, 603
Presse, le, 305

RAILROADS.

Preseglie, 397
Preson, 344, 347
Prestranek, 452
Preth, 474
Prien, 155
Primiero, 360
Primolano, 356
—— to Cortina d'Ampezzo, 360
Pröbel, 472
Probus, the emperor, constructs the "Devil's Wall," 136
Promontorium, 568
Prosecco, 452
Prossnitz, 528
Protestants in Salzburg, 249. In the Valteline, 303. In the Zillerthal, 391
Proteus Anguinus, 490
Prüfening, 138
Prussian royal family, cradle of the, 23. First appear in history as Burgraves of Nuremberg, 97
Pruth river, 587
Pruts, 295
Przelautsch, 526
Przemysl, 536
Przewonk, 536
Przibram, silver-mines of, 521
Pufflatsch alp, 379
Püllna, mineral springs of, 519
Purkersdorf, 198
Pustherthal, 363, 424
Pyrker, 252, 605

Q.

QUARANTINE on the Danube, at Semlin, 571. At Orsova, 579. At Galatz, 587
Quarnero, 460
Quicksilver-mine, 446
Quirico, San, 401

R.

RAAB, 553, 608; river, 469
Raaber, 553
Rabbi baths, 344
Rabeneck, 131
Rabenstein castle and caves, 131; village, 325
Racas, 610
Radmannsdorf, 469
Radnitz, 521
Radstadt, 418
Radstadter-tauern, 419
Ragusa, 479
—— Vecchia, 480
Rahova, 585
Raibl, 463, 475
Raigern, 528
RAILROADS—
Augsburg to Lindau, 139
—— to Munich, 45
Cracow to Lemberg, 536
Frankfurt to Baireuth, 117
—— to Nuremberg, 84
Fürth to Nuremberg, 88
Gratz to Trieste, 443

RAILROADS.

Railroads—
Heidelberg to Stuttgart, 13
Heilbronn to Stuttgart, 13
Hof to Augsburg, 124
Linz to Budweis, 524
—— to Gmunden, 196, 257
Munich to Innsbruck, 387
—— to Salzburg, 156
Murzzuschlag to Gloggnitz, 438
Nuremberg to Ratisbon, 105
Passau to Linz and Vienna, 193
Pest to Kaschau, 611
—— to Szolnok, 565, 611
—— to Vienna, 565
—— to Waitzen, 565
Prague to Dresden, 500
—— to Vienna, 526, 529
Presburg to Pest and Tyrnau, 552
Ratisbon to Munich, 152
—— to Passau, 154
Salzburg to Vienna, 179
Strasburg to Munich, 6
Stuttgart to Ulm, 14
—— to Nordlingen, 20
—— to Tubingen and Eyach, 24
Tchernavoda to Kustendji, 586
Ulm to Augsburg, 40
—— to Friedrickshafen, 26
Vienna to Bruck an der Mur, 439
—— to Gratz, 435
—— to Gloggnitz, 435
—— to Oderberg, 531
—— to Oedenburg, 590
—— to Pest, 549, 565
Wursburg to Munich, 122
Rain, 135
Rainthal, 158, 373
Rakek, 447
Rákos, field of, 560
Rama, 574
Ramsau, 246
Ransalt, 322
Raossi, 399
Rapids of the Danube, 574
Rappenau salt-works, 12
Raspenstein, 329
Rassova, 586
Rathen, 495
RATISBON, 106. Cathedral, 106. Churches, 109. Palace of Prince Thurn and Taxis, 110. Rathhaus, meetings of the diet, 110. Torture-chamber, 110. Heideplatz, 112. Bishop's palace, garden, 112. Ellwagen, railways, 112.
—— ‡ to Nuremberg, 105
—— ‡ to Ulm, 132
—— ‡ to Augsburg, 144
—— to Passau, 144, 154
—— to Landshut and Munich, 152
—— ‡ to Pilsen and Prague, 520

RIVOLI.

Ratschach, 467
Ratteis, 319
Rattenberg, 163, 388
Ratzes baths, 331, 379
Raubling, 387
Raudna, 522
Randnitz, 501
Rauris, 429
Rauriser Tauern, 395
Rauriserthal, 395
Rausnitz, 528
Ravazzone, 337
Ravensburg, 25, 26
Recca river, 452
Rechen, 411
Recoaro, 301
Rednitz river, 128
Regen river, 105, 145, 521
Regensburg or Ratisbon, 106
Regenstauf, 105
Regnitz river, 124
Reichelsdorf, 128
Reichenau, 437
Reichenbach, 16, 33
Reichenhall, 385. Salt springs, 385. Brine aqueducts, 386
Reichstadt, duke of, 234
Reich-Raming, 417
Reifling, 417
Rein, abbey of, 440
Reistenhausen quarries, 165
Rena river, 451
Rendena, val, 346
Reni, 587
Rennweg, 420
Rentsch, 519
Reschen, 296
Reschensee, 296
Resiuta, 464
Retzbach, 85
Reuchlin's birthplace, 6
Reutlingen, 25
Reutte, 141, 143
Rewnitz, 520
Reynolds, Sir Joshua—notes on the Düsseldorf Gallery now at Munich, 66
Rezat stream, 122; source, 123
Richard Cœur-de-Lion made prisoner, 461. His prisons, 191
Richter's birthplace, 120. His grave, 118. His statue, 118.
Ridnaun, 329
Ried, 134, 193, 295, 391
Riedau, 193
Riegersburg castle, 470
Riegersdorff, 463
Riegsee, 157
Rienz river, 330, 364
Riesach See and fall, 319
Riesen, 409
Riesenburg cavern, 130
Rifle-shooting in Tyrol, 277, 293
Rigoledo, 301
Rippoldsau baths, 19
—— ‡ to Baden, 32
Ritten, 333
Riva, 338, 398
Rivoli, 337

SABBIO.

Roana, 400
Rocca, 354
Rochetta pass, 343
Rodach stream, 124
Rofnerhof, 318
Rohitsch baths, 443
Rohrbrunn, 85
Rohrerbüchel, 405
Roitham, 183, 257
Rokitzan, 521
Roman road along the Danube, 578. Bridge below Orsova, 583
Roman wall, 28, 128, 136
Romedio, 343
Römerbad, 444
Ronach, 394
Roncone, 350
Roppen, 314
Rorschach, 140
Rosenau, 607
Rosenbach, 445
Rosenberg, 601
Rosenburg castle, 522
Rosenheim, 155, 387. Steamers at, 155
Rosenstein, royal villa, 10
Roth, 128
Röthelstein, 440
Rothenberg, 15
Rothenburg on the Tauber, 163
Rothenfels, 165
Rottach, vale, 160
Rottenburg, 24
Rottendorf, 88
Rottenmann, 414
Rottweil, 23
Rotzo, 400
Roveredo, 336, 399
—— to Riva on Lago di Garda, 338
—— to Vicenza, 399
Rovigno, 457
Rubenstein, 315
Rudelsdorf, 529
Rudno, 600
Rufredo, 343
Ruhpolding, 156
Rumpenheim, 84, 166
Runkelstein castle, 333
Ruprecht, S., 370
Rusel, 149
Rusniaks, ethnology of the, 600
Rusniak villages, 537
Russbach, 267
Rustahuk, 585
Ruthens, ethnography of the, 600
Rutzbach stream, 320
Rzessow, 536

S.

SAAGA, 474
Saal river, 165, 387
Saale river, 85; valley of the, 114, 124
Saalfelden, 255
Saatz, 519
Sabbio, 397

SABIONCELLO.
Sabioncello, 479
Sachsenburg, 366
—— to Heiligenblut, 424
Sactle, 466
Sadowa battle-field, 526
Sadowa-Wiaznia, 537
Sagnitz, 425
Sagron, 362
Saidschitz, 502, 519
Saifnitz, 464
Saitz, 528
Salcano, 474
Sale Marasino, 397
Salb, 340, 397
Salona, ruins of, 478
Sals, 298
Salt-mines, 34, 174. Berchtesgaden, 244. Hallein, 183, 246. Ischl, 262. Hallstadt, 264. Hall, 389. Aussee, 413. Wieliczka, 434. Bochnia, 536
—— Springs, 113, 114, 385, 602
—— Works, 34, 114, 155, 156, 176, 260, 385, 411, 602
—— Vapour-baths at Ischl, 261
Salurn, 334
Salza river, 153, 182, 246, 394, 417, 431, 435
Salzach valley, 23; river, 248, 394
Salz-bund, 249
SALZBURG, 179. Beauties of its situation, 179. Bishops' castle, 179. Plan of town, 180. Mönchsberg, 181. Public and private buildings, 181, 182. Excursion to Aigen, 183. Heilbrunn, 183. Hallein salt-mines, 183. Berchtesgaden, 183.
——‡ to Munich, 154, 155, 156
—— to Linz, 179
—— to Vienna, 179
—— to Berchtesgaden, 243
—— to Bad Gastein, 246, 254
—— to Innsbruck, 385
—— to Gratz, by Ischl and Aussee, 412
—— to Laibach, by the Pass of the Radstadter Tauern, 418
—— castle, ruins of, 115
SALZKAMMERGUT, 255, 413
Sandbach, 154
Sandberg, 115
Sann river, 444
Santa Croce, 383. Pass of, 366
—— Maria, 297, 307, 378, 442. Pass of, 307
Sapotnik, 423
Sarca river, 341, 347
Sarche, le, 341
Sarnthal, 326, 333
Sarnthein, 326, 333
Sarmingstein, 189
Sarnico, 397
Sáros-Patak, 612
Sarriva, 361
Sasso di Damm, 352

SCHUSSENRIED.
Sasso val Fredda, 352
Satoralyja-Ujhely, 612
Sauerlach, 160
Satisenstein, 190
Save river, 423, 444, 593. Valley of the, 467. Source of, 467. Mouth of, 609. Steam navigation on, 609
Scesa Plana, 284
Schachenstein castle, 434
Schafberg, 312
Schalders, 330
Schalding, 154
Schandau, 495, 500
Scardona, 476
Schappach, valley of, 33
Schärding, 154
Scharingrad, 569
Scharka, valley, 517
Scharnhausen, 11
Scharnitz, 158
Schattwald, 141
Schaumburg castle, 187
Scheerding, 193
Schellenberg, 129, 134, 244
Schelletau, 523
Schemnitz, 603
Schiller's birthplace, 7
Schillingsdorferberg, 469
Schilparlo, 397
Schio, 400
—— to Belluno, 403
Schlackenwerth, 519
Schladming, 419
Schlan, 502
Schlanders, 297
Schleier fall, 253
Schleissheim, 83, 153
Schlesitz, 118
Schlierach, 162
Schliersee, 160, 162
Schlitters, 391
Schluchtern, 116
Schluderns, 297
Schludersbach, 380
Schlössel, 484
Schmöcks, 602
Schmölnitz, 607
Schnalserthal, 298
Schneeberg, 119, 428
Schöftlarn, 159
Schomberg, 23
Schönau, 315
Schönberg, 529
Schönbrunn, 234, 531
Schönbüthel, 190
Schonfeld, 495
Schöngraben, 523
Schonna castle, 299, 324
Schönrain, 155
Schorenberg castle, 85
Schorndorf, 20
Schottwien, 438
Schrambach fall, 245
Schrems, 526
Schrobenhausen, 144
Schruns, 284
Schupanek, 580
Schussen, valley of the, 26
Schussenried, 26

SIMNITZA.
Schwabach, 128
Schwäbisch-Hall, 34
Schwabmünchen, 139, 140
Schwächat, 238, 550
Schwanberg, 442
Schwandorf, 105, 521
Schwangau, 142
Schwannstadt, 183
Schwarza river, 528, 437
Schwarzach, 249
Schwarzbach, 525; waterfall, 248
Schwarzberg-Klamm, 387
Schwarzenau, 526
Schwarzenbach, 124
Schwarzenberg, 33
Schwarzenfels, 116
Schwaz, 388
Schweinfurth, 104, 117
Scotch Benedictines, 109, 208
Selrain, 333
Sebastiansweiler, 22
Seben nunnery, 331
Sebenico, 476
Sebenstein, 437
Seckau, 461
Sedlitz waters, 502, 519
Seefeld, 159
Seeshaupt, 157
Seehause, 315
Seewiesen, 434
Seiss, 379
Seisser Alp, 379
Seissenberger Klamm, 255, 387
Seligenstadt, 104
Selva, 354
Selve, 476
Semendria, 573
Semlaun Spitze, 319
Semlin, 571. Quarantine, 571
Semlin to Sissek, 609
Semmering pass, 435, 439; station, 439
Senale, 346
Separat-eilwagen, 170
Sereth river, 586
Sermione, 340
Sernio, landslip near, 305
Serpenissa, 474
Serravalle, 383
Sesa, 582
Sessana, 452
Sette Comuni, 356, 400
Seven Lakes, valley, 435
Sexten, 384; valley, 384
Siegsdorf, 156
Sigmundskron, 333
Sigmundsburg, castle of, 141
Signori, valley of the, 399
Silistria, 585
Silk-trade, 316
Sill river, 288, 329, 390; valley, 328
Sillian, 365
—— to Villach, 366
Silz, 286, 313
Simbach, 153
Simmering, 608
Simsee, 155
Simnitza, 585

SINGEN.

Singen, 24
Sinn, valley of the, 115
Sinsheim, 11
Sinzing, 138
Sio-Fok, 594
Siror, 361
Sisek, 593, 610
Sistow, 585
Skalitz, 527
Skala Gladova, 582
Skerbutniak, 396
Skrad, 596
Slankament, 571
Slavonia, 539
Slawikowitz, 528
Slawjn, 501
Slovaks, ethnography of the, 599
Slovino di San Marco, 337
Snails exported from Ulm, 17; bred at Fahlheim, 40, 134
Sobieski, John, encamps on the Kahlenberg, 241. Relieves Vienna from the Turks, 233. Tomb, 533. Cold reception from the Emperor, 550
Söden, 314
Sole, Val di, 344
Solenau, 436
Solferino, 337
Söll, 387
Solnhofen, lithographic stone-quarries and fossils, 123
Solstein mountains, 287
Sondrio, 304, 345
—— to Brescia, 396
Sonnenberg, 375
Sonntag, 284
Sonthofen, 141
Sophien-hohle, 131
Sorapiss, ascent of, 381
Sossau, 147
Sottogudo, 352, 354
Sóvár salt-works, 602
Sosoreny, 582
Spaichingen, 23
Spalato, 477. Diocletian's palace, 477
Spalmadore, 479
Spechbacher, 389. His grave, 389
Spertendorf, 405
Spessart forest, 85
Spielberg castle, 188. Prison, 527
Spielfeld, 443, 469
Spinges, 380
Spinnerin-Kreutz, 236
Spital, 420
Spitzbach cascade, 429
Spitzingsee, 163
Sponding, 297
Spor, 343
Spranserthal, 324
Spresiano, 384, 466
Sprudel, at Carlsbad, 489
Staab, 521
Staaben, 298, 320
Stadt-am-Hof, ancient bridge of, 105

STILFS.

Stadt Proselten, 165
Staffelsee, 157
Staffelstein, 124
Staffiach, 328
Stainz, 442
Stall, 425
Stallhofen, 424
Stambach, 124
Stams, convent of, 286
Stankau, 521
Stannern, 523
Stanserthal, 285
Starnberg, 157. Lake of, 157
Stäubi waterfall, 143
Stauf, 145
STEAMBOATS on the Danube, 133, 135, 144, 184, 187, 196, 240, 547, 548, 549, 566.
—— on the Drave, 569
—— on the Elbe, 499
—— at Fiume, 598
—— on the Inn, 152, 155
—— on the Neckar, 11, 13, 27
—— on the Main, 87
—— on the Save, 571, 609
—— on the Theiss, 571, 611
—— at Trieste, 456
—— from Trieste to Pola and Fiume, 457
—— from Trieste to Cattaro, 475
—— on the Lake of Gmunden, 259
—— on the Lake of Constance, 27, 140, 283
—— on the Lake of Como, 303
—— on the Lago di Garda, 339
—— on the Lake of Iseo, 397
—— on the Lake of Wörth, 422
Stecken, 523
Stefano, St., 384
Steg, 331, 369, 418
Steiermark or Styria, 407
Stein, 154, 192, 329
Stein pass, 419
Steinach, 122, 164, 322, 328, 414, 418
Steinamanger, 592
Steinbach, 34
Steinberg, 163, 164
Steinbrück, 444
Steinerne Meer, 268
Steinfeld, 417
Steinhaus, 373, 392
Steinheim, 166
Steinhöring, 154
Steinsdorf, 523
Steilwagen, 270
Stelvio, pass of, 300; village, 310
Stenico, 341, 349
Stephanau, 529
Steppberg, 135
Stern, 377
Sterzing, 329, 393
Sterzinger-Moos, 329
Steyer, 416
Steyeregg, 188
Stilfs, 310, 326

TAIBON.

Stilfser-Joch, road over, 300. See *Stelvio*.
Stilluperthal, 392
Stockach, 24
Stockenboyerthal, 366, 420
Stockerau, 192, 522, 524
Storo, 341, 398
Strahow, 511
Strasburg to Munich, 6
—— to Stuttgart, 19
Strass, 388, 391
Straubing, 147
Streitberg, 130
Strembo, 349
Strub pass, 387
Struden, 188
Strudel and *Wirbel*, 188, 189
Strupenkirchen, 154
Strzedokluk, 519
Stubay Thal, 320, 328
Stuben, 284
Stuhlfelden, 395
Stuhlweissenburg, 594
Sturgeon fishery, 568
STUTTGART, 7. Palace, 8. Church, Jubilee column, 8. Nat. Hist. Museum, Library, 9. Fine Arts Museum, Gardens, 10. Rosenstein, 10. Solitude, 11. Hohenheim, 11. Railway, 11
—— ‡ to Heidelberg, 11, 13
—— ‡ to Heilbronn, 13
—— to Ulm, 14
—— ‡ to Strasburg, 19
—— to Nordlingen and Nuremberg, 20
—— to Tübingen and Schaffhausen, 22, 24
—— to Friedrichshafen, on the Lake of Constance, 25
—— to Wildbad, 30
—— to Würzburg, 33
STYRIA, 407. Routes through, 412. Forests of, 409. Iron of, 417. Game, 435
Sugana, Val, 336, 355
Sulden, 298, 310
Sulina mouth of the Danube, 589
Sulm river, 28, 443
Sulzano, 397
Sulzbach, 105, 166, 444
Sulzberg, 342
Sunching, 152
Sussen, 16
Swabian Alp, ascent of, 25
Szegedin, 611
Szeverin, 595
Szexard, 568
Szilicze caves, 606
Szobb, 566
Szolnok, 565, 611
Szulyon valley, 600

T.

TABOR, 522
Tachen, lake, 155
Taibon, 362

TAI.

Tai Cadore, 382, 383
Taktalia, 577
Talfer torrent, 326, 332, 333
Talferbach, 332
Talismans, 151
Talmezzo, 385
Tännengebirge, 249
Tannheim, 141
Tänzenburg, 462
Tarnok, 594
Tarnow, 536
Tarvis, 463
Tatets, 526
Tátra mountains, 536, 602
Tauber river, 163
Taufers, 297, 372
Taufersthal, 364, 372
Taufkirchen, 193
Taus, 521
Tavernella, 401
Taxenbach, 254, 395
Tedesco, 348
Tefereggenthal, 368
Tegernheim, 145
Tegernsee, 160
Tegisch stream, 371
Teglio, 305
Teinach baths, 30
Teisendorf, 196
Telfes, 321
Telfs, 144, 287
Temesvár, 574, 611
Tenno, lake, 338; village, 339
Tepl convent, 493
——, the stream, 488
Teplitz, 495. Inns, 495. Baths, 496. Environs, 497
——‡ to Dresden, 495
—— —— by water, 499
—— —— by Lobositz, 500
—— to Prague, by Bilin, 502
—— to Carlsbad, 518
Tergiou mountain, 468
Terlago, lake, 341
Terlan, 300
Ternover, 474
Ternato castle, 597
Tesero, 351
Tesino, Val, 356
Tétény, 594
Tetschen, 495, 499, 500
Tettnang, 27
Tettnin, 521
Teufelskammern, 32
Thalfingen, 134
Thalam, 162
Thalgau, 412
Theben, 551
Theiss river, 571, 611
Theodolinda, relics of, 302
Theresienfeld, 436
Theresienstadt, 501
Thiersee, lake and village, 163
Thiersee Thal, 163
Throwing people out of window, a Bohemian custom, 507, 512
Thumsee, 156, 386
Thüringen, 284
Thurn, pass, 405, 602
Tiene, 403

TRENT.

Tihany, promontory and monastery of, 598
Tilliach, 366
Tilly, count, his birthplace, 78. Wounded at Rain, 135. His death, 136. His grave, 153
Tillyaburg castle, 197
Timao, 473
Timau, 367
Timavus, 473
Timber slides, 409
Timbler Joch pass, 315
Timmersdorf, 414
Tione, 341, 349
Tirano, 305
Tirnau, 600
Tittel, 571
Titian's birthplace, 383. Paintings by, 383
Tobacco, Hungarian, 551; manufactory, 388
Töblach, 364; plain of, 365
Tofern, 249
Tokay, 612
—— wine, 560, 612
Tolmein, 474
Tolmezzo, 367
Toina, 568
Tonadigo, 362
Tonale, Monte, 342
Töplitzsee, 414
Torbole, 338
Törkele, 379
Torre Belvicino, 400
Torri, 340
Torture-chamber, 96, 110, 181, 236, 237, 512, 520
—— under the Hall of the Diet, 110
Toscolano, 340, 398
Toultaha, 588
Trafoi, 309
Trajan's road along the Danube, 578. Tablet, 579. Bridge, 583. Wall, 586
Transacqua, 361
Transylvania, 574
Tran, 479
Traun, 156, 184, 196, 258. Its course, 256. Falls, 184, 257. Lake, 258. Source, 414
Traunkirchen, 259
Traunsee, 258
Traunstein in Bavaria, 156. Salt-works, 196
Traunstein mountain, 183, 258
Traunsits castle, 152
Trebitsch, 452
Tremosine, 339
Trenk, Baron, 527
Trenkwald, 316
Trent, 334. Dom, 335. Church, 335. Castle, 335
—— to Caprile and Cortina, 350
—— to Edolo, 342
—— to the Lago di Garda, 341
—— to Val di Non, 342
—— to Venice, by Val Sugana, 355
—— to Verona, 336

TYROL.

Trent ‡ to Innsbruck, by the Brenner, 327
Trenta, 467
Tresenda, 305, 345, 396
Treviso, 360, 384
Trett, 346
Tricula, castle of, 577
Trieben, 414
Triefenstein, 165
Trieste, 453. Free port, 452. Duomo, 453. Piazzetta di Ricardo, 453. Exchange, 454. Inhabitants, 454. Trade, 454. Tribunal of Commerce, 454. Climate, 455. Steamers, 455
—— ‡ to Laibach and Gratz, 441
—— to Pola, 457
—— to Villach, 473
—— to Cattaro, 475
Trimberg, castle of, 117
Trisanna river, 285
Trocknow, 524
Trofajach, 418
Troppau, 531
Trostburg castle, 331
Trsebinia, 531
Tschernitz, 582
Tübingen, 22
Tucherafeld, 131
Tueno, 343
Tullu, 192
Turks, their inroads into Europe, 420; their defeat on the Raab, 471; their dominion in Hungary, 565
Turkish baths at Ofen (Buda), 564. Saint's or Samson's grave, 565
Türmitz, 495
Turnu Mogurello, 585
—— Severin, 583
Turtukai, 585
Tuttlingen, 23
Twan, St., 521
Tweng, 419
Tycho Brahe's Observatory in Styria, 443. Grave at Prague, 507. Petition to the emperor, 515
Tyman, 553
Tyrnits, 433
Tyrol, 269. Money, 270. Posting, Einspann, Stellwagen, 270. Inns, guides, hints on pedestrianism, 271. A tour of Tyrol, dolomite mountains, maps, skeleton routes, 272. Vocabulary, 275. Sketch of the country and its inhabitants, 275. Religious feelings, 276. Loyalty, 276. Rifle-shooting, 277. War of independence, 277. Athletic exercises, 278. Music and dancing, 279. Husbandry. Alpine pastures, cattle, 280. Routes through, 282. Castle of, 298
—— Schloss, 298
—— forests of, 409

TYROLESE.
rolese marksmen, 277
— minstrels, 279, 391
— ambuscades, 277, 295

U.

DERNE, 391
dine, 385, 465
eb'see, 156
ffenheim, 163
hersko, 527
lhingen, 16
l-l'alánka, 574
LM, 16. Trade and manufactures, 16. Capitulation of, 17. Cathedral, 17. Rathhaus, 18
— ‡ to Stuttgart, 14
— to Schaffhausen, 24
— to Friedrichshafen, 26
— to Augsburg, 40
— to Ratisbon, 132
— to Innsbruck, 141
lrich, St., 378
lmhausen in the Oetzthal, 314
lmmendorf, 26
lnd, 192
lngrisch-Hradisch, 530
laken, 387
lnsere Liebe Frau im Walde, 346
lnsre-Frau, 319
lnterau, 330
lnterbergen, 423
lnterbolhgen, 24
lnter-Drauburg, 472
lnter-Lana, 346
lnter-Loibl, 423
lnter-Loitsch, 446
lnter-Ottok, 468
lnter-Pleichfeld, 117
lnter-Ritten, 333
lnter-Sandau, 495
lntersberg, 182, 243, 246
lntersteinach, 124
lnter-Tarvis, 463
lntertürkheim, 15
lntertauern, 419
lnter-Vintl, 364, 380
lnterzell, 165
lng river, 446
lnzmarkt, 401
lrach, 25
lsnag, 568
lttendorf, 395
lttenheim, 372

V.

VADUZ, 282
Vahrn, 330
Valachs, ethnography of the, 579, 583
Val Camonica, 345, 396
— Sugana, 336, 355
Valdagno, 401
Valentin, 197
— St., 296, 373
Valhalla, 112, 145
Valle, 399

VIENNA.
Valley of Helen, 239
—— of the Save, 467
—— of the Schappach, 33
—— of the Isonzo, 467, 473
—— of the Wiesent, 130
Valmorbia, 399
Valstagna, 357, 401
Valteline, 303
Vandamme, defeat of, 498
Varenna, 303
Varna, 589
Velhingen, 6
Veit, St., 368, 462
Veitsbochheim, 85
Velden, 421
Veldes, 468; lake of, 468
Vellach, Ober, 254
Velturna, 331
Venas, 382
Venediger-Spitz, 371
Venice, 360
Vensone, 464
Vermiglio, 345
Vernagtferner, 318
Verocze, 566
Verona, 337
Verruca, 341
Vestone, 350, 398
Veszprém, 598
Veterani's cave, 578
Vezza, 345
Vezzano, 341
Via Trajana, 578
Vicenza, 401
Vichodna, 601
Viechtenstein castle, 186
VIENNA, 199. Lines, 199. Inns, 199. Plan of the city, 200, 201. Restaurateurs, 202. Lodgings, 202. Hausmeister, 202. Baths, 202. Fiacres, cabs, omnibuses, 202. Post-office, 203. Railway termini, 203. Cafés, 203. Casino, 204. Physician, 204. Money-changers, 204. English journals, 204. Shops, 204. Markets, 205. Theatres, 205. Dancing saloons and music, 206. Beer-halls, 207. Suburbs, 207. Houses and streets, 207-209. Table of days of admission to the principal collections, 209. Public monuments, 210. Churches—St. Stephen's, 210. Fire-watch station, 211. Stock-im-Eisen, 212. Capuchina, 212. Imperial vault, 212. Augustine's monument, by Canova, 212. Greek churches, 213. Maria-Stiegen, 213. Votif-Kirche, 213. St. Karl, 214. Synagogue, 214. Imperial Palace, 214. Burgthor, 215. Volksgarten, 215. Imperial library, 215. Archduke Albert's Palace, 216. Jewel office, Imperial regalia, 216. Imperial riding-school

VINCENTE.
and coach-house, 217. Antiquities, 218. Minerals, 219. Museum of natural history, 219. Arsenals, 220, 221. Belvedere palace, 221. Antiquities, 222. Egyptian museum, 222. Ambras museum, 222. Picture-gallery, 223. Botanical garden, 226. Liechtenstein picture gallery, 226. Pictures of Count Czernin and Count Schönborn, 227. Imp. Academy of Fine Arts, 227. Schönfeld Museum, 227. Polytechnic Institute, 228. Imperial printing-office, 228. Normal school of St. Anne, 228. University, 228. Josephinum, 229. Hospitals, 229. Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 229. Hospital of Charitable Brothers, 230. Invalidenhaus, 230. Tomb of Beethoven, 230. Promenades, 230. The Prater, 230. Augarten and Brigittenau, 231. History of Vienna, 231. Environs of Vienna, 233. Canal to Neustadt, 436
Vienna to Cracow, 531
—— to Csakathurn, 590
—— to Gratz, 435; and Trieste, 443
—— to Laibach, 443
—— ‡ to Linz, 179, 187, 193
—— to Mariazell, 430
—— ‡ to Marienbad, 525
—— ‡ to Prague by Tabor, 521
—— ‡ —— by Iglau, 523
—— ‡ —— by Brunn, 526
—— ‡ —— by Olmütz, 529
—— to Lemberg, 531
—— to Pest, 549
—— ‡ to Presburg and Pest, 565
—— to Raab and Pest, 608
—— ‡ to Salzburg, 179
—— to Venice by Judenburg, Pontebba, Udine, 461
Vierzenheiligen, pilgrimage church of, 124
Vigil, St., 375
Vigilio, St., 340
Vigo, 333, 349, 352, 385
Viktring, 423
Villa, 349
—— Grande, 384
—— Piccola, 384
Villach, 420. Battle, 420
—— ‡ to Brixen, 363
—— to Laibach, by the Save, 466
—— ‡ to Salzburg, 418
—— ‡ to Trieste, 473
Villarazzo, 359
Villmmore, 397
Vilpian, 300
Vils river, 149
Vilshofen, 149, 154
Vincente, San, 458

VINTSCHGAU.

Vintschgau, 297
Virgen, 370
Virgenthal, 370
Virgin of iron, 96, 437, 512
Vischer, Peter, the sculptor, 97, 100, 102
Vissegrad, 555
Vito, St., 381
Vittnach, 468
Vobarno, 397
Vöckla river, 183
Vöcklabruck, 183
Vohburg, 136
Volderau, 322
Volders, 162
Volderskloster, 162
Völkermarkt, 472
Völs, 379
Volxano, 474
Vordernberg, 418
Vordersee, 267
Vöslau, 436
Vuchinich-Szello, 596
Vukovár, 569

W.

Waag, valley of, 600
Waging, 155
Wagram, 529
Währing, 233
Waiblingen, 20
Waidhofen, 522
Waidring, 387
Waitzen, 556
Walchensee, 159
Wald, 394
Waldbach-strub, 264
Waldburg, castle of, 26
Walballa, 145
Wallachia, 581-584. Language, 583. Mode of travelling in, 584
Wallachians, 579
Wallenburg castle, 162
Wallenstein, a page at Burgau, 40; at Ambras, 390. Defends the Alte Veste, 88. Siege of Nuremberg, 103. His portrait, 227. His assassination at Eger, 485. Palace in Prague, 510. His royal retinue, 511. Château and relics of, at Dux, 518.
Wallern, 193
Wallersee, 159, 183
Wallgau, 283
Wilschenofen, 333, 352
Wilschmets, 342
Wangen, 141
Warasdin, 592
—— to Fiume, 595
Wartberg, 566
Wasseralfingen, 21
Wasserburg, 154
Wassertrudingen, 128
Watering-places. See Baths
Watzmann, 245
Wegscheid, 431, 433
Weichs, 106

WILDSPITZE.

Weichselboden, 434
Weideneck castle, 190
Weidlingau, 198
Weiherburg castle, 293
Weikersdorf, 522
Weil, 11
Weil-die-Stadt, 30
Weilheim, 157
Weinern, 566
Weingarten, 26
Weinsberg, or Weibertreue castle, 12
Weischenfeld, 131
Weissachthal, 161
Weissbach, 255
Weissbachthal, 255
Weissenbach, 32, 141, 263, 326
Weissenbachthal, 373
Weissenfels lakes, 467
Weissensee, 366
Weissenstadt, 120
Weisskirchen, 531
Weiss Kugel, 318
Weitersdorf, 525
Welfenstein castle, 329
Wels, 184, 193
Welsburg, 364
Welser family, 41, 291, 390
Weltenburg, 112, 137
Weltrus, 501
Wendelstein, 387
Wengenthal, 376
Wenns, 316
Werezerowa, 581
Werfen, 249, 418
Werfenstein, 188
Werneck, 117
Werstein, 193
Wertach river, 40, 129, 139
Werth island, 188
Wertheim, 165
Wesprim, 598
Wessely, 524
Weyer, 417
White Hill, battle of, 502, 507
White Main, rise of, 120
Widdin, 584
Wieland the poet, his birthplace, 26
Wieliczka, salt-mines, 534
Wien, or Vienna, 199
Wien river, 198
Wiener-Neustadt, 436, 590
Wienerbrücke, 433
Wienerwald, 198
Wiesenbach, 11
Wiesent river, 118, 130, 131
Wiesloch, 13
Wildalpen, 435
Wildbad, 30. Baths of, 31, 164
—— ‡ to Stuttgart, 30
—— ‡ to Baden, 32
Wildbad-Gastein, 250
Wildenschwert, 527
Wilder-See, 31
Wildniss, 261
Wildon, 443
Wildpolsried, 139
Wildspitze, 318

WÜRZBURG.

Wildstein, 525
Wilferdingen, 6
Wilhelmsbad, 84
Wilhelmsberg, 433
Wilhelmsglück, salt-mine, 54
Willibaldsburg castle, 123
Willsbach, 34
Wilpertsau, 32
Wilten Kloster, 327
Wimbach fall, 245
Wimmersbach, 29
Wimpfen, 28
Windisch-Feistris, 443
Windisch-Matrey, 369, 374
—— to Brunecken, 370
Windpassing, 590
Wines, Bavarian, 87. Austrian, 177. Tyrolese, 332. Bohemian, 501. Hungarian, 465, 555, 560, 564, 605. Tokay, 560, 612
Winkel, 373
Winkelmann, his murder, 453
Winkl, 426
Winklern, its beautiful situation, 424
Wipbach, 447
Wirbel, 189
Wirl, 284
Wirtinghau, 525
Wischau, 528
Witchcraft, nun burnt for, 165
Wittelsbach, 144
Wochein Save, 468. See, 468
Wolfgang, St., lake of, 262, 412. Village, 373. Protector of sheep, 423
Wolfgang, St., im Fusch, 412
Wolfrathshausen, 159
Wolfsberg, 472
Wolfsbrunnen, 11, 30
Wolfsthal, 551
Wolkenstein, 378
Wolves, 423
Wood-carvers, 378
Wörgl, 387, 388
—— to Mittersill, 405
Wörnitz, valley, 129
Worth, 147, 166, 429
Wörthersee, 421
Wunsiedel, 120
Würgau, 118
Würm river, 6, 157
Wurmsee, 157
Wurmser Joch, road of, 307
Wurmser Loch, 307. Galleries, 306
Wurtemberg. Passports, 1. Inns, 2. Money, 2. Railroads, 3. Posting and roads, 4. Maps, 5. Language, 5. Routes through, 6
Würzburg, 85. Cathedral churches, 86. Palace, 86. Hospital, 86. University, 87. Citadel, 87. Steamers, 87. Eilwagen, railway, 88
—— ‡ to Stuttgart, 31
—— to Nuremberg, 84
—— to Frankfurt, 164

WÜRZBURG.
Würzburg to Fulda by Kissingen and Brückenau, 113
— to Bamberg by Schweinfurth, 104
— to Heidelberg, 33
— to Munich by Ansbach, 122
— to Nördlingen, 163
Wurzen, 467
— Save, 467. Valley of, 467

Y.
Yenekevy, 586

Z.
Zamfersthal, 392
Zamrsk, 527

ZIPS.
Zams, nunnery of, 285
Zapfendorf, 124
Zara, 476
Zauchtl, 531
Zaveistein castle, 31
Zditz, 521
Zell, 105, 117
Zell am See, 254, 395
— convent of, 85
Zell, in Bavaria, 163
Zell in Zillerthal, 374, 391. Protestants expelled from, 391
Zellermoos, 254
Zemthal, 392
Zeno, St., 385
Zenoberg, 299
Ziano, 351
Zillerthal, 390, 391
Zinkendorf, 591
Zips or Szepes, 601

ZWITTAU.
Zirknitz, 445; lake, 447
Ziri, 287
Ziska, John, 516. Portrait, 511. Tomb, 523
Ziselau, 188
Znaim, 523
Zollfeld, 462. Antiquities, Herzogs Stuhl, 462
Zoppe, 382
Zorneding, 154
Zorzoi, 361
Zuel, 382
Zuffenhausen, 7
Zuglio, 367
Zugspitze, 158
Zwingenberg, 29
Zwieselberg, 267
Zwieselstein, 314
Zwischen Wasser, 375
Zwittau, 527

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, AND CHARING CROSS.

NY FOR



John Murray

Stanford's Geog.l Estabt.ht

1867

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK ADVERTISER.

1869.

Best Advertising Medium for all who are desirous of attracting the attention of English and American Tourists in all parts of the world.

Annual Circulation, 15,000.

Advertisements must be received by the 20th April, and are inserted at the rate of **£5** for a page and 50s. for half a page.

INDEX TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Page

BAINS—Grand Hotel de Suisse 66
BROM—Brack's Hotel . . . 39
—Bains d'Amphion . . 48
CAIRO—Nagel-Donaziana, Nassar 60
—Hôtel St. Antoine . . 38
de l'Europe 40
de la Paix 40
du Grand Labourer . . 66
—Hôtel des Etrangers . 48

BADEN—Victoria Hotel . 37
BADEN — Hôtel de Quatre Saisons 46
—Great Britain Hotel . 40
—Hôtel Royal . . . 22
d'Angleterre . . . 39
—Buller's Musical Boxes . 31
—Hôtel de France . . 38
—Hotel d'Italie . . . 50
Golden Star Hotel . . 24
—Hôtel d'Allemande . 46
—Hôtel des Princes . 49
—Grossmann's Wood Sculpt. 6
—Hôtel de Belle Vue . 64
Hôtel de Saxe . . . 45

BRENTA—Hôtel de Belle Vue 40
—Hôtel de Chamonix. 37
—Farina's Eau de Cologne 9
Cigars. 12
CANNOPLE—Hôtel d'Angleterre 84
—Hôtel des Bains . . . 45
Royal 45
d'el du Jura . . . 32
—Hôtel de Saxe . . . 44

—Baths of St. Moritz . 43
—Hôtel Titlis . . . 11

—Aglietti & Sons, Artists 10
and's Mosaic . . . 6
Musical Establishment . 25
and Conti, Artists . . 19
de la Paix 11
Castell's Mosaics. . . 15
Gill, Sculptor . . . 26
—Tacchi's Glass Warerooms 8
Emperor Hotel . . 20
Manufactory of Stags 51
—Hôtel Sommer . . 37

—Baker, Chemist . . 14
and, Musical Boxes . 26
Hôtel, Beau Rivage . 22
Jeweller 7
de la Couronne . . 25
du Lac 19
de la Paix 2
de l'Ecu 9
la Metropole . . . 32
des Etrangers . . 58
Boarding School . . 66
Watchmaker . . . 20

Page

GENEVA—Moulinié, Watchmaker. 53
Mauchain, Wood Carvings . . 60
Pension des Alpes 53
Tissot and Co., Watchmakers 58
GENOA—Grand Hôtel d'Italie . 65
Hôtel des Quatre Nations . 50
HANOVER—Union Hotel . . . 35

HEIDELBERG—Court of Baden Hotel 38
Hôtel de l'Europe 43
Prince Charles Hotel . . . 44
HOMBOURG—Hôtel Victoria. . 42
Hôtel des Quatre Saisons. . 46

INTERLACHEN—Hôtel de Belle Vue 47
Hôtel Jungfrau 47
INTERLAKEN—Hôtel Belvedere . 37

LAUSANNE—Hôtel Beau Rivage . 42
Hôtel Belvedere 37
Hôtel Gibbon 35
Hôtel Richemont 35
LUCERNE—Hôtel d'Angleterre. . 26
Hôtel Beau Rivage 42
Hôtel Belle Vue 37
Hôtel Schweizerhof 39
Swan Hotel 39
LUCHON — Grand Hôtel Bonne-Maison. 36
LUGANO—Hôtel du Parc . . . 47

MARSEILLES — Grand Hôtel de Marseilles 29
Grand Hotel Noailles . . . 40
MAYENCE—Hôtel d'Angleterre . 19
MENTONE—Hôtel de la Méditerranée 48
MILAN—Hôtel Cavour 47
Grand Hôtel de Milan . . . 41
MUNICH — Wimmer's Gallery of Fine Arts. 7

NAPLES—Civalleri, Agent . . 15
Hôtel du Louvre 20
Hôtel d'Angleterre 20
NICE—Baker, Chemist . . . 14
Hôtel Chauvain 36
NUREMBERG—Hôtel de Baviere . 44
Red Horse Hotel 45

PARIS—Hôtel des Deux Mondes . 30
Galignani's Guide 26
PISA—Andreoni, Sculptor . . 6
PRAGUE—Hofmann's Glass Manufactory 10

RAGAZ—Hôtel Tamina . . . 19
ROME—Baker, Chemist . . . 14
Shea, House Agent 13
ROTTERDAM—Kramers, Bookseller 26

SCHAFFHAUSEN—Hôtel Schweizerhof. 41
SEVILLE—Hôtel de Londres . 40
STOCKHOLM—Blanch's Café . . 58

TURIN—Grand Hôtel de l'Europe 34

VENICE—Grand Hotel Victoria . 54
Ponti, Optician 12
VEVAY—Hôtel Monnet 35

Page

VICHY—Grand Hôtel du Parc . . 44
Grand Hôtel Velay . . . 46
VIENNA—Lobmeyr's Glass Manufactory. 10
Neuhoefer, Optician . . . 42
VILLENEUVE—Hôtel Byron . . 2

WIESBADEN—Black Bear Hotel . 48
Four Seasons Hotel 42
WILDBAD—Hôtel Klumpp . . . 41

LONDON.

Agents—M'Cracken . . . 3-5
—— Olivier and Co. . . . 16, 17
—— Carr and Co. 62, 63
Archæology, Handbook of . . . 60
Athenæum 55
Athens and the Morea . . . 58

Books and Maps 59
Brown and Polson's Patent Flour 23
Bubbles from the Brunnen . . 15
Birmingham—Western Hotel . . 67

Cary's Telescope 7
Chubb's Locks and Safes . . . 18
Continental Express Agency . . 21
Couriers and Servants 56

Foreign Books 33

Gillot's Pens 57

Handbook of Travel Talk . . . 66
Heal's Furniture and Bedsteads . 61
Highlands of Turkey 58

Lee and Carter's Guide Depôt. 56, 68
London and Westminster Bank . 29

Mudie's Library 25

National Provincial Bank . . . 52
Nile and its Banks 29
Norway 47

Parr's Life Pills 49
Passport Agency—Adams . . . 21
Passport Agency—Dorrell . . . 55
Passport Agency—Goodman . . 65
Passport Agency—Stanford . . 23
Pompeii and its History. . . . 60
Portmanteaus—Allen's 27

Railway—South-Western . . . 28

Thresher's Essentials for Travelling 15

Winter in America 58

LYNTON—
Valley of Rocks Hotel . . . 49

OXFORD—
Spiers' Ornamental Manufactures 24

PENZANCE—
Mount's Bay House and Hotel . 53

IRELAND.

PORTRUSH—
Antrim Arms Hotel . . .

SWITZERLAND.—Geneva.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PAIX

J. KOHLER, PROPRIETOR.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

FROM THE TWENTY BALCONIES ADORNING THE HOTEL THE MOST SPLENDID PANORAMIC VIEW IN THE WHOLE OF SWITZERLAND MAY BE HAD.

GENEVA. (SWITZERLAND.)

HÔTEL DE L'ECU

New Proprietor, GUSTAVE WOLFF.

Same Proprietor of Hôtel Byron, near Villeneuve.

THIS unrivalled and admirably conducted Hotel has long enjoyed an extensive and high reputation among Travellers. Situated in the finest part of the town and facing the lake, it commands a beautiful view of the environs. Its accommodation is of so superior a character, that tourists will find it a highly desirable place of residence or temporary sojourn. Table-d'Hote at 1 o'clock, and at 5 o'clock. Arrangements can be made with families during the winter months at very reasonable charges. New Reading and Smoking Rooms.

VILLENEUVE.

HÔTEL BYRON.

NEAR TO THE CASTLE OF CHILLON.

New Proprietor, GUSTAVE WOLFF.

Same Proprietor as of the Hôtel de l'Ecu at Geneva.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, offering every comfort for an agreeable stay, surrounded by a vast park and a beautiful Garden, and admirable situation as regards to the mountains. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Reduced prices for a long stay. Horses and Carriages. Breakfast; Table-d'Hote. French, German, and Italian spoken. Landing place for Steamers. Telegraph Bureau.

LONDON, *May* 1, 1869.

MESSRS. J. & R. McCRACKEN,

38, QUEEN STREET, CANNON STREET, E.C.,

AGENTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY, NATIONAL GALLERY, AND GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART,

GENERAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Agents for Bouvier's Neuchatel Champagne,

AND

AGENTS GENERALLY FOR THE RECEPTION AND SHIPMENT OF WORKS OF ART, BAGGAGE, &c.,

FROM AND TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,

Avail themselves of this opportunity to return their sincere thanks to the Nobility and Gentry for the patronage hitherto conferred on them, and hope to be honoured with a continuance of their favours. Their charges are framed with a due regard to economy, and the same care and attention will be bestowed as heretofore upon all packages passing through their hands.

J. and R. McC. have the advantage of

DRY AND SPACIOUS WAREHOUSES,

Where Works of Art and all descriptions of Property can be kept during the Owners' absence, at most moderate rates of rent.

Parties favouring J. and R. McC. with their Consignments are requested to be particular in having the Bills of Lading sent to them DIRECT by Post, and also to forward their Keys with the Packages, as, although the contents may be free of Duty, all Packages are still EXAMINED by the Customs immediately on arrival. Packages sent by Steamers or otherwise to Southampton and Liverpool also attended to; but all Letters of Advice and Bills of Lading to be addressed to 38, QUEEN STREET, as above.

MESSRS. J. AND R. McCRACKEN

ARE THE APPOINTED AGENTS IN ENGLAND OF MR. J. M. FARINA,

GEGENÜBER DEM JULICHS PLATZ, COLOGNE,

FOR HIS

CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

MESSRS. J. AND R. McCRACKEN'S

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.

ALEXANDRIA.....	The Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company—late Bianchi & Co.
ALICANTE	Mr. P. R. Dahlander.
ANCONA	Messrs. Moore, Mosellet, & Co.
ANTWERP	Messrs. F. Mack & Co. Mr. P. Van Zekbroeck, Picture Dealer, &c., Rue des Escoliers 39.
ATHENS, PIRÆUS	
BADEN BADEN ...	Messrs. Stupfer & Binder. Mr. F. Pelikan's Successor, C. Sand 6. Messrs. Mellering Freres. Mr. H. Ullrich.
BAD EMS.....	Messrs. Becker & Jung. Mr. H. W. Thiel.
BAGNERES DE BIGORRE (Hautes Pyrenées).....	Mr. Léon Geruzet, Marble Works.
BASLE	Messrs. Jean Preiswerk & File. Mr. Jean Thommen, Fils Mr. J. Frey.
BERLIN	Messrs. Schindler Brothers. Mr. Louis M. Cohn, Commiss. Expéditeur.
BRIENE	Messrs. A. Baeder & Co.
BEYROUT	Mr. Henry Heald.
BOLOGNA	Messrs. Renoli, Bonino, & Co. Sig. L. Mesi.
BORDEAUX	Mr. Grenatier Fils Aîné. Mr. Léon Geruzet, 44, Allées de Tourny. Messrs. Riviere & Co., Place du Palais, 4.
BOULOGNE S. M...	Messrs. Mory & Co. Messrs. L. J. Vogue & Co.
CALAIS.....	Messrs. L. J. Vogue & Co.
CALCUTTA.....	Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co.
CANNES.....	Mr. Taylor.
CARLSBAD	Mr. Thomas Wolf, Glass Manufacturer.
CARRARA.....	Sig. P. Bienaimé, Sculptor.
CATANIA	Messrs. Jeans & Co.
CIVITA VECCHIA .	Messrs. Lowe Brothers, British Vice-Consulate.
COLOGNE.....	Mr. J. M. Farina, gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz. Messrs. Gme. Tilmes & Co.
CONSTANCE.....	Mr. Fred. Hoz.
CONSTANTINOPLE	Mr. Alfred C. Laughton. Messrs. C. S. Hanson & Co.
COPENHAGEN.....	Messrs. H. J. Bing & Son.
CORFU	Mr. J. W. Tatler.
DRESDEN	Messrs. H. W. Rasemer & Co. Mr. E. Aenner, Printseller. For Director of the Royal Porcelain Manufactory Depôt. Mr. [illegible] Richter, 4, Neumarkt. Messrs. Schirner & Mahner. [illegible] Helena Wolfsohn, Schlossgasse, No. 6. Mr. Moritz Meyer, Moritz Strasse.
FLORENCE	Messrs. French & Co. Sig. Luigi Ramacci. Messrs. Emile Jean & Co. Messrs. Maquay and Parkinson. Mr. F. Gordigiani. Messrs. Nenci, Ciardi, & Co. Mr. Aug. di Luigi Pisani. Mr. T. Bianchini, Mosaic Worker. Messrs. P. Bazzanti & Bro. Sculptors, Lungo l'Arno. Sig. Carlo Nocchi.
FRANKFORT O. M.	Mr. F. A. Tauchi's Successor, Glass Manufacturer, Zeil D. 44. Messrs. Bing, Juhl, & Co. Mr. F. Rohler, Zeil D. 17. Messrs. Sachs and Hochheimer, Wine Merchants.
FRANZENSBAD....	Mr. C. J. Hofmann.
GENEVA	Mr. Aug. Sneil. Mr. H. Eisenberg.
GENOA	Messrs. Graney, Brown, & Co. Messrs. G. Vignolo & Figl. Mr. A. Morra, Croce di Malta.
GHENT	Messrs. De Buyser Freres, Dealers in Antiquities, Marché aux Beurre, No. 21.
GIBRALTAR	Messrs. Archibold, Johnston, & Powers. Messrs. Turner & Co.
HAMBURG	Messrs. J. P. Jenner & Co. Messrs. Schirmer & Tauchmann.
HAVRE	Messrs. Lourdin, Père, Fils Jeune, and G. Catoir.
HEIDELBERG	Mr. Ph. Zimmermann.
HONFLEUR	Mr. J. Wagner.

McCRACKEN'S LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS—*continued.*

INTERLACKEN....	Mr. J. Grossmann. Messrs. Imer, Tremp & Co. Mr. C. H. Schuh.
JERUSALEM	Messrs. E. F. Spittler & Co.
LAUSANNE	Mr. Dubois Renou, Fils.
LEGHORN	Messrs. Alex. Macbean & Co. Messrs. Maquay & Parkenham Messrs. Thomas Pate & Sons. Mr. M. Ristori.
LEIPZIG	Mr. J. E. Oehlschlager's Successor.
LISBON.....	Mr. E. Bourgard.
LUCERNE	Messrs. F. Knorr & Fils.
MADRAS.....	Messrs. Binny & Co.
MALAGA.....	Mr. George Hodgson.
MALTA	Mr. Emanuel Zammit. Messrs. Josh. Darmanin & Sons, 45, Strada Levante, Mosaic Workers. Mr. Fortunato Testa, 92, Strada Santa Lucia.
MANNHEIM	Messrs. Eysser & Claus.
MARIENBAD	Mr. J. T. Adler, Glass Manufacturer.
MARSEILLES.....	Messrs. Claude Clerc & Co. Messrs. Horace Bouchet & Co. Mr. Philibert, 7, Place du Théâtre.
MAYENCE	Mr. G. L. Kayser, Expéditeur.
MENTONE.....	Mr. Palmaro, Mr. Jean Orengo Fils.
MESSINA.....	Messrs. Caillet, Walker, & Co.
MILAN	Mr. G. B. Buffet, Piazzale di S. Sepolcro, No. 3176. Messrs. Fratelli Brambilla. Messrs. Ulrich & Co.
MONTREAL	Messrs. Thompson, Murray, & Co.
MUNICH.....	Messrs. Wimmer & Co., Printsellers, Brienner Strasse, 3. Messrs. Bleicher and Andekis.
NAPLES	Messrs. Igoulden & Co. Messrs. W. J. Turner & Co.
NEW YORK	Messrs. Austin, Baldwin, & Co.
NICE	Messrs. A. Lacroix & Co., British Consulate. Messrs. M. & N. Giordan. Mr. H. Ullrich. M.M. Mignon Frères, 9, Rue Paradis.
NUREMBERG.....	Mr. John Conrad Choff, Banker and Forwarding Agent. Mr. A. Pickert, Dealer in Antiquities. Mr. Max Pickert.
OSTEND	Messrs. Bach & Co. Messrs. Mack and Co.
PARIS	Mr. L. Chenue, Packer, Rue Croix Petits Champs, No. 24.
PAU	Mr. J. Musgrave Clay. Mr. Bergerot.
PISA.....	Messrs. Huguet & Van Lint, Sculptors in Alabaster and Marble.
PRAGUE.....	Mr. W. Hofmann, Glass Manufacturer, Blauern Stern. Mr. A. V. Lebeda, Gun Maker.
QUEBEC	Messrs. Forsyth & Pemberton.
ROME	Messrs. Plowden, Cholmeley, & Co. Messrs. Alex. Macbean & Co. Messrs. Freeborn & Co. Messrs. Maquay, Parkenham, & Hooker. Messrs. Spada, Flamini, & Co. Messrs. Furse Bros. & Co. Mr. Luigi Branchini, at the English College. Mr. J. P. Shea. Messrs. Welby, Bros.
ROTTERDAM.....	Messrs. Preston & Co. Messrs. C. Hemmann & Co.
SANREMO	M. M. Asquasciati Frères.
SCHAFFHAUSEN ..	Mr. Fred Hoz.
SEVILLE	Mr. Julian B. Williams, British Vice-Consulate. M. J. A. Bailly
SMYRNA	Messrs. Hanson & Co.
ST. PETERSBURG .	Messrs. Thomson, Bonar, & Co. Mr. C. Kruger.
THOUNE	Mr. A. H. J. Wald, Bazaar. Mr. N. Buzberger.
TRIESTE	Messrs. Moore & Co.
TURIN	Messrs. J. A. Lachaise & Ferrero, Rue de l'Arsenal, No. 4.
VENICE	Mr. L. Bovardi, Campo S. Fantino, No. 2000, rosso. Messrs. Ferres Scheklin. Mr. Antonio Zen. Mr. C. Ponti. Messrs. S. & A. Blumenthal & Co.
VEVEY	Mr. Jules Getaz Fils.
VIENNA.....	Mr. H. Ullrich, Glass Manufacturer, am Lugeck, No. 3. Messrs. J. & L. Lobmeyer, Glass Manufacturers, 940, Kärnthner [Strasse.
VOLTERRA	Sig. Otto. Solaini.
WALDSHUTT.....	Mr. Fred. Hoz.
ZURICH	Mr. Honegger-Füegli.

FRANKFORT.

P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSOR,

ZEIL, No. 44,

BOHEMIAN FANCY GLASS AND CRYSTAL WAREHOUSE.

P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSOR, MANUFACTURER OF BOHEMIAN GLASS, begs to acquaint the Public that he has always an extensive Assortment in the Newest and most Elegant Designs of

ORNAMENTAL CUT, ENGRAVED, GILT, & PAINTED GLASS

BOTH WHITE AND COLOURED,

In Dessert Services, Chandeliers, Candelabras, Articles for the Table and Toilet, and every possible variety of objects in this beautiful branch of manufacture. He solicits, and will endeavour to merit a continuance of the favours of the Public, which he has enjoyed to so high a degree during a considerable number of years.

P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSOR has a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT during the Summer Season at

WIESBADEN, in the Old Colonnade,

Where will always be found an extensive Selection of the newest Articles from his Frankfort Establishment.

Visitors to Frankfort should not fail to pay a visit to the Show Rooms of Mr. P. A. TACCHI'S SUCCESSOR.

His Correspondents in England, to whom he undertakes to forward Purchases made of him, are MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London.

COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ

(Opposite the Jülich's Place),

PURVEYOR TO H. M. QUEEN VICTORIA;
TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES;
TO H. M. THE KING OF PRUSSIA; THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA;
THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE;
THE KING OF DENMARK, ETC. ETC.,

OF THE

ONLY GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,

Which obtained the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

THE frequency of mistakes, which are sometimes accidental, but for the most part the result of deception practised by interested individuals, induces me to request the attention of English travellers to the following statement:—

The favourable reputation which my Eau de Cologne has acquired, since its invention by my ancestor in the year 1709, has induced many people to imitate it; and in order to be able to sell their spurious article more easily, and under pretext that it was genuine, they procured themselves a firm of *Farina*, by entering into partnership with persons of my names which is a very common one in Italy.

Persons who wish to purchase *the genuine and original Eau de Cologne* ought to be particular to see that the labels and the bottles have not only my name, *Johann Maria Farina*, but also the additional words, *gegenüber dem Jülich's Platz* (that is, opposite the Julich's place), without addition of any number.

Travellers visiting Cologne, and intending to buy my genuine article, are cautioned against being led astray by cabmen, guides, commissioners, and other parties, who offer their services to them. I therefore beg to state that my manufacture and shop are in the same house, situated *opposite* the Julich's Place, and nowhere else. It happens too, frequently, that the said persons conduct the uninstructed strangers to shops of one of the fictitious firms, where, notwithstanding assertion to the contrary, they are remunerated with nearly the half part of the price paid by the purchaser, who, of course, must pay indirectly this remuneration by a high price and a bad article.

Another kind of imposition is practised in almost every hotel in Cologne, where waiters commissioners, &c., offer to strangers Eau de Cologne, pretending that it is the genuine one and that I delivered it to them for the purpose of selling it for my account.

The only certain way to get in Cologne my genuine article is to buy it personally at my house, *opposite the Jülich's Place*, forming the corner of the two streets, Unter Goldschmidt and Oben Marspforten, No. 23, and having in the front six balconies, of which the three bear my name and firm, *Johann Maria Farina*, Gegenüber Dem Julichs Platz.

The excellence of my manufacture has been put beyond all doubt by the fact that the Jurors of the Great Exhibitions in London, 1851 and 1862, awarded to me the Prize Medal; that I obtained honourable mention at the Great Exhibition in Paris, 1855; and received the only Prize Medal awarded to Eau de Cologne at the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and in Oporto 1865.

COLOGNE, *January*, 1869.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
GEGENÜBER DEM JÜLICH'S PLATZ.

*** *My Agency in London is at* MESSRS. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 38, *Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.*

PRAGUE.

WILLIAM HOFMANN,

BOHEMIAN GLASS MANUFACTURER,

TO HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

HOTEL BLUE STAR,

RECOMMENDS his great assortment of Glass Ware, from his own Manufactories in Bohemia. The choicest Articles in every Colour, Shape, and Description, are sold at the same moderate prices, at his Establishments.

Correspondents in London, Messrs. J. and R. M'CRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C. *Goods forwarded direct to England, America, &c.*

FLORENCE.

JOHN AGLIETTI AND SONS,

ARTISTS,

GROUND FLOOR, No. 15, VIA MAGGIO,

HAVE a large Collection of Ancient and Modern Original Paintings, and also Copies from the most celebrated Masters.

Copies, Carved Frames, Gilt or Plain, made to order, and forwarded with despatch to all parts of the world.

Correspondents in England, Messrs. J. and R. M'CRACKEN, of No. 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London.

VIENNA.

The most extensive Warehouse for Bohemian White and Coloured Crystal Glass.

J. & L. LOBMEYR,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

No. 18, KÄRNTHNERSTRASSE.

ALL kinds of Bohemian White and Coloured Crystal Glass; Table, Dessert, and other Services; Vases, Candelabras, Chandeliers, Looking-glasses; Articles of Luxury, in Crystal Glass, mounted in Bronze, and in Carved Wood. They obtained the Prize Medal at the International Exhibitions of 1862 and 1867.

The prices are fixed at very moderate and reasonable charges.—The English language is spoken.

Their Correspondents in England, Messrs. J. and R. M'CRACKEN, No. 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C., London, will transmit all orders with the greatest care and attention.

ENGELBERG.

HOTEL ET PENSION TITLIS.

CATLAIN, Proprietor.

HIS new Hotel is fitted out with every comfort; containing 80 Beds, Ladies' Sitting-room, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking-ms. English, French, and German Newspapers. English Services ry Sunday.

The best starting-place for ascending Mount Titlis (18 miles); good les, tariff 10 francs; the same as at Engstlen (see Berlepsch). Very e excursions on the glaciers of Uri-Rothstock, Schlossberg, and ssen.

HOTEL ET PENSION DE L'ANGE,

BELONGING TO THE SAME PROPRIETOR.

xcellent Second-class Hotel. Clean and well-furnished Rooms at moderate prices. Warm and Cold Baths.

FLORENCE.

GRAND HÔTEL ROYAL de la PAIX,

LUNG' ARNO NUOVO AND PIAZZA MANIN.

Commanding a View of Bello Sguardo.

Patronized by the Royal Family and H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Prussia in 1868.

It contains one of the largest and handsomest Dining-rooms in Italy, onstructed for the use of Balls, Banquets, and Concerts. Table d'hôte n the same, at 5 francs, the Wine included.

Rooms for Single Tourists, from 2 francs upwards. Large and small Apartments for Families.

Omnibus at every Train. All the Servants speak English.

Open all the Year round.

A. DE SALVI, *Sole Proprietor and Manager.*

FLORENCE.

MESSRS. COSTA & CONTI,

ARTISTS,

No. 8, VIA ROMANA.

Opposite the Museum of Natural History (Specola), and near the Pitti Gallery.

Messrs. COSTA and CONTI keep the largest collection in Florence of original Ancient and Modern Pictures, as well as Copies of all the most celebrated Masters.

N.B.—English spoken.

Correspondents in England, Messrs. J. and R. M'CRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street E.C., London.

COLOGNE ON THE RHINE—HAVANNA CIGARS.

A. G. JACOBI,

15, Fitzengraben, Cologne.

MESSRS. MAHLER BROTHERS AND CO., 7, Mincing Lane, London, most respectfully beg to draw the attention of the English nobility and gentry to Mr. A. G. JACOBI'S well assorted Depôt of real Havanna Cigars of choice brands, imported and London Docks direct from Havanna, at reasonable prices. Orders to all parts of Germany, &c., promptly attended to by A. G. JACOBI, Wholesale Department, 15, Fitzengraben.

Retail at Bruckenstraße, 5 c, in the centre of the town, between "Dock, Bird and the Glass Passage.

VENICE.

CARLO PONTI,

OPTICIAN AND PHOTOGRAPHER,

Who gained the Prize Medal at the International Exhibition of 1862, and whose House is acknowledged to be the first of its kind in the City, has opened a new and large Establishment in Piazza di San Marco, Procuratie Nuove, in addition to that which he keeps in the Riva del Schiavoni, No. 4186, near the Albergo Hotel Danieli.

The Optical Instrument invented by him, and known under the name of the

ALETOSCOPE, or MEGALETOSCOPE,

has undergone such improvements as to render it (according to the judgment of intelligent persons) the most perfect thing of its kind, both for its simple construction and magnificent optical effects.

Correspondents in London, Messrs. J. and R. M'CRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.

ROME.

J. P. SHEA,

ENGLISH HOUSE-AGENT,

FORWARDING AGENT
TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

11, PIAZZA DI SPAGNA.

At this Office persons applying for

Large or Small Furnished Apartments

invariably obtain correct and unbiassed information on all matters connected with

Lodging-Houses, Boarding-Houses,

and

Household Management,

while

Low and Fixed Charges

for practical services offer safe and satisfactory assistance to Proprietor and Tenant, as testified by the increasing confidence of English and American Travellers since the opening of the establishment in 1852.

Plans and Lists of Apartments sent by Post

to persons who wish to secure accommodation, or avoid inconvenience at the approach of Carnival or the Holy Week.

AS CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENT,

MR. SHEA clears and warehouses

Baggage and other effects

for travellers who, to avoid the expense of quick transit, send their things by sea or luggage-train, directed to his care.

He also superintends the

Packing of Works of Art and other Property

intrusted to his care, and the forwarding of the same to England, &c.; and being Agent for Messrs. Burns and McIvers' Italian line of steamers, can offer facilities on the freight of packages between Italy and England.

CORRESPONDENTS—

LONDON.....Messrs. J. & R. M'CRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.
Messrs. CHAS. CARR & CO., 14, Bishopsgate Street Within.
LIVERPOOL .....Messrs. STAVELEY & STARR, 9, Chapel Street.
Messrs. JAS. MOSS & CO., 78, Tower Buildings.
FOLKESTONE .....Mr. FAULKNER.
BOULOGNE S.M.....Mr. BERNARD, 18, Quai des Paquebots.
PARIS .....Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE, & CO., 8, Place de la Bourse.
MARSEILLES .....Messrs. GIRAUD FRERES, 44, Rue Sainte.
FLORENCE .....Messrs. HASKARD & SON.
NEW YORK .....Messrs. AUSTIN, BALDWIN, & CO., 72, Broadway.
BOSTON.....Messrs. WELLS, FARGO, & CO.

GENEVA.

NO. 2, PLACE DES BERGUES.

GEO. BAKER,

ENGLISH CHEMIST AND DRUGG(S

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

ALL KINDS OF PATENT MEDICINES & PERFUM

Homœopathic Preparations. Soda and Saratoga Water

Medicines and Preparations forwarded with the greatest despatch safety to all parts of Switzerland by Post.

ROME.

17 & 18, VIA DELLA MERCEDE.

GEO. BAKER,

ENGLISH CHEMIST, GENEVA

INFORMS the Inhabitants and Visitors of Rome that he has opened Establishment at the above address, for the supply of English specialities and goods adapted for the use of Families at prices far inferior to hitherto charged in Rome.

NICE.

PHARMACIE DANIEL ET CIE.

QUAI MASSENA.

GEO. BAKER,

ENGLISH CHEMIST OF GENEVA

INFORMS the Visitors and Residents of Nice, that he has purchased the Above old established and justly renowned Pharmacy, and that he associated with him Mr. GEORGE HUSBY, who for nine years past has been Assistant Manager of it, he hopes by careful attention and a moderate Scale of Charges, not only to maintain, but to extend, its ancient well deserved reputation.

VISITORS TO NAPLES.

GENERAL AGENCY & COMMISSION OFFICE of the BRITISH LIBRARY

(*Established in* 1837 *by Mrs. Dorant*),

DIRECTED BY

GEORGE CIVALLERI,

Palazzo Friozzi, No. 267, Riviera di Chiaja.

WORKS OF ART, GOODS, AND LUGGAGE

forwarded to and received from all parts of the world, and warehoused at moderate charges of rent.

BANK BILLS, CIRCULAR NOTES, AND LETTERS OF CREDIT cashed free of commission.

COUNTRY WINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, both in Bottle and in Cask, for exportation, at reduced prices.

FOREIGN WINES, ENGLISH BEERS, TEAS, &c., IMPORTED.

Agency Business of every description attended to; also the PURCHASE of LANDS, HOUSES, or VILLAS for the account of Foreigners.

Correspondents in London—Messrs. OLIVIER & CO., 37, Finsbury Square.

FLORENCE.

12, LUNG' ARNO NUOVO.

MONTELATICI BROTHERS,

Manufacturers of Florentine Mosaics.

ASSORTMENT OF CASKETS AND ALBUMS.

COMMISSIONS AND EXPORTATION.

NASSAU.

Seventh Edition, with Illustrations, Post 8vo., 7*s.* 6*d.*

BUBBLES FROM THE BRUNNEN OF NASSAU.

By an OLD MAN.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle Street.

ESSENTIALS FOR TRAVELLING.

Thresher's India Tweed Suits.
Thresher's Kashmir Flannel Shirts.
Thresher's Kashmir Woollen Socks.
Thresher's Coloured Flannel Shirts.
Thresher's Travelling Bags.

SOLD ONLY BY

THRESHER & GLENNY,

NEXT DOOR TO SOMERSET HOUSE STRAND.

VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT.

OLIVIER & CO.,

37, Finsbury Square, London,

(Mr. Olivier established in 1830,)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL AGENTS

For Shipment and Reception of Goods to and from all Parts of the World, and **IMPORTERS OF WINES, &c.**

OLIVIER & CO. have the honour to inform

VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT

that they undertake to receive and pass through the Custom-house in London, Liverpool, Southampton, &c.,

WORKS of ART, BAGGAGE, and PROPERTY of EVERY DESCRIPTION

which are attended to on arrival

with the utmost Care in Examination and Removal,

under their own personal superintendence. They beg to call particular attention to

their Moderate Charges,

which have given universal satisfaction.

Many Travellers having expressed a desire to know in anticipation the expenses their Purchases are liable on arrival in England, the following

Rates of Charges on the Reception of Packages

may be relied upon, for Landing from the Ship, Clearing, Delivery in London, and Agency:—

On Trunks of Baggage . . . . . about 2s. each.
On Cases of Works of Art, &c., of moderate size and value . about 15s. "
" " " of larger " " 20s. to 35s. "

On very large Cases of valuable Statuary, Pictures, &c., on which an estimate cannot well be given, the charges will depend on the care and trouble required. When several cases are sent together the charges are less on each case.

OLIVIER & CO. undertake the

FORWARDING OF PACKAGES OF EVERY KIND

to the Continent, to the care of their Correspondents, where they can remain if required, until the arrival of the owners.

Also

THE EXECUTION OF ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS

of all kinds, which, from their long experience as Commission Merchants, they are enabled to buy on the most advantageous terms.

Residents on the Continent will find this a convenient means of ordering any thing they may require from London.

N.B.—The keys of locked Packages should always be sent to Olivier & Co. as everything, although free of duty, must be examined by the Customs on arrival.

INSURANCES EFFECTED, and Agency Business of every description attended to.

L

OLIVIER & CO.'S principal Correspondents are—

At Aix-la-Chapelle	Messrs. A. SOUHEUR and CO.
,, *Alexandria*	Mr. J. W. BROWNE.
,, *Antwerp*	Mr. F. VERELLEN BEERNAERT.
,, *Basle*	Messrs. VLEUGELS and GUFFANTI.
,, *Bologna*	Mr. J. J. FREY.
,, *Bordeaux*	Messrs. ANTONIO MAZZETTI and CO.
,, *Boulogne*	Messrs. H. and O. BEYERMAN and CO., Wine Growers.
,, *Brussels*	Messrs. L. BRANLY and CO., 81, Rue Napoleon.
	Messrs. L. I. VOGUE and Co.
	Mr. G. LUYCKX, 24, Rue des Fabriques.
,, *Calais*	Mr. L. STEIN, 22, Montagne de la Cour.
,, *Cologne*	Messrs. L. I. VOGUE and CO.
	Messrs. C. H. VAN ZUTPHEN and CO.
,, *Constantinople*	Messrs. G. TILMES and CO.
,, *Dresden*	Messrs. VALSAMACHY and CO., Galata.
,, *Florence*	Messrs. KRAETSCHMER and CO.
	Messrs. HASKARD and SON, 4, Borgo SS. Apostoli.
,, *Frankfort*	Messrs. W. H. WOOD and CO.
	Mr. MARTIN BECKER, 5, Bleidenstrasse.
,, *Geneva*	Mr. MORITZ R. GOLDSCHMIDT, Banker.
,, *Genoa*	Messrs. JOLIMAY and CO.
	Messrs. G. B. PRATOLONGO and CO.
	Messrs. P. CAUVIN, DIAMANTI, and COSTA.
,, *Hamburg*	Messrs. JULIUS WÜSTENFELD and CO.
,, *Havre*	Messrs. CHR. EGLIN and MARING.
,, *Interlachen*	Messrs. RITSCHARD and BURKI.
,, *Leipsig*	Messrs. GERHARD and HEY.
,, *Leghorn*	Messrs. HENDERSON BROTHERS.
,, *Malta*	Messrs. ROSE & CO.
,, *Marseilles*	Messrs. GIRAUD FRÈRES.
	Messrs. HORACE BOUCHET and CO.
,, *Milan*	Messrs. GIO. CURTI & FIGo.
,, *Munich*	Messrs. GUTLEBEN and WEIDERT.
,, *Naples*	Mr. G. CIVALLERI, 267, Riviera di Chiaja.
,, *Nice*	Messrs. CERULLI & CO., 5, Vico Satriano à Chiaia. [le Port.
,, *Ostend*	Messrs. LES FILS DE CH. GIORDAN, Quai Lunel, 14 (sur
,, *Paris*	Mr. J. DUCLOS ASSANDRI. [Martin, 43.
	Messrs. LANGLOIS FILS FRÈRES, Rue des Marais St.
	M. HECTOR L'HERBIER, 18, Rue de la Douane.
,, *Pau*	Mr. BERGEROT.
,, *Prague*	Mr. J. J. SEIDL, Hibernergasse, No. 1000.
,, *Rome*	Mr. J. P. SHEA, 11, Piazza di Spagna.
	Mr. A. TOMBINI, 23, Place St. Louis des Français.
,, *Rotterdam*	Mr. J. A. HOUWENS; Messrs. P. A. VAN ES and CO.
,, *Trieste*	Messrs. MARTIN FRÈRES.
,, *Turin*	Mr. CHIABODO PIETRO, Via Dora Grossa, 13.
,, *Venice*	Mr. HENRY DECOPPET. Mr. Fco TOLOMEI DI Fco
,, *Vienna*	Mr. ANTON POKORNY, Stadt Sonnenfelsgasse, 2.

Any other houses will also forward goods to O. & C. on receiving instructions to do so. Travellers are requested always to give particular directions that their packages are **consigned direct** to OLIVIER & CO., 37, FINSBURY SQUARE.

PRICES OF **WINES** IMPORTED BY

OLIVIER AND CO.,

AGENTS TO GROWERS.

—o—

		per doz. duty paid.
Claret, Shipped by F. Beyerman, Bordeaux		18*s.*, 24*s.*, 30*s.*, 36*s.*, to 120*s*
Burgundy ,, Dumoulin aîné, Savigny-sous-Beaune		24*s.*, 28*s.*, 36*s.*, to 84*s*
Hock & Moselle, Jodocius Frères & Co., Coblentz		24*s.*, 30*s.*, 36*s.*, to 120*s.*
,, Sparkling, ,,		48*s.* to 60*s*
Champagne		48*s.* to 72*s.*
Marsala, in Qr. Casks, from £11; Hhds. £21		26*s.* to 30*s*
Sherries, Pale, Gold, or Brown, in Qr. Casks, £15 to £35, delivered		42*s.* to 60*s.*

CLARET, BURGUNDY, and HOCK, in the Wood, at Growers' Prices.

Detailed Price Lists may be had of O. & Co., 37, *Finsbury Square.*

CHUBB'S LOCKS and SAFES.

Paris Exhibition, 1867, SILVER PRIZE MEDAL.

Dublin International Exhibition, 1865, PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.

CHUBB & SON,

BY APPOINTMENT,

MAKERS TO THE QUEEN, AND TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHUBB'S PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, the most secure [illegible] picklocks and false keys, are strong, simple, and durable, and made of all sizes and for every purpose to which a Lock can be applied.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Travelling Bags, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, &c., fitted only the usual common and utterly insecure Locks, can have the place of these supplied by CHUBB'S PATENT without alteration or injury.

TRAVELLING LOCK PROTECTORS and PORTABLE SECURITY LOCKS for securing trunks may be found fastened only by common Locks.

CHUBB & SON have always in stock a variety of Writing and Despatch Boxes, Morocco or Russia Leather and Japanned Tin, the latter being particularly recommended for lightness, form, durability, and freedom from damage by insects or hot climates.

Best Black Enamelled Leather Travelling Bags of various sizes, with Chubb's Patent Locks. **Cash, Deed, and Paper Boxes** of all dimensions.



CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES are constructed in the best manner, of the strongest wrought iron, lined with CHUBB'S PATENT [illegible] PROOF and their CHUBB'S PATENT STEEL-PLATED LOCKS, and are the most secure from fire and burglary and the most complete safeguard for Papers, Deeds, Jewels, Plate, and valuable property.

CHUBB & SON have also [illegible] with glass fronts, Safes without [illegible] lining, but specially secure as to fire, respectively, intended for [illegible] protection from fire to [illegible] affording much more room [illegible] the Patent Safes. They are [illegible] morocco specially to place of the ordinary wooden cases for plate, which they [illegible] broken open.

BUENOS AYRES GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATE.

TRANSLATION.

We, the undersigned, at the request of Messrs. JAS. C. THOMPSON & CO., certify that IRON SAFES of Messrs. CHUBB & SON, London, of which these gentlemen are Agents, exposed for several hours to the Fire that took place in the offices of the National Government on the evening of the 20th instant; that in our presence they were carefully opened by their respective keys; that the moneys and important documents they contained were found in perfect order, and that these Safes are now in use in the National Treasury Office. Buenos Ayres 31st July, 1867.

(Signed) J. M. DRAGO, Treasurer of the National Government.
JOSÉ TORRES ROJO.
JUAN M. ALVARENZ. A true copy—A. M. [illegible]

Complete Illustrated Priced Lists of Chubb's Locks, Boxes, Safes, and other [illegible] gratis and post-free.

CHUBB and SON, Makers to the Bank of England,
57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

RAGAZ LES BAINS,

Canton de St. Gall.

HÔTEL TAMINA PENSION FOR FAMILIES.

This FIRST-CLASS HÔTEL is recommended to all English and American Families for its great comfort.

Hot and Cold Baths and Mineral Waters in the Hôtel.

It is very well situated for all kinds of Excursions.

Pension from 15th September to 1st June.

For information, and to engage rooms, apply to Mr. JAKLE, Directeur of the Hôtel.

GENEVA.

HÔTEL DU LAC.

Splendid view on the Lake and the Mountains; opposite the Steamers. Especially recommended to families. Very reasonable prices.

TABLE D'HÔTE AT 12, 5, and 7 O'CLOCK.

H. SPAHLINGER, PROPRIETOR.

MAYENCE.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

HENRY SPECHT, Wine Merchant and Grower.

This **first-rate** and **excellent Hotel** (combining every English comfort), situated in front of the Bridge, is the nearest Hotel to the **Steamboats** and close to the **Railway Stations.** From its Balconies and Rooms are Picturesque Views of the Rhine and Mountains. *Galignani*, *Times*, and *Illustrated News* taken in. The Table-d'Hôte is renowned for its excellence, and for its **Genuine Rhenish Wines** and **Sparkling Hock,** which Mr. Specht exports to England at **Wholesale Prices.**

NAPLES.

HÔTEL DU LOUVRE,

KEPT BY R. DONZELLI.

THIS new Hotel is beautifully situated on the Chiaja, enjoying at once a full and splendid view of the bay and of the Villa Nazionale. It is fitted up in a luxurious style, combining elegance and comfort, and possesses all modern improvements of a first-rate establishment.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

Kept by the same Proprietor, also situated in front of the Villa Nazionale, is well known and highly recommended for its cleanliness, the excellence of its Cuisine, and great attention paid to Travellers.

LACROIX and FALCONNET,

J. LACROIX, SUCCESSOR.

WARRANTED WATCH MANUFACTURERS

2, BEL-AIR, 1st Floor, GENEVA.

FRANKFORT O. M.

MR. C. A. LÖHR,

PROPRIETOR OF

THE ROMAN EMPEROR HOTEL.

Begs to recommend his House to English Travellers.

THIS large and well-situated Establishment is conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Proprietor, and newly furnished with every comfort and a new splendid Dining-room.

The "ROMAN EMPEROR" is often honoured by Royal Families and other distinguished personages. The following have lately honoured this Hotel—

H.M. THE KING AND QUEEN OF WURTEMBERG.
H.M. THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.
H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OLGA OF WURTEMBERG.
H.I.H. THE ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA. &c. &c. &c.

Table-d'hôte at 1, **1fl. 30kr.** Breakfast, **22kr.**
" " 5, **2fl.** Tea, **42kr.**
Bed Rooms, from **1fl.** to **3fl.**

PASSPORT AGENCY OFFICE,

LONDON, 59, FLEET STREET, E. C.

Regulations gratis for obtaining Foreign Office Passports.

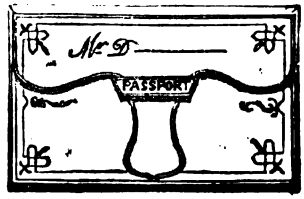
COUNTRY or LONDON Residents, who desire to avoid trouble, can, by forwarding a Banker's Application, or Certificate of Identity, have a PASSPORT obtained and visèd. Country Residents, by this arrangement, are saved the trouble of a personal attendance, as the Passport can be forwarded to them by Post (*ex Regle*).

Fee obtaining Passport, 1*s.* 6*d.*; Visas, 1*s.* each.

Passports carefully Mounted and Cased, and Names lettered thereon in Gold.

Passport Cases from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* each.

Every Requisite for Travellers.



THE LATEST EDITIONS OF MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.

BRADSHAW'S BRITISH and CONTINENTAL GUIDES and HANDBOOKS to France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Normandy, Brittany, Tyrol, Paris, London, &c.

BRADSHAW'S DIARY AND TRAVELLER'S COMPANION.

BRADSHAW'S COMPLETE PHRASE BOOKS, French, Italian, Spanish, and German. 1*s.* each.

BRADSHAW'S Overland and Through Route Guide to India, China, and Australia, 5*s.*

BRADSHAW'S Handbook to the Bombay Presidency and the North-West Provinces, Madras, and Bengal, 10*s.* each.

KELLAR'S, LEUTHOLD'S, and ZIEGLER'S Maps of Switzerland. MAYR'S MAP OF THE TYROL. Original Editions.

Knapsacks, Rugs, Waterproof Coats, Door-fasteners, Handbags, Portmanteaus, Straps, Soap, Compasses, Drinking Cups, &c.

HARPER'S HANDBOOK to Europe and the East. Phrase Books and Dictionaries.

BLACK'S GUIDES to England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland.

Works on Health-Resorts, Climates, and Waters. By EDWIN LEE, M.D.

Experienced Couriers engaged upon application.

W. J. ADAMS (BRADSHAW'S BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL GUIDE OFFICE),
LONDON, 59, FLEET STREET, E.C.

OFFICE HOURS 8 TO 7. SATURDAYS 8 TO 3.

THE CONTINENTAL DAILY PARCELS EXPRESS (established 1849), SOLE AGENTS for ENGLAND of the Belgian Government Railway and North German Postal Confederation, and Correspondents of the Northern of France Railway, CONVEY by MAIL STEAMERS EVERY NIGHT (Sunday excepted), *viâ* DOVER, CALAIS, and OSTEND, Samples, Parcels, and Packages of all kinds between ENGLAND and all parts of the CONTINENT, at Through rates, including all charges *except Duties and Entries*.

Homeward Parcels should be booked as follows:—

IN ALL GERMANY.—At any Post Office of the North German Confederation, or in connection therewith.

BELGIUM.—At the State Railway Stations; or at the Office of the Agents in Ostend, DE RIDDER, 54, Rue St. Joseph; Brussels, CROOY, 90 bis, Montagne de la Cour.

HOLLAND.—In the principal Towns: VAN GEND and LOOS.

FRANCE.—Paris: PRITCHARD, Agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Co., 4, Rue Rossini. From the Provinces, Parcels should be sent under cover, with advice, to Mr. PRITCHARD.

Outward to the Continent.—Parcels received at the Agencies in most of the large provincial towns, of which a printed list with tables of rates and full instructions to senders, may be had GRATIS, at

Chief Office: 58, GRACECHURCH STREET,

D. N. BARDGE, *Manager*, to whom all communications should be addressed.

N.B.—Amount of Invoices and out charges collected on delivery of parcels in Belgium, Holland, and Germany; and persons wishing to obtain goods of any kind from the Continent can have them sent through this Express "CONTRE REMBOURSEMENT," *i.e.* Payment on delivery.

London, 1*st May*, 1869.

Stanford's Foreign Office Passport Agency,

6 & 7, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.



Passports (which are good for [illegible] mounted on Muslin for 10s., in Russia Morocco, or Russia Case, with name of the Owner lettered on outside, thus preventing [illegible] loss, as well as lessening the [illegible] examination abroad.

For further particulars [illegible] the Forms of Application [illegible] Passport, Visas, &c. &c., see **Stanford's Passport Circular**, which will be forwarded per post on receipt of One Stamp.

STANFORD'S TOURIST'S CATALOGUE,

Containing Title, Price, &c., of the Best Guide Books, Maps, Conversation Books, Travels, &c. &c., published in the United Kingdom, the Continent, and America, [illegible] application, or free per post for One Stamp.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6 & 7, Charing Cross, S.W.,
Agent for the Sale of the Ordnance Maps, Geological Survey Maps, and Admiralty Charts.

GENÈVE.

GRAND HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

THIS first-rate, splendid Hotel has the advantage of being the most pleasantly situated in Genève, on the Quai du Mont Blanc, near the English Church, in front of the Steamboat Landing, and very near the Railway Station. Fine Garden and two delightful Terraces, and from each window of the Hôtel, Mont Blanc, the Lake, and the Town, can be seen in their fullest extent. Charges moderate. Table-d'Hôte three times a day. Is the resort of the first English and American Families.

MAYER & KUNZ, Proprietors.

First-rate House, containing about one hundred large Apartments and Saloons for Families, having been lately enlarged.

ENGLISH SPOKEN AND ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS LENT.

BERLIN.

HÔTEL ROYAL.

Proprietor: Mr. FRIEDRICH LANGE,

UNTER DEN LINDEN, No. 3, and corner of Wilhelm Street.

Situated in the most beautiful part of the town, near the Royal Theatres, the Museum, Hotels of the Ministry and Ambassadors. Waterworks and Baths in the House. Dinners and suppers at any hour. Good English cuisine, and French restaurateur in the saloons looking over the Promenade. Prompt attendance and moderate prices.

anything of the kind known."

BROWN & POLSON'S



PATENT CORN FLOUR

The First Manufactured in the United Kingdom and France.

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, & London.

This favourite article of Diet is especially suitable for

PUDDINGS, CUSTARDS, BLANCMANGES,

and, being very light and of easy digestibility, it is recommended for

BREAKFASTS, SUPPERS, &c.,

for which it is easily prepared, requiring only to be boiled with milk for eight minutes.

It is preferred for all the purposes to which the best Arrowroot is applicable, and prepared in the same manner.

For various purposes, such as to thicken Soups, Sauces, Beef-tea, &c., it is invaluable, and extensively used in all parts of the world.

CAUTION.—To obtain extra profit by the sale, other kinds are sometimes substituted instead of BROWN and POLSON'S.

BONN ON THE RHINE.

MR. SCHMITZ,

PROPRIETOR OF THE GOLDEN STAR HOTEL,

Begs leave to recommend his Hotel to English Travellers. The apartments are furnished throughout in the English style; the rooms are carpeted; and the attendance, as well as the kitchen and the wine-cellar, is well provided. MR. SCHMITZ begs to add that at no first-rate Hotel on the Rhine will be found more moderate charges and more cleanliness.

The STAR HOTEL has been honoured by the visits of the following Members of the English Royal Family:—

1837.	Oct. 18	H. R. H. the Prince of WALES, accompanied by General Sir W. COUSMAKER, Colonel PONSONBY, Sir Frederic STANLEY, Dr. ARMSTRONG, Rev. F. C. TARVER, Mr. GIBBS, etc.
1837.	Aug. 20	H. R. H. the Prince of WALES and his Suite paying a visit at the *Golden Star Hotel* to His Majesty the King of the Belgians.
1837.	Aug 8	H. R. H. the Prince of WALES and his Suite.
1837.	July 29	T. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and Princess MARY of CAMBRIDGE, accompanied by the Baron KNESEBECK and Suite.
1837.	July 29	H. R. H. the Prince of WALES paying a visit at the *Golden Star Hotel* to T. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and Princess MARY of CAMBRIDGE.
1837.	July 18	H. R. H. the Prince of WALES, accompanied by the Right Honourable C. GREY, General MAJOR, Colonel PONSONBY, Sir Frederic STANLEY, Dr. ARMSTRONG, Rev. F. C. TARVER, Mr. GIBBS, etc.
1836.	Nov.	H. R. H. Prince ALFRED of GREAT BRITAIN, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick STOVIN and Lieutenant CAVELL.
1846.	June 18	H. M. ADELAIDE, QUEEN DOWAGER OF GREAT BRITAIN, accompanied by His Highness Prince EDWARD of SAXE WEIMAR, Lord and Lady SANDWICH, Sir DAVID DAVIES, M.D., Rev. J. R. WEBB, M.A., Captain TAYLOR, &c. &c., honoured the above establishment with a Short Daily Visit.
1818.	May . .	H. R. H. the Duke of CAMBRIDGE and Suite.
1825.	March and Sept. .	H. R. H. the Duke and Duchess of CLARENCE (King WILLIAM IV and Queen ADELAIDE) and Suite.
1834.	July . .	H. M. QUEEN ADELAIDE, accompanied by the Earl and Countess of ERROL, Earl and Countess of DEVONSHIRE, Earl and Countess HOWE, &c.
1836.	Aug. .	H. R. H. the Duchess of GLOUCESTER and Suite.
1837.	July . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and Suite.
1839.	Nov. .	H. R. H. the Prince GEORGE of CAMBRIDGE and Suite.
—	Nov. .	H. R. H. Prince ALBERT of SAXE COBURG GOTHA, accompanied by Prince ERNEST of SAXE COBURG GOTHA, and their Suite.
1840.	. . . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, accompanied by the Princess AUGUSTA of CAMBRIDGE, and their Suite.
1841.	. . . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of KENT and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the Prince of LEININGEN.
1841.	. . . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and Suite.
—	. . . .	H. R. H. Princess CAROLINE of CAMBRIDGE.
1844.	. . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE and Suite.
—	. . .	H. R. H. Princess MARY of CAMBRIDGE.
1845.	June . .	H. R. H. the Duchess of KENT and Suite, accompanied by H. S. H. the Prince of LEININGEN.
1847.	July	T. R. H. the DUKE and Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, with their Family and Suite.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

BOOKS FOR ALL READERS.

FIRST-CLASS SUBSCRIPTION

FOR A CONSTANT SUCCESSION OF THE NEWEST BOOKS,

One Guinea per Annum,

COMMENCING AT ANY DATE.

BOOK SOCIETIES SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

CHEAP BOOKS.—NOTICE.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND VOLUMES OF

BOUND BOOKS FOR PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

CONSISTING CHIEFLY OF

WORKS OF THE BEST AUTHORS,

AND MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES

of Surplus Copies of other Popular Books of the Past Season,

ARE NOW ON SALE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Catalogues postage free on Application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, New Oxford Street, London.

CITY OFFICE—4, King Street, Cheapside.

GENEVA.

HÔTEL DE LA COURONNE.

PROPRIETOR, Mr. F. BAUR.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, of the first Rank, completely newly furnished throughout, situated in front of the magnificent Pont du Mont Blanc, the National Monument, the Steam-boat landing, and the English Garden, enjoys a most extended view of Lac Leman and Mont Blanc.

Every attention paid to the comfort and wishes of Families and Gentlemen. Active attendance, good cuisine and cellar. English and American newspapers. Tables-d'Hôte 3 times a day. Omnibus from the Hotel to every Train.

FLORENCE.

BRIZZI AND NICCOLAI'S

Musical Establishment.

PIANOFORTES, OF THE BEST MAKERS,

FOR SALE AND ON HIRE.

GENERAL DEPOT FOR WIND-INSTRUMENTS.

Italian and Foreign Music.

Musical Lending Library.

PIAZZA MADONNA, PALAZZO ALDOBRANDINI. | BRANCH HOUSE (Music Depôt) 12, VIA CERRETANI.

FLORENCE.

P. ROMANELLI,

Sculptor, Pupil of, and Successor to, the late Professor Bartolini, has opened a Gallery,

Lung' Arno Guicciardini, No. 7.

The intelligent amateur will find there a Collection of Statues, both originals and copies, artistically executed.

PRINCIPAL WORKS:—The Son of William Tell; the Young Franklin; the Young Washington; the Young Whittington; the Young Napoleon; the Young Moses; Garibaldi.

OXFORD.

SPIERS AND SON,

102 & 103. HIGH STREET.

Respectfully invite TOURISTS to visit their Extensive Warehouses for Useful & Ornamental Manufactures, suitable for presents and remembrances of Oxford.

Copies of every published Guide-book & Map of the City and neighbourhood kept in stock. Also Photographs, Views, &c.

Inventors and Manufacturers of the celebrated "Oxford Cyclopean Wastepaper."

Information relative to Oxford cheerfully afforded to strangers visiting their establishment.

GENEVA MUSICAL BOXES.

B. A. BRÉMOND, MANUFACTURER.

Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

WHOLESALE. RETAIL. EXPORTATION.

7, RUE PRADIER, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.

LUCERNE.

ENGLISCHER HOF.—HOTEL d'ANGLETERRE.

Proprietor—JEAN REBER.

THIS First-rate Establishment, very well recommended by the best class of Travellers, is situated close to the Steamers' Landing-place, and en-à-vis the Railway Stations, on the loveliest position of the Lake, with superb views of the Rigi, Pilatus, Alps, and Glaciers; contains several Saloons, 62 comfortable Rooms, Smoking and Reading Rooms, where are French and English newspapers.

Charge for Rooms per diem, 1fr. 50c. to 3fr.

Table d'Hote, at	1	3fr.
,,	4'30	4fr.
,,	7'30	8fr.

The 'Times,' 'Galignani,' 'Independance,' the 'Bund,' and other German, French, and American papers are taken for the Reading Room.

GALIGNANI'S NEW PARIS GUIDE

Compiled from the best authorities, and carefully and verified by personal inspection, and arranged on an entirely new plan, with Plans and Plates. Royal 18mo, cloth, gilt, with Map only, 1s. 6d. bound.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, &

ROTTERDAM.

H. A. KRAMERS,

Importer of Foreign Books.

MR. MURRAY'S 'Handbooks for Travellers,' BRADSHAW'S Monthly Railway Guides, BAEDEKER'S 'Reisehandbücher,' and HENDSCHEL'S 'Telegraph,' always in Stock.

English, French, and German Books imported Weekly, and a great variety of Second-hand Books kept in Store.

47, GELDERSCHE KADE.

By Appointment to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

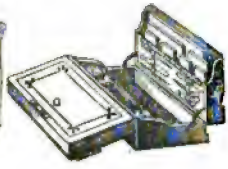
ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS

37, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES of 500 ARTICLES Post Free.



ALLEN'S PATENT BAG.



ALLEN'S PATENT DESPATCH-BOX DESK.



ALLEN'S PATENT Quadruple Portmanteau.



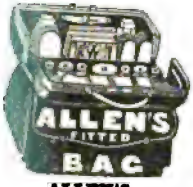
SOLID LEATHER DRESSING-CASE.



ALLEN'S NEW DRESSING BAG.



RAILWAY PORTMANTEAU.



ALLEN'S DRESSING BAG.



ALLEN'S SOLID MAHOGANY DRESSING-CASE.



LADY'S WARDROBE PORTMANTEAU.

ALSO

Allen's Barrack Furniture Catalogue, for Officers joining, Post Free.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED, 1862,

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENC

IRELAND.

ANTRIM ARMS HOTEL,

PORTRUSH.

THIS Hotel is beautifully situated, having an uninterrupted view of the ATLANTIC OCEAN, the GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, the SKERRIES, and LONDON ISLES.

It contains upwards of 100 Apartments,

Principally facing the Sea.

A NOBLE COFFEE-ROOM,

with Drawing-Room attached, equally available for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Table-d'Hôte daily during the Season.

Cuisine and Wines First-Class. Terms moderate. French spoken.

Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

THE SEA BATHS,

Recently rebuilt on the Hotel Grounds, by Mr. BROWN, will be found to contain every modern improvement. Separate Apartments for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hot, Cold, Shower and Douche Baths. The Superintendents in each Department being people of experience, visitors to the Baths may depend on every attention.

Extensive Posting and Livery Establishment in connection with the Hotel.

A Vehicle to the Giant's Causeway and back daily during the Season.

Visitors to the Hotel are respectfully requested to be particular in inquiring for the ANTRIM ARMS HOTEL Omnibus. It attends all Steamers and Trains, for the conveyance of Passengers to the Hotel free.

J. BROWN, PROPRIETOR.

Portrush is the nearest Railway Station to the Giant's Causeway.

London and South-Western Railway.

LONDON STATION, WATERLOO BRIDGE.

The Cheap and Picturesque Route to

PARIS, ROUEN, HONFLEUR, AND CAEN,

Vid SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE.

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, the last Train from London at 6 p.m. for the Southampton Docks, alongside the Steamer.

Fares throughout (London and Paris)—FIRST CLASS, **33/0**; SECOND CLASS, **22/0**

Return Tickets (available for one month)—FIRST CLASS, **50/**; SECOND CLASS, **34/**.

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, AND ST. MALO,

MAIL SERVICE,

Vid SOUTHAMPTON—The favourite Route.

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

Fares throughout (London and Jersey or Guernsey)—**32/0** FIRST; **21/0** SECOND CLASS

Return Tickets (available for One Month)—**48/0** FIRST; or **38/0** SECOND CLASS

The Last Train from London in time for the Steamers leaves at 9 p.m. for the Southampton Docks, alongside the Steamer.

For further information apply to Mr. DE VOGUE, 2, Place Vendôme, Paris.—Mr. LANGLOIS, 47, Grand Quai, Havre.—Mr. RAULT, Honfleur.—Mr. E. D. LE CORNU, Jersey.—R. SPENCER, Guernsey.—Captain GAUDIN, St. Malo.—Or to Mr. R. E. OSBORN, Steam Packet Superintendent, Southampton.

MARSEILLES.

GRAND HÔTEL DE MARSEILLE.

Canebière Prolongée; Rue de Noailles, 26.

THE NEAREST HOTEL TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

WITH A SPLENDID VIEW.

Two Hundred Bed-Rooms, from 2 francs and upwards; Reading-Room, and elegant Drawing-Rooms. Baths and Carriages in the Hotel.

The Hotel is under the same Management as the

GRAND HÔTEL DES COLONIES.

Travellers are informed that they will always find at the Railway Station Omnibuses belonging to the Hotel, on the arrival of every Train.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK issues Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 each, for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, also in Asia, Africa, and North and South America. No expense whatever is incurred, and when cashed no charge is made for commission. Letters of Credit are also granted on the same places. They may be obtained at the City Office in Lothbury, or at any of the Branches, viz.:

Westminster Branch	. .	1, St. James's Square.
Bloomsbury ,,	. .	214, High Holborn.
Southwark ,,	. .	3, Wellington Street, Borough.
Eastern ,,	. .	130, High Street, Whitechapel.
Marylebone ,,	. .	4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street.
Temple Bar ,,	. .	217, Strand.
Lambeth ,,	. .	89 & 91, Westminster Bridge Road.

May 1, 1869. WM. EWINGS, General Manager.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE NILE.

Now Ready, with Woodcuts, 2 vols., post 8vo., 18s.

THE NILE AND ITS BANKS: a JOURNAL of TRAVELS in EGYPT and NUBIA, showing their Attractions to the Archæologist, Naturalist, and General Tourist. By Rev. A. C. SMITH.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

PARIS.

HÔTEL DES DEUX MONDES ET D'ANGLETERRE,

8, RUE D'ANTIN,

Near the New Avenue Napoleon III., Tuileries, Place Vendôme, and the Boulevards.

THIS magnificent first-class Hotel, recently constructed and elegantly furnished in the newest and most fashionable style, surrounded by gardens, justifies the preference accorded to it by Families and Gentlemen for the splendour and comfort of its Apartments, its excellent *Cuisine*, and the care and attention shown to all who honour the Hotel with their patronage.

LARGE AND SMALL APARTMENTS, AND SINGLE ROOMS, AT MODERATE CHARGES.

PRIVATE RESTAURANT.

SPLENDID COFFEE-ROOMS, SALOONS, READING AND SMOKING ROOMS.

LETTER-BOX. INTERPRETERS.

HORSES, ELEGANT CARRIAGES, OMNIBUSES FOR THE RAILWAYS.

BERNE (Switzerland).

MUSICAL BOXES,

WOOD CARVINGS, &c.,

OF

J. H. HELLER AT BERNE.

Mr. J. H. HELLER of Berne, Manufacturer of the celebrated Swiss **MUSICAL BOXES** with all the latest improvements, and Inventor of the greatest part of Articles with Music, Purveyor to several Courts, &c., begs to invite the Nobility and Gentry of England, travelling in Switzerland, to visit his well-known Establishment at Berne, where will be found the largest and richest Assortment of his celebrated **MUSICAL BOXES,** playing from 4 to 84 airs, with or without Chimes, Drums, Castagnettes, Celestial Voices, Mandolines, Expressives, &c.; also Swiss Chalettes, Nécessaires, Photographic Albums, Glove-boxes, Work-tables and Boxes, Writing-stands, Letter-weights, Cigar-cases, Cigar-holder, Snuff-boxes, &c., all with Music; Chairs playing when sitting on them, &c. Further, an extensive Assortment of Swiss **SCULPTURES IN WOOD,** Cuckoo-clocks, Drawing-room Clocks, Tables, Chairs, &c., as well as every possible variety of objects in this important and beautiful branch of Manufacture unattained by any other house!

Mr. Heller's Correspondent and Sole Agent for Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, is

Mr. F. W. HEINTZ, 102, London Wall, E.C.,

To whom he forwards, exclusively, Purchases made of him.

Mr. F. W. HEINTZ, Commission Merchant and Agent, will be happy to receive, deliver, or forward all Articles intrusted to his care. Musical Boxes, Wood Carvings, &c., in particular; which are, on arrival, attended to with the utmost care in examination and removal under his own personal superintendence.

Mr. F. W. HEINTZ undertakes the forwarding of Packages of every kind to the Continent, also the execution of orders for the purchase of Goods of all kinds on the most advantageous terms.

F. W. HEINTZ, 102, London Wall, London, Sole Agent to J. M. FARINA, opposite the Altenmarkt, No. 54, at Cologne, for his celebrated Eau de Cologne, which gained the Prize Medal awarded for excellent quality at the London Exhibition, 1862.

GENEVA.

HÔTEL DE LA METROPOLE,

Directed by Mr. CHARLES ALDINGER, formerly the well-known Proprietor of the Hotel de la Couronne, and now the Proprietor of the Hotel de la Metropole.

THIS large and excellent Establishment, situated in the most fashionable quarter of the town, facing the Pont du Mont Blanc, with the English Garden in front, which is well provided with flowers and shrubs, and shady seats, and goes down to the edge of the lake.

From the rooms in front there is a very fine view of the lake, and from those in the back the snow-capped summit of Mont Blanc is seen in the distance; and from an Observatory at the top of the house, of very easy access, both can be seen, and a very extended view of the surrounding country.

It contains 200 most elegantly furnished Bed and Sitting Rooms in every variety, and the Proprietor himself superintends all the arrangements.

A Reading Room, with all English, American, French, and German newspapers, and a spacious Coffee and Smoking Room are in the Hotel; in short, every comfort. Visitors can expect in a first-class Hotel is at their disposition.

The House, by its good ventilation, is exceedingly cool in summer; and in winter is heated by large stoves. Charges are very moderate, and pension during the winter. Table-d'hôte 3 times a day. Omnibus from the Hotel 3 times a day.

Private Carriages and Cabs always ready.

DIJON.

HÔTEL DU JURA.

MR. DAVID, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel, which has been considerably enlarged, is a first-class house, and the nearest to the Railway Station. Contains five Saloons, sixty Bed-rooms *en suite*, for families, Drawing-room, Smoking-room, Table-d'hôte; Private Service. Carriages for Drives; Omnibus to all the Trains. French, English, and German Papers. English and German spoken. Bureau de Change in the Hotel, where English Bank Notes can be exchanged. A first-rate cellar of the finest Burgundy Wines.

There is a Church of England Service in the Hotel. Visitors taken *en pension* at reduced Prices from the 18th November to 15th May.

FOREIGN BOOKS AT FOREIGN PRICES.

TRAVELLERS may save expense and trouble by purchasing Foreign Books in England at the same prices at which they are published in Germany or France.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE

have published the following CATALOGUES of their Stock:—

1. CLASSICAL CATALOGUE.
2. THEOLOGICAL CATALOGUE.
3. FRENCH CATALOGUE.
4. GERMAN CATALOGUE.
5. EUROPEAN LINGUISTIC CATALOGUE.
6. ORIENTAL CATALOGUE.
7. ITALIAN CATALOGUE.
8. SPANISH CATALOGUE.
9. ART-CATALOGUE. Art, Architecture, Painting, Illustrated Books.
10. NATURAL HISTORY CATALOGUE. Zoology, Botany, Geology, Chemistry, Mathematics, &c.
11. MEDICAL CATALOGUE. Medicine, Surgery, and the Dependent Sciences.
12. SCHOOL CATALOGUE. Elementary Books, Maps, &c.
13. FOREIGN BOOK CIRCULARS. New Books, and New Purchases.
14. SCIENTIFIC-BOOK CIRCULARS. New Books and Recent Purchases.

ANY CATALOGUE SENT POST-FREE FOR ONE STAMP.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, Importers of Foreign Books,
14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, and
20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

GENEVA.

MOULINIÉ AND LEGRANDROY'S

WATCHMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

23, QUAI DES BERGUES, GENEVA, AND 99, STRAND, LONDON.

THIS respectable firm, established in 1809, obtained a first-class Medal at the London Exhibition, 1862, and supplies Chronometers, Repeaters, and all kinds of plain or ornamental Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen at the most moderate prices.—Jewellery and Musical Boxes.—English spoken.—Speciality of Self-winding Watches.

GENEVA.

Rue des Alpes 5, *First Floor.*—*Rue des Alpes* 5, *First Floor.*

PENSION DES ALPES,

FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.

Splendid view over the Lake and Mont Blanc—Furnished Apartments and elegant Sitting-rooms for Private Families—Comfortable House. Entrance Rue des Alpes, and through the Square.

Rooms to the South, very comfortable for the Winter.

TURIN.

GRAND HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

PROPRIETORS—

MESSRS. BORATTI AND CASALEGGIO.

Situated, Place du Château, opposite the King's Palace.

THIS unrivalled and admirably conducted Hotel has been entirely refurnished with every comfort, and in the very best taste, and thus peculiarly recommends itself to the notice of English travellers.

EXCELLENT TABLE-D'HÔTE at 5½ o'clock.
Without Wine, 4 fr.; Dinner in Apartments, 6 fr.; Breakfast, with Tea or Coffee and Eggs, 3 fr.

REDUCED TERMS FOR A LENGTHENED STAY.

Interpreters speaking all the European Languages.

CHARGES MODERATE.

THE TIMES NEWSPAPER.

An Omnibus from the Hotel will be found at every Train.

N.B.—Alterations and embellishments have been carried out in this Hotel which render it one of the handsomest and most comfortable in Turin; such as a noble marble staircase, a private staircase for servants, electric bells in all rooms, wooden floor to guard against noise, to deaden the sound in the Hotel, new carpets, &c. &c.

VEVAY (Switzerland).

HÔTEL MONNET,

Dit des 3 Couronnes.

Messrs. SCHOTT & CO., Proprietors, and Successors to Mr. Monnet.

THIS Large and First-class Establishment, situated close to the Lake, affords superior accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. It is ensively patronised for its comfort and cleanliness. Persons remaining some e will find this a most desirable Residence; and from October 15 to June 1 y can live here moderately *en pension*.

HANOVER.

UNION HOTEL.

THIS old-established and highly recommended First-class Hotel has been considerably enlarged and elegantly furnished this spring by new Proprietor. The new dining salon, and a new coffee room, where a great ice of newspapers are kept, call forth the admiration of every visitor. The ation of the Hotel near the Railroad-station and the Theatre, its fine rooms, ital Table-d'hôte and excellent wines, added to the attention and civility displayed il visitors, have made it deservedly popular.

Persons residing for a week or longer are taken on moderate terms, especially winter.

LAUSANNE.

Hôtel Gibbon: Mr. Ritter, Proprietor.

THIS First-class Hotel, highly recommended in every respect, is situated in the best part of the town, and commands the finest most extensive views of the Lake, the Alps, and the splendid scenery around usanne. The terraced garden adjoining the salle-à-manger is unsurpassed by y in the neighbourhood, and was the favourite residence of Gibbon, who wrote e his History of Rome. From the extensive Garden, which is tastefully laid out l attached to the Hotel, the view is most grand and romantic. In fact, this use will be found to give very superior accommodation, and to offer to travellers ighly desirable place of residence or of temporary sojourn.

Pension at Reduced Prices during the Winter.

LAUSANNE.

Hôtel Richemont: kept by Fritz Ritter.

THIS Hotel is of the first order, worthy of the highest recommendations, and in a situation of surpassing beauty. It is surrounded by dens and promenades, and possesses the advantage of having three fronts facing Alps. Reduced prices for protracted stay, and Pension during Winter season.

HEIDELBERG.

COURT OF BADEN HOTEL
(BADISCHER HOF).

MR. L. BIERINGER, PROPRIETOR.

THIS first-rate Establishment, situated in the centre of the town, at an equally convenient distance from the Railway Station and Castle, possesses the advantages of a beautiful [illegible] and is particularly renowned for its superior accommodation, excellent table, [illegible] cleanliness, and moderate charges. The English Church and Post-office adjoining. [illegible] room which is supplied with English and American Newspapers. Mr. L. Bieringer, the Proprietor, who speaks English as well as his attendants, is anxious to render [illegible] comfortable as possible. Most advantageous arrangements are made for [illegible] during the winter months.—(See "*Murray*," page xii).

LUCHON (BAGNÈRES DE), PYRENEES.

Grand Hôtel Bonne-Maison et de Londres

Mr. VIDAL, Jun., Proprietor.

SITUATED opposite the Thermal Establishment or Bath-rooms. This [illegible] and first-rate Hotel affords extensive accommodation of the best [illegible] for a large number of visitors. It is delightfully situated, and will be found [illegible] comfortable for Families or Gentlemen.

NICE.

ALPES MARITIMES—FRANCE.

GRAND HOTEL CHAUVAIN

THE largest and nicest Hotel of the town, situated all S[illegible] much frequented by the English nobility and most of [illegible] Americans coming to Nice. Newly enlarged by the addi[illegible] of a splendid "Atrium," magnificent Ball and Concert-r[illegible] very fine Salons for Reception, and Reading-rooms—the [illegible] Table d'Hôte of Nice. Charges moderate.

MR. P. CHAUVAIN FILS, Proprietor

BADEN-BADEN.

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Proprietor, Mr. FRANZ GROSHOLZ.

THIS is one of the finest built and best furnished First-class Hotels, situated on the new Promenade, near the Kursaal and Theatre; it commands the most charming views in Baden. It is reputed to be one of the best hotels in Germany. The Table and Wines are excellent, with prompt attendance and great civility. Prices very moderate. English and other Journals.

LAUSANNE.

HOTEL BELVÉDÈRE.

AT THE CORNER OF THE PROMENADE OF MONTBENON.

KEPT BY MR. X. ROY,

WHO has resided for many years in England. This Hotel is charmingly situated; being elevated, it commands one of the finest and most beautiful views of the Lake and Alps; Garden with Terrace and Baths. Arrangements made for long stays and *pension* during the winter season. Omnibus at every train and steamer.

CHAUMONT (near Neuchatel, Switzerland.)

HOTEL AND PENSION DE CHAUMONT,

C. RITZMANN, Proprietor.

THIS Hotel, exceedingly well situated for an extensive view of the magnificent Panorama of the Alps and the surrounding scenery, contains large and small Apartments, Saloons, Dining Rooms, Billiard and Reading Rooms. Private Suites of Rooms for Families. Bath Rooms. New milk and whey supplied on the premises. Leading country and foreign Newspapers. Telegraph Station and Post-office here. Moderate charges.

LUCERNE.

HÔTEL BELLE VUE.

NEW and magnificent Establishment, unrivalled in Switzerland as much for its fine situation as for the luxury and comfort of Apartments and Parlours. Specially recommended to English and American families. Open all the year. Moderate charges.

FREIBURG in Bresgau, Duchy of Baden.

HÔTEL SOMMER, Zahringer Hof,

NEWLY built, opposite the Station; finest view of the Black Forest and the Vosges; most comfortable and best house there. Baths in the Hotel.

Proprietor, Mr. G. H. SOMMER.

ANTWERP.

HÔTEL ST. ANTOINE,

PLACE VERTE,

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

THIS Excellent first-class Hotel, which enjoys the well-merited favour of Families and Tourists, has been repurchased by its old and well-known Proprietor, Mr. SCHMITZ-SPAENHOVEN; who, with his Partner, will do everything in their power to render the visit of all persons who may honour them with their patronage as agreeable and comfortable as possible.

BIARRITZ.

HÔTEL DE FRANCE,

And the magnificent Maison Garderes.

PROPRIETOR, MR. GARDERES.

THESE two first-class Establishments are delightfully situated on the Beach, in front of the Imperial Château, the Baths, and in the centre of the Promenades. They are furnished in a most superior style, with every comfort and convenience that can be desired by English or American Travellers. Moderate charges. The Proprietor speaks English.

Carriages for Excursions in the Pyrenees and Spain.

Table-d'hôte. 'The Times' newspaper.

LUCERNE.

HÔTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

HAUSER BROTHERS, PROPRIETORS.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN SWITZERLAND.

Best Situation on the Quay, with splendid view of the celebrated panorama of the Lake and Mountains.

THE high reputation which this establishment enjoys among Travellers, and especially English and American families, is the best and strongest assurance of its superior arrangement and comfort. Its new immense Dining-Room, with adjoining Garden, Salon, and large Parlour, attract the attention of every Visitor.

Reduced Prices (Pension) are made for longer visits in the early and later parts of the Season.

BERLIN.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE,

2, PLACE AN DER BAUACADEMIE, 2.

SITUATED IN THE FINEST AND MOST ELEGANT PART OF THE TOWN,

Next to the Royal Palaces, Museums, and Theatres.

Single travellers and large families can be accommodated with entire suites of Apartments, consisting of splendid Saloons, airy Bedrooms, &c., all furnished and carpeted in the best English style. First-rate Table-d'Hôte, Baths, Equipages, Guides. *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* taken in. Residence of Her British Majesty's Messengers.

R. SIEBELIST, Proprietor.

AMSTERDAM.

BRACK'S DOELEN HOTEL—Situated in the Centre of the Town, and most convenient for Visitors on pleasure or business. It commands a splendid view of the Quays, &c.; and, being conducted on a liberal scale, it is patronised by the highest classes of society in Holland. It is also much frequented by English Travellers for the comfort and first-rate accommodation it affords, as well as for the invariable civility shown to visitors. Carriages for hire. Table-d'hôte at half-past 4, or dinner à la carte.

LUCERNE.

SWAN HOTEL.—This Hotel, in the very best situation, enjoys a high character. Mr. HÆFELI, the Proprietor, has made in the later years a great many improvements, and does his utmost to offer to his visitors a comfortable home. An elegant new Ladies' Drawing-room, besides a Reading-room and Smoking-roc Cold, Warm, and Shower Baths.

MARSEILLES.

GRAND HOTEL NOAILLES,

RUE NOAILLES, CANNEBIÈRE PROLONGÉE.

THIS splendid establishment, the largest, most important, and most recent in Marseilles, must be reckoned in the first rank of European Hotels, from its admirable position, from its splendid furniture, the number of its bed-rooms and sitting-rooms, the excellence of its cuisine, its cleanliness, and strict attention paid to travellers.

It is the only Hotel in the Rue Noailles which possesses a beautiful Garden full south, with 12 private Dining-rooms, and a magnificent Salle à Manger capable of accommodating 200 persons; Drawing-room, Reading-room, Smoking-room, &c. Baths in the Hotel, private Carriages, Omnibus of Hotel at the Station. Tariff.—Chambers elegantly furnished on all floors, from 3 francs on the entresol; 5 francs 1st floor; 4 francs 2nd floor; 3 francs on the 3rd floor; 2 francs on 4th floor. Table-d'hote richly ornamented and served with all the delicacies of the season, 4 francs; ½ bottle of burgundy, 1 franc. Meals served à la carte either in the bed or sitting-rooms at very moderate prices. Dinners at fixed prices at all hours from 5 francs. Arrangements can be made to include a good Bed-room Breakfast, Dinner at table-d'hôte, lights, and service, from 9 francs per day, according to the Floor. Omnibus at the Station, 1 franc without luggage, 1½ franc with luggage.

ANTWERP.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE,

Next to the Post Office.

THE MOST AGREEABLE SITUATION IN THE TOWN.

Formerly Hotel du Parc.

THIS Hotel has been rebuilt, a magnificent *salle à manger* added, as well as many Bed and Sitting Rooms, entirely new furnished and redecorated; and the present Proprietor spares no pains to render it one of the most popular hotels on the Continent. Excellent Table-d'Hôte. Hot and Cold Baths. Stabling and Coach-houses. English and French Newspapers.

ANTWERP.

HÔTEL DE LA PAIX.

IN the centre of the town, in close proximity to the Cathedral, the Exchange, Theatres, &c. This Hotel, formerly the HOTEL DES PAYS BAS, has been entirely rebuilt and newly furnished. No pains will be spared by the present Proprietress to render it worthy of the patronage of the travelling public. First-class Table-d'Hôte. Choice Cellar of Wines. English and Foreign Newspapers.

LAKE OF COMO, BELLAGIO.

GREAT BRITAIN HOTEL.

LARGE and Small Apartments, Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms, Baths in the Hotel and on the Lake. Divine Service according to the Established Church throughout the year. This Hotel is beautifully situated, enjoying at once a full and splendid view of the Lake and of the villas Melzi, Serbelloni, and Sommariva.

The Hotel, having been recently enlarged, will afford every possible comfort to strangers during their stay on the Lake. Telegraph office to the Hotel.

Proprietor: A. MELLA.

MILAN.

GRAND HÔTEL DE MILAN.—This Hotel contains Two Hundred Rooms for Single Persons or Families, furnished with the greatest care. Table-d'hôte, Breakfast, Lunch, Dinner, &c., private, at fixed prices, or *à la carte*, at any hour. Choice Wines. A comfortable ascending Saloon conveys visitors to each floor. Mr. CAMILLE GAVOTTO, the new Manager, who has already introdueed a great many excellent improvements, will spare no pains to render it more and more deserving the patronage of English travellers. Large and fine Music Saloon, with Piano, for ladies. Reading-room, Smoking-room, Foreign Newspapers, &c.

SWITZERLAND.

FALLS OF THE RHINE, near SCHAFFHAUSEN.

HÔTEL SCHWEIZERHOF

(formerly Hotel Weber).

THIS large and justly renowned first-class Establishment is under the personal management of the proprietor, Mr. WEGENSTEIN, who spares no pains to render it agreeable and comfortable. Charmingly situated opposite the celebrated Falls of the Rhine and surrounded by a beautiful garden, with shaded walks. The apartments command splendid views of the glaciers and the beautiful scenery around. The air is very salubrious and healthy, the temperature regulated by the "Rhine Fall Breeze." Boarders taken by the week. Grayling and trout fishing. Croquet ground. Billiard and smoking-rooms. Ladies' Sitting-room. Reading-room, with "Times," "Galignani," "Punch," "Illustrated," "New York Herald," etc., etc.

On Sundays, English Divine Service in the house.

WILDBAD.

Hôtel Klumpp, formerly Hôtel de l'Ours,

MR. W. KLUMPP, PROPRIETOR.

THIS First-class Hotel, containing 36 Salons and 170 Bed-rooms, a separate Breakfast, a very extensive and elegant Dining-room, new Reading and Conversation as well as Smoking Salons, with an artificial Garden over the river, is situated opposite the Bath and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade.

It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable apartments, good cuisine and cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent hotel. Table-d'hôte at One and Five o'clock. Breakfasts and Suppers à la carte.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

Correspondent of the principal Banking-houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit.

Omnibus of the Hotel to and from each train. Elegant private carriages, when required.

WIESBADEN.

FOUR SEASONS HOTEL & BATHS.

PROPRIETOR, DR. ZAIS.

THIS First-Class Establishment, equal to any on the Rhine, is in the best and most delightful situation in the Great Square, opposite the Kursaal, the Theatre, the Promenades; close to the Kochbrunnen Spring and the new English Chapel.

This Hotel is the largest in the place, containing a great choice of

SPLENDID AND COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS,

for Families and Single Travellers: exquisite Cuisine and first-class Wines combined with attentive service and moderate charges.

TABLE D'HÔTE at 1 and 5 p.m., and PRIVATE DINNERS.

Numerous comfortable Bathing Cabinets, supplied with Hot, Mineral, and Sweet Waters.

LUCERNE.

HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

PROPRIETOR—MR. ED. STRUB.

THIS newly-established Hôtel is fitted up with every comfort, and recommends itself by its magnificent view on the Rigi, Pilatus, the Beautiful Gardens, Pleasure Boats, Private Saloons for Ladies and Gentlemen, Smoking-rooms, Baths, Variety of Newspapers, Most scrupulous attendance. Moderate prices. (Reduced prices for protracted visits.) Omnibus at the Railway Station.

NEAR TO LAUSANNE.

HÔTEL BEAU RIVAGE.

SITUATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL SPOTS OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

DIRECTEUR, RUFFENACHT.

HOMBOURG.

HÔTEL VICTORIA, close to the Springs and the Kursaal, is one of the finest and best situated Hotels. A new Bathing House, with a series of Douche Baths, the only one near the Terrace, have been recently added to the Hotel. The Proprietor, H. SCHNEIDER, who has been for many years in first-class Hotels in London, offers to English travellers a good house, with every comfort, Excellent Table-d'hôte and good Wines, at moderate charges. [illegible] A Coach and Horses are expected to any part of England, particularly his excellent Sparkling Wines (very old), which are expressly prepared for England, called Victoria Sparkling Moselle and Hock.

ENGADINE, GRISONS, SWITZERLAND.

BATHS OF ST. MORITZ.

Railway to Coire and Como. Daily Diligences to and from Coire, Chiavenna, and Colico (Lake of Como).

THESE BATHS, the highest in Europe, are open from 15th June to 15th September. The waters (acidulous-chalybeate) are superior in their beneficial effects, combined with the bracing mountain air, to the similar and celebrated waters of Schwalbach, Pyrmont, Spa, &c., in all disorders characterised by a want of tone. The comfort and excellence of the Hotel Bathing and Drinking Arrangements are well known and universally admitted. The spacious Boarding-houses have a covered communication with the steam-heated Baths and Springs. Church Service; saloons; telegraph. Good causeway and frequent carriage communication with the neighbouring village of ST. MORITZ, which has also abundant and comfortable accommodation. Romantic scenery. Magnificent tours in all directions of the Alpine Valley, renowned for its sublime beauty, rich with glaciers and lakes.

Perfect, durable, and unaltered conservation of the bottled waters in cases of 15 *or* 30 *quarts (carriage free to Coire) at* 10*fr. and* 18*fr.*; 25 *or* 50 *pints*, 13*fr. and* 23*fr.*

For a description of the Baths, see 'The Principal Baths of Switzerland and Savoy, by Edwin Lee, M.D., London.'

Applications for rooms to be addressed, as much beforehand as possible, to the Director of the Hotel, and for bottled Waters to the Director of the Water Department.

London Depôts—

W. SCHACHT, English and Foreign Chemist, 6, Finsbury Place South, E.C., etc., etc.

HEIDELBERG.

HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE.

THIS new, magnificent, first-rate Establishment, surrounded by private and public gardens, with the view of the Castle, and the very best situation in Heidelberg, enjoys already an European reputation.

READING ROOM,

With English and American Papers.

Reduced prices for protracted stay, and for the Winter Season.

HÆFELI-GUJER, Proprietor.

HEIDELBERG.

PRINCE CHARLES HOTEL.

(In the Market Place, nearest to the Castle.)

WITH THE BEST VIEW OF THE RUINS.

THIS first-class Family Hotel, patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Alfred, is without question the largest and best situated Establishment in the town for families and individuals who visit the celebrated Castle, or making a longer stay, being near all the attractive points, and at the foot of the Castle. It contains large and small Apartments of all descriptions; its rooms are light, airy, cheerful, and truly comfortable; and the Hotel is conducted on the most liberal scale under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, Mr. C. H. SOMMER.

Superior Table-d'hôte at 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. Warm Baths in the Hotel. Reading-room supplied with London 'Times' and 'Galignani's Messenger.' Two Drawing-rooms (in one of them no smoking allowed). Fresh trout in the pond. Prices moderate. English spoken.

NUREMBERG.

HÔTEL DE BAVIERE

(BAYERISCHER HOF).

THIS old-established, first-class, and best situated Hotel, in the centre of the town, close to the river, contains suites of apartments and single rooms, all elegantly furnished in the new style. It is patronised by the most distinguished families. English Divine Service during the season. Foreign newspapers. Carriages in the Hotel. Omnibus to and from each train. Moderate and fixed prices.

VICHY-LES-BAINS.

GRAND HÔTEL DU PARC,

PROPRIETOR, MR. GERMOT,

Opposite the Baths and the Park.

AS in Paris and London, Vichy has its Grand Hotel. The Grand Hotel du Parc of Vichy, for comfort, elegance, and convenience, is equal to any of the large Hotels of Paris or London. Omnibus and Carriages at the Station.

Separate Suites of Apartments for Families.

DRESDEN.

GRAND HÔTEL DE SAXE.

THIS celebrated First-class Hôtel, kept by Mrs. DORN and her SONS, has been recently enlarged and embellished. It contains 150 Front Rooms, with 200 Beds, and is situated in the centre of the town, at the New Square, in the immediate vicinity of all the curiosities. Table-d'Hôte at one and four o'clock, in the splendid dining-hall first-floor. Carriages, Baths, Reading and Smoking Room. Arrangements for the winter.

DIEPPE.

HÔTEL ROYAL,

FACING THE BEACH,

Close to the Bathing Establishment and the Parade.

IT IS ONE OF THE MOST PLEASANTLY SITUATED HOTELS IN DIEPPE, commanding a beautiful and extensive View of the Sea.

Families and Gentlemen visiting Dieppe will find at this Establishment elegant Large and Small Apartments, and the best of accommodation, at very reasonable prices.

The Refreshments, &c., are of the best quality.

In fact, this Hotel fully bears out and deserves the favourable opinion expressed of it in Murray's and other Guide Books.

Table-d'Hôte and Private Dinners.

NUREMBERG.

RED HORSE HOTEL

(Rothes Ross),

PROPRIETOR: M. P. GALIMBERTI.

THIS excellent old-established Hotel, situated in one of the best quarters of the town, is well adapted for Tourists and Families making a visit to Nuremberg of some duration, and who will find every conceivable comfort and convenience. Table-d'Hôte at 1 P.M., and Private Dinners at all hours. The Establishment will be found well worthy of the renown and patronage it has enjoyed from English travellers of the highest rank during many years.

DIEPPE.

HÔTEL DES BAINS

(MORGAN),

FACING the Sea and Baths, of the Highest Class, quiet, thoroughly recommendable. A large private House also on the beach for Families.

BRUXELLES.

THE GRAND HÔTEL DE SAXE, RUE NEUVE, 77 and 79, is admirably situated close to the Boulevards and Theatres, and is the nearest Hotel to the Railway Stations. The Hotel is considerably enlarged, and has a new Dining-room which will contain 300 persons. Fixed prices:—Plain Breakfast, 1¼ franc; Dinner at the Table-d'hôte, 3½ francs; Bedrooms, from 2 to 4 francs; Service, 1 franc; Sitting-rooms, 3 to 12 francs; Steaks or Cutlets, 1½ franc. Travellers must beware of coachmen and conductors of omnibuses who endeavour to drive them to some other hotel.

CADENABBIA.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

FIRST-RATE HOTEL, situated on the western bank of the Lake of Como, opposite Bellagio. Its position is delightful for its beautiful views and the shady walks along the shore, the whole length of the lake, shaded from the north winds.

CADENABBIA, already favourably known, is rising into repute for the mildness of its climate. *It has the sun all day long in Winter.*

English comforts; moderate and fixed charges. Divine service in the House. Telegraph Office.

N.B.—The best landing-place is the pier just opposite the Hotel.

BARCELONA.

GRAND HOTEL DES QUATRE NATIONS.

IN THE RAMBLA.

KEPT BY MESSRS. FORTIS & CO.

THIS is a first-rate Establishment, advantageously situated close to the Post-office and the Theatre, with a southern aspect, and newly decorated. Table-d'hôte; private service; large and small apartments; many fire-places; baths; reading-rooms; Spanish and foreign newspapers. Carriages of every description. Omnibus at the Railway Stations. Interpreters. Moderate terms.

FREIBURG in Breisgau, Duchy of Baden.

DEUTSCHER HOF. HOTEL D'ALLEMAGNE.

EXCELLENT HOTEL & PENSION. MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. REHFUS, the Proprietor, speaks English fluently, and willingly gives best information about journeys to the Black Forest and Switzerland.

HOMBURG.

HOTEL DES QUATRE SAISONS.

MR. SCHLOTTERBECK, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel is of the first class, and enjoys a well-merited reputation. It is situated near the Sources and the Cursaal. Excellent Table-d'Hôte and Wines; the Proprietor is a large dealer in Wines; and endeavours to make the stay of his patrons as comfortable and pleasant as possible.

VICHY-LES-BAINS.

GRAND HOTEL VELAY BORTELET.

Opposite the Baths and the Park.

THIS Establishment, of the first-class, is particularly recommended to distinguished visitors, as being the most comfortable of its locality. One Hundred Rooms, and Salons, are on the first floor. Large and fine garden, with great trees and flowers.

SEVILLE (SPAIN).

HOTEL DE LONDRES.—This highly-recommended Hotel is situated on the Plaza Nueva, the most central and beautiful part of this delightful city. Travellers will find here every accommodation for families and single gentlemen. Splendid dining-room, fine sitting-room, cleanly bed-rooms, and excellent attendance. French and English newspapers. Baths, carriages, &c. English, French, and Italian spoken.

MILAN.

Hôtel Cavour, Place Cavour,

Just opposite the Public Gardens.

KEPT BY J. GUARDI AND CO.

THIS first-rate Hotel is fitted up with every modern appliance, and situated in the finest part of Milan. It commands a fine view of the Promenade near to the Station, the Grand Théâtre, the National Museum, and the Protestant Church. Excellent Table-d'hôte. Charges very moderate. Baths on each floor. A Smoking and a Reading Room supplied with foreign newspapers.

Omnibus of the Hotel at the arrival of all trains.

Manager—G. VALLETTA.

INTERLACHEN.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE,

KEPT BY MR. HERMANN RIMPS.

EXCELLENT Second-class Hotel, very well situated, containing a branch "Pension Felsenegg," with a fine Garden attached to it. Boarders taken in, per day 5½ francs during the months of May, June, September, October; and 6½ francs per day during the months of July and August. English, French, and German Newspapers in all Omnibuses; Private Carriages, and Saddle Horses. English spoken.

INTERLAKEN.

Hotel and Pension Jungfrau.

Proprietor, MR. F. SEILER.

THIS excellent Hotel is situated on the finest Promenade, and is surrounded with a large and beautiful garden, from which an extensive view is to be had all over the Glaciers. English travellers will find at this Hotel large and small well-furnished apartments and rooms for families and single tourists. Moderate charges.

NORWAY.

This day, 3rd Edition, small 8vo., 6s.

A SUMMER AND WINTER IN NORWAY.

BY LADY DI BEAUCLERK.

With Illustrations by the Author.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

LUGANO, SWITZERLAND.

HOTEL ET BELVEDERE DU PARC.

KEPT BY A. BEHA.

THIS first-class HOTEL contains 150 Sleeping-Rooms and Saloons, all elegantly furnished; "Salons de réunion; an English chapel; and is of the most beautiful Gardens in the country. The Hotel is very agreeably situated for the two seasons. During the winter the Hall and landings are warmed. Great improvements have been made since last year, by the addition of new Public Rooms, and numerous Apartments for Families, with every comfort desirable.

AMPHION (Haute-Savoie).

BAINS D'AMPHION.

THE ONLY BATH ESTABLISHMENT REALLY SITUATED ON THE BORDERS OF THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

NEAR EVIAN.

THE Alkaline Waters of Amphion are of the same nature as those of [illegible] (according to the official analysis made of them); and are recommended for Invalids suffering from all kinds of diseases where Alkaline Waters are required. The ferruginous waters of Amphion, enjoying an ancient celebrity, are also highly recommended in cases requiring the use of tonics. Three fine Hotels connected with the Establishment. Baths of all descriptions. Good attendance. Magnificent Park and Garden. Splendid view. Billiard and Conversation Rooms. Telegraphic Station. Steamboats, &c.

Persons remaining in the said Hotels have the free use of Baths, Gardens, Promenades, &c.

WIESBADEN.

BLACK BEAR HÔTEL AND BATHS.

OTTO FREYSAG, PROPRIETOR.

SCRUPULOUS CLEANLINESS, ATTENTIVE SERVICE, AND MODERATE CHARGES.

Central Situation—Close to the Mineral Springs, the Theatre, the Conversation House, and the Charming Promenades. Contains 140 Rooms and Saloons, elegantly furnished; 60 neatly fitted-up Bathing Cabinets, spacious Dining-Room and Ladies' Parlour. *Table d'Hôte at* 1 *and* 5 *o'clock, and Private Dinners.*

Exquisite Wines. English, French, and German Papers. Visitors Boarded during the Winter Months.

ATHENS.

GRAND HÔTEL DES ETRANGERS,

Near the Royal Palace.

IN the most delightful situation, opposite the Royal Gardens, near the Palace. Best Hotel in Athens. Moderate Prices; good attendance. All Languages [illegible]

MENTON.

HÔTEL DE LA MÉDITERRANÉE, AVENUE VICTOR EMMANUEL. —This new and first-rate Hotel is situated full South, with view of Garden. Family will find it a most desirable residence for its comfort and cleanliness. "Nature has done [illegible]tion." Reading-room, with English and Foreign papers. The Servants speak English and other languages. N.B.—The English Church is in the garden.

THOUSANDS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS DIE OF DISEASE,

produced in the first instance by neglect. The stomach is the most important organ, and is at the same time, from numerous causes, most frequently disordered, and thus begins more than half the ailments and troubles to which humanity is subjected: it is, therefore, most important to pay constant attention to the state of the stomach and bowels: and there is no medicine has such deserved repute as



for preserving regularity, and, consequently, ensuring long life.

VIENNA.

FOR OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS, OPERA GLASSES, &c.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

JOS. NEUHOEFER (LATE CH. GROSS & Co.),

1149, KOHLMARKT, VIENNA,

Manufacturer of Double Opera Glasses with six, eight, and twelve lenses, *own invention* and *newest construction*, to be used for the theatre, travelling, and the field, Telescopes for the Army and Navy, Racing Glasses, and all other kinds of Optical and Mathematical Instruments.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

JOHN CROOK, PROPRIETOR.

This First-class Hotel combines with Moderate Charges all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists. The Private Sitting Rooms range in a long front, overlooking the Sea, and looking into the Private Grounds of the Hotel. Here the visitor commands extensive and uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the Welsh Coast, and the Valleys of the East and West Lynn, &c. The Hotel is also most conveniently situate as a centre for the visiting of all the places of interest in the district.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S COFFEE ROOMS.

Good Post Horses and Carriages of various descriptions are kept.

Coaches during the season to Ilfracombe, Barnstaple, and the West Somerset Railway.

BORDEAUX.

HOTEL DES PRINCES ET DE LA PAIX.

GRÉMAILLY FILS AINÉ, PROPRIETOR.

This is an Hotel of the first rank, in the centre of the town, facing the Grand Theatre and the Prefecture.

Excellent Table-d'hôte at Six. Restaurant and Private Dinners at moderate prices. The *Times* newspaper.

Correspondents in London—Messrs. J. & R. MCCRACKEN, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street, E.C.

N.B.—The various types of the MÉDOC WINES may be tasted in this Hotel.

BOLOGNA.

HOTEL D'ITALIE.

THIS Hotel of the first order, in the centre of the town, is well known by its excellent service and the courteousness of the Proprietors, Messrs. AMBROSOLI and NICOLA.

The reconstruction of the Hotel has enabled the Proprietors to establish separate Rooms and complete Suites of Apartments for Single Travellers as well as for Families.

The Table, the excellence of which is well known, is served at all hours of the day *à prix fixe* or *à la carte*.

An Omnibus attends regularly the arrivals and departures of the trains.

An Interpreter and every desirable information are at the disposal of Travellers and the Families who may honour the Hotel with their confidence.

GENOA.

HÔTEL DES QUATRE NATIONS.

CEVASCO BROTHERS, Proprietors.

THIS Hotel can be strongly recommended: it is in one of the best situations in Genoa, and travellers will find there very good rooms, moderate charges, cleanliness, excellent Table-d'hôte, as well as private service, with great attention and civility; the comfort of visitors being consulted.

English spoken by the Proprietor.

FRANKFORT O. M.

FRIEDRICH BÖHLER,

ZEIL, No. 54,

NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE.

PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON. 1862.



MANUFACTORY OF

CARVED STAGHORN AND IVORY ORNAMENTS,

CARVED WOOD WORK (Vieuxchêne) Furniture & Fancy Objects,

Clocks, Lamps, Bronzes, China, Fancy Articles of every Description.

SPECIALITIES OF GERMAN ARTICLES.

Vienna Bronzes, Marquetry, Leather and Meerschaum Goods, Travelling Articles, Toilette Requisites, etc., etc.

SUPERIOR COPIES OF THE ARIADNE BY DANNICKER.

Genuine Eau de Cologne of Jean Marie Farina, opposite the Jülichsplatz.

FIXED PRICES.

The Agents in London are Messrs. J. and R. McCracken, 38, Queen Street, Cannon Street West.

THE

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1833.

Head Office—BISHOPSGATE STREET, corner of THREADNEEDLE STREET.
St. James' Branch—14, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.
St. Marylebone „ 28, BAKER STREET.
Islington „ 173, UPPER STREET.

Capital.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,100,000 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL	1,080,000 0
RESERVE FUND	259,706 3
No. of SHAREHOLDERS	2,266.

Directors.

Right Hon. Lord Ernest Augustus Charles Brudenell Bruce, M.P., 37, St George's Place, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

John Chitty Hanson, Esq., Great Winchester Street, and 4, Dorset Square.

John Kingston, Esq., 6, Cloisty Square.

Henry M'Cleery, Esq., 16, Leadenhall Street.

William James Maxwell, Esq., Richmond, Surrey, S.W.

Henry Pattle, Esq., M.P., 32, Devonshire Place, Portland Place, W.

Sir James Stewart Hunter Scott, Bart., Hyde Park Square.

Edward Bleaden Wire, Esq., 31, Regent Seymour Street Portman Square, W.

Hon. Eliot Thomas Yorke, 1st, 31, Street, Hyde Park Square, W.

Duncan Mackinnon, Esq., Woodbank Lodge, Guildford, Surrey, and 21, Rankin Gate.

George Harrison Field, Esq., Chatham, Kent.

Alex. Robertson, Esq., 20, Grafton Street, Berkeley Square, W., and the Oaks, Leigh, S.E.

The National Provincial Bank of England, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as agents and correspondents at home and abroad affords great facilities to parties transacting Banking business with it in London. Customers keeping accounts with the Bank in town may have moneys paid to their credit at its various branches, and receive free of charge.

Current accounts conducted at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches on the usual terms of London Banks.

Deposits at interest received in London of sums of 10l. and upwards, for which receipts are granted, called "Deposit Receipts" and interest allowed according to the value of money from time to time advertised by the Bank in the newspapers.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stocks, and Dividends, Annuities, &c., received for customers.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit are issued for the use of Travellers on the Continent and elsewhere.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the last Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Shareholders, Branches Agents and Correspondents, may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank Branches.

By order of the Directors,

E. ATKINSON, } Joint
WM. HOLT, } General Managers.

PENZANCE, CORNWALL.

MOUNT'S BAY HOUSE,

ESPLANADE, PENZANCE, CORNWALL,

Has been erected and fitted up expressly as a

SEASIDE

FAMILY HOTEL & SUPERIOR LODGING-HOUSE.

NO expense or labour has been spared by the Proprietor. The house is furnished in the most modern style, is well supplied with *Hot and Cold Baths*, and replete with every accommodation suitable for Tourists to West Cornwall.

All the Drawing Rooms command an *uninterrupted* and *unsurpassed* view of that 'Beauteous gem set in the silver sea,' St. Michael's Mount, and the whole of the magnificent Bay.

Invalids will find in Mount's Bay House the comforts of a home, while the beauty and salubrity of the situation, and its nearness to the charming walks on the sea-shore, render it a healthy and delightful residence.

Suites of apartments for families of distinction.

Choice Wines and Ales. Post Horses and Carriages. Charges moderate.

E. LAVIN, PROPRIETOR.

STOCKHOLM.

BLANCH'S CAFÉ.

PROPRIETOR - MR. TH. BLANCH.

THIS new, magnificent, first-rate Establishment is situated in the centre of the Town, in the *Kungstradgarden* (Place of Charles XIII.)

CONCERT EVERY DAY.

READING ROOM, WITH THE BEST ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND SWEDISH PERIODICALS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

(FORMERLY REGINA D'INGHILTERRA.)

ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, Manager.

THE largest and finest Hotel in Venice, most conveniently situated near the Piazza S. Marco and the principal Theatres. 150 Bed-rooms, Private Sitting-rooms, Reading-room, with Piano, Billiard-room, and Smoking-room. Baths of every description, great comfort and cleanliness. Serv on the Swiss system. Charges more moderate than in any other first-class Hotel

Arrangements for Pension.

English spoken by all the Servants.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

HÔTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

JAMES MISSIRIE, Proprietor.

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel, situated in the GRAND RUE DE PERA, commanding a magnificent view of UNRIVALLED BOSPHORUS, is replete with every comfort and convenience the Accommodation of Families and Tourists.

A Select Table d'Hôte.

In consequence of the largely increasing number of Visitors to the OTTOMAN CAPITAL, from the facility with which it can now be reached from all parts of Europe, and Passengers who select this agreeable Route to and from INDIA and the EAST, it is requested that Families desirous of securing Rooms telegraph or write in Anticipation. Every attention will be paid to instructions thus transmitted.

CAREFULLY SELECTED INTERPRETERS FOR ALL LANGUAGES.

The Attendants and Boats of the Hotel await the arrival of the Steamers.

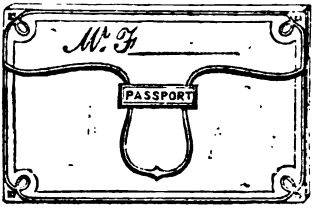
TO CONTINENTAL TRAVELLERS.

DORRELL & SON'S
PASSPORT AGENCY,
15, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

Every Information given respecting Travelling on the Continent.

French and Italian spoken, and Correspondence carried on in either Language.

BRITISH SUBJECTS visiting the Continent will save trouble and expense by obtaining their Passports through the above Agency. No personal attendance is required, and country residents may have their Passports forwarded through the post. A 'PASSPORT PROSPECTUS,' containing every particular in detail, by post, on application.



Passports Mounted, and enclosed in Cases, with the name of the bearer impressed in gold on the outside; thus affording security against injury or loss, and preventing delay in the frequent examination of the Passport when travelling.

Fee, Obtaining Passport, 1*s.*; *Visas*, 1*s. each. Cases*, 1*s.* 6*d. to* 5*s. each.*

THE LATEST EDITIONS OF MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.

English and Foreign Stationery, Dialogue Books, Couriers' Bags, Pocket-books and Purses of every description, Travelling Inkstands, and a variety of other Articles useful for Travellers.

THE ATHENÆUM.

EVERY SATURDAY, OF ANY BOOKSELLER OR NEWS AGENT,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

Each Half-Yearly Volume complete in itself, with Title-Page and Index.

THE ATHENÆUM

JOURNAL OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE FINE ARTS.

CONTAINS:—REVIEWS of every important New Book—REPORTS of the Learned Societies—AUTHENTIC ACCOUNTS of Scientific Voyages and Expeditions—FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE on Subjects relating to Literature, Science, and Art—CRITICISMS ON ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA—BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES of distinguished Men—ORIGINAL PAPERS AND POEMS—WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE ATHENÆUM is so conducted that the reader, however distant, is, in respect to Literature, Science, and Art, on an equality in point of information with the best-informed circles of the Metropolis.

Subscription for Twelve Months, 13*s.*; Six Months, 6*s.* 6*d.* If required to be sent by Post, the Postage extra.

Office for Advertisements—

20, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

COURIERS AND TRAVELLING SERVANTS.

THE ORIGINAL AGENCY

ESTABLISHED 1839.

440, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

Patronized by the Nobility and General Travelling Public.

GENTLEMEN and Families going abroad are respectfully informed that Couriers and Travelling Servants for all Countries, and of the highest character as to experience, may as heretofore always be engaged at the above Agency, where they are recommended again who have not given entire satisfaction to their previous employers, thus ensuring to parties about to travel who may honour the Agency with their patronage, the greatest amount of usefulness, civility, and respect from those whom they may employ through it.

MURRAY'S AND ALL THE OTHER GUIDES,

MAPS, DICTIONARIES, DIALOGUES, GRAMMARS, &c.,

FOR ALL COUNTRIES.

PORTMANTEAUX, HAT-CASES, AND ALL SORTS OF TRAVELLING BAGS.

And all the Requisites for Travellers, are kept on sale at

LEE & CARTER'S

ORIGINAL GUIDE AND TRAVELLERS' DEPÔT,

440, WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

(nearly opposite the Charing Cross Railway).

WHERE ALL INFORMATION ABOUT PASSPORTS, ROUTES ETC. CAN ALWAYS BE OBTAINED.

BY ROYAL  COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott

RECENT TRAVELS.

REMINISCENCES OF ATHENS AND THE MOREA:

Extract from a Journal of Travels in Greece. By the late Earl of Carnarvon, Author of 'Portugal and Gallicia.' With Map. Crown 8vo., 7s 6d.

RESEARCHES IN THE HIGHLANDS OF TURKEY,

Including Visits to Mounts Ida, Athos, Olympus, and Pelion, and to the Mirdite Albanians, and other remote Tribes; with Notes on the Ballads, Tales, and Classical Superstitions of the Modern Greek. By Rev. Henry Fanshawe Tozer, M.A., F.R.G.S., Tutor and late Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford. With Map and Illustrations, 2 vols., crown 8vo., 24s.

LAST WINTER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Being Table Talk collected during a Tour through the late Southern Confederation, the Far West, the Rocky Mountains, &c. &c. By F. Rabdam Zincke, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Post 8vo., 10s. 6d.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

GENEVA.

L. TISSOT and CO., Watch Manufacturers.

19, RUE DU RHONE, GENEVA.

CHRONOMETERS AND WATCHES OF HIGH ACCURACY.

GENEVA.

JOURNAL DES ÉTRANGERS.

GIVING a List of Strangers travelling to Geneva, Lausanne, Fribourg, Montreux, Vevey, and the rest of Switzerland.

Advertising Agency, VERESOFF and GARRIGUES, Place Bel Air, [illegible]

BOOKS AND MAPS FOR TRAVELLERS.

Travels in Bashan and the Central Caucasas, including Ascents of Kazbek and Elbrus and a Visit to Ararat and Tabriz. By DOUGLAS W. FRESHFIELD, Esq. In One Volume, with Maps and Illustrations. [*Now Ready.*

Cadore, or Titian's Country. By JOSIAH GILBERT, one of the Authors of the 'Dolomite Mountains, or Excursions through Tyrol, Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli.' In One Volume, with numerous Illustrations and a Facimile of Titian's Original Design for his Picture of the Battle of Cadore. [*Nearly Ready.*

The Alpine Guide. By JOHN BALL, M.R.I.A., late President of the Alpine Club. With Maps, Panoramas of Summits, and other Illustrations. Three Parts or Volumes, post 8vo. :—

Guide to the Eastern Alps, price 10*s.* 6*d.*

Guide to the Western Alps, including Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa, Zermatt, &c., price 6*s.* 6*d.*

Guide to the Central Alps, including all the Oberland District, price 7*s.* 6*d.*

Introduction on Alpine Travelling in general and on the Geology of the Alps. Price One Shilling. Each of the Three Volumes or Parts of the *Alpine Guide* may be had with this INTRODUCTION prefixed, price One Shilling extra.

Map of the Valpelline, the Val Tournanche, and the Southern Valleys of the Chain of MONTE ROSA, from an actual Survey in 1865–1866. By A. ADAMS-REILLY, F.R.G.S, M.A.C. In Chromo-lithography, on extra stout Drawing Paper, 25 inches by 14 inches, price 6*s.* To be had also mounted on CANVAS, folded and jointed, for POCKET OR KNAPSACK, price 7*s.* 6*d.*

Map of the Chain of Mont Blanc, from an Actual Survey in 1863–1864. By A. ADAMS-REILLY, F.R.G.S., M.A.C. In Chromo-lithography on extra stout Drawing Paper 28 inches by 17 inches, price 10*s.* To be had also mounted on CANVAS, in a folding case, price 12*s.* 6*d.*

Guide to the Pyrenees, for the Use of Mountaineers. By CHARLES PACKE. Second Edition, corrected; with Frontispiece and Map, and an APPENDIX. Crown 8vo., price 7*s.* 6*d.*

Pictures in Tyrol and Elsewhere, from a Family Sketch-Book. By the Author of 'A Voyage en Zigzag, &c.' Second Edition, revised; with 62 Lithographic Plates of Illustrations, containing 113 Sketches. Small quarto, price 21*s.*

Roma Sotteranea; or, an Account of the Roman Catacombs, and especially of the Cemetery of St. Callixtus. Compiled from the Works of Commendatore G. B. DE ROSSI, with the consent of the Author, by the Rev. J. S. NORTHCOTE, D.D., and the Rev. W. R. BROWNLOW. With numerous Engravings on Wood, 10 Lithographs, 10 Plates in Chromo-lithography, and an Atlas of Plans, all executed in Rome under the Author's superintendence for this Translation. In One Volume, 8vo. [*Nearly ready*

HANDBOOK OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

8vo., Illustrated, bound in half roan, 15s.,

TRAVELLERS' ART COMPANION

TO THE

MUSEUMS AND ANCIENT REMAINS OF ITALY, GREECE and EGYPT.

By HODDER M. WESTROPP.

'So convenient and attractive a volume ought to tempt travellers to systematize their impressions, and not be contented to ramble through temples and galleries without carrying away any better result than an ignorant concussion of images hastily impressed on the retina, and destined to vanish as quickly as they came. Mr. Westropp has condensed into a small space an immense mass of useful information about architecture, sculpture, pictures, and gems, so that his book is a complete encyclopædia of ancient art.'—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BELL AND DALDY.

Second Edition, 8vo., price 14s.,

POMPEII:

ITS HISTORY, BUILDINGS, AND ANTIQUITIES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CITY,

With a full Description of the Remains and of the Recent Excavations, and also an Itinerary for Visitors.

Edited by T. H. DYER, LL.D.

Illustrated with nearly 300 Wood Engravings, a large Map and a Plan of the Forum.

BELL AND DALDY.

ANDERMATT, ST. GOTTHARDT.

HERR NAGEL-DONAZIANS

Has for disposal the choicest Animals, Birds, Eggs, Minerals and Plants of this rich district.

Single specimens or characteristic collections may be had, and the greatest attention will be given to foreign orders. A few old and rare pictures.

GENEVA.

A. MAUCHAIN, 32 Grand Quai.

MANUFACTURER OF SWISS WOOD CARVINGS.

ALSO A VERY LARGE CHOICE OF ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL SURPRISES IN CARVED WOODS.

4 MEDALS.

THE FURNISHING OF BED-ROOMS.

HEAL & SON have observed for some time that it would be advantageous to their Customers to see a much larger selection of Bed-room Furniture than is usually displayed, and that to judge properly of the style and effect of the different descriptions of Furniture, it is necessary that each description should be placed in a separate room. They have therefore erected large and additional Show-rooms, by which they are enabled not only to extend their show of Iron, Brass, and Wood Bedsteads, and Bed-room Furniture, beyond what they believe has ever been attempted, but also to provide several small rooms for the purpose of keeping complete suites of Bed-room Furniture in the different styles.

Japanned Deal Goods may be seen in complete suites of five or six different colours, some of them light and ornamental, and others of a plainer decription. Suites of Stained Deal Gothic Furniture, Polished Deal, Oak, and Walnut, are also set apart in separate rooms, so that customers are able to see the effect as it would appear in their own rooms.

The Stock of Mahogany Goods for the better Bed-rooms, and Japanned Goods for plain and Servants' use, is very greatly increased, the whole forming as complete an assortment of Bed-room Furniture as they think can possibly be desired.

HEAL AND SON'S

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, & BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

SENT FREE BY POST.

196, 197, 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT.

CHARLES CARR & CO.,

14, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

(Mr. CARR, late of the Firm of OLIVIER & CARR),

COMMISSION AND MERCHANTS,

Agents for Shipment and Reception of Goods to and from all Parts of the World.

WINE MERCHANTS, &c.

CHARLES CARR & CO., have the honour to inform

VISITORS TO THE CONTINENT,

that they undertake to receive and pass through the Custom House

WORKS of Art, BAGGAGE, and PROPERTY of EVERY DESCRIPTION;

which are attended to on arrival

with the utmost Care in Examination and Removal,

under their Personal Superintendence, and at

very Moderate Charges,

of which the following may be taken as a guide:—

Landing from the Ship, Clearing, Delivery in London, and Agency—

On Trunks of Baggage . . . . . about 2s.

On Cases of Works of Art, of moderate size and value about 10s.

On Large and Valuable Cases, according to care and trouble required.

On several Cases sent together, the charges are less on each.

CHARLES CARR & CO. undertake the

FORWARDING OF PACKAGES OF EVERY KIND

to the care of their Correspondents, where they can remain, if required, until the arrival of the owners. Also

THE EXECUTION of ORDERS for the PURCHASE of GOODS,

which from their knowledge of all the markets they are enabled to buy on the most advantageous terms.

N.B.—Keys of all locked Packages should always be sent, as everything, although free of duty, must be examined by the Customs on arrival.

INSURANCES EFFECTED, AND AGENCY BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ATTENDED TO

Mr. C. CARR having had many years' experience in all the above branches of business, can with confidence assure those who will kindly favour him with their support, that their interests will be well cared for at the hands of his firm.

CHAS. CARR & CO.'S principal Correspondents are—

At Aix-la-Chapelle	Messrs. A. SOUHER and CO.
„ *Alexandria*	Mr. J. W. BROWNE.
„ *Antwerp*	Mr. F. VERELLEN BEERNAERT.
	Messrs. VLEUGELS and GUFFANTI.
„ *Basle*	Mr. J. J. FREY.
„ *Bologna*	Messrs. ANTONIO MAZZETTI and CO.
„ *Bordeaux*	Messrs. ALBRECHT et FILS.
„ *Boulogne*	Messrs. L. BRANLY and CO., 81, Rue Napoleon.
„ *Brussels*	Mr. G. LUYCKX, 24, Rue des Fabriques.
„ *Calais*	Messrs. L. J. VOGUE and CO.
„ *Cologne*	Messrs. C. H. VAN ZUTPHEN and CO.
	Messrs. G. TILMES and CO.
„ *Constantinople*	Messrs. VALSAMACHY and CO.
„ *Dresden*	Messrs. KRAETSCHMER and CO.
„ *Florence*	Messrs. HASKARD and SON, 4, Borgo SS. Apostoli.
„ *Frankfort*	Mr. MARTIN BECKER, 5, Bleidenstrasse.
„ *Geneva*	Messrs. JOLIMAY and CO.
„ *Genoa*	Messrs. G. B. PRATOLONGO and CO.
	Messrs. P. CAUVIN, DIAMANTI, and COSTA.
„ *Hamburg*	Messrs. JULIUS WUSTENFELD and CO.
„ *Havre*	Messrs. CHR. EGLIN and MARING.
„ *Interlacken*	Messrs. RITSCHARD and BURKI.
„ *Leipzig*	Messrs. GERHARD and HEY.
„ *Leghorn*	Messrs. HENDERSON BROTHERS.
„ *Malta*	Messrs. ROSE and CO.
„ *Marseilles*	Messrs. GIRAUD FRÈRES.
	Messrs. HORACE BOUCHET and CO.
„ *Milan*	Mr. G. POSSENTI.
„ *Munich*	Messrs. GUTLEBEN and WEIDERT.
„ *Naples*	Messrs. CERULLI and CO.; Mr. G. CIVALLERI.
„ *Nice*	Messrs. M. and N. GIORDAN, Qual Lunel, 14 (sur le Port)
„ *Ostend*	Mr. J. DUCLOS ASSANDRI.
„ *Paris*	M. HECTOR L'HERBIER, 18, Rue de la Douane.
„ *Pau*	Mr. BERGEROT.
„ *Prague*	Mr. J. J. SEIDL, Hibernergasse, No. 1000.
„ *Rome*	Mr. J. P. SHEA, 11, Piazza di Spagna.
	Mr. A. TOMBINI.
„ *Rotterdam*	Mr. J. A. HOUWENS; Messrs. P. A. VAN ES and CO.
„ *Trieste*	Messrs. MARTIN FRÈRES.
„ *Turin*	Mr. CHIABODO PIETRO, Via Dora Grossa, 13.
„ *Venice*	Mr. HENRY DECOPPET, Mr. Fᵒᵒ TOLOMEI DI Fᵒᵒ
„ *Vienna*	Mr. ANTON POKORNY, Stadt Sonnenfelsgasse, 2.

Any other houses will also forward goods to C. C. & Co., on receiving instructions to do so. Travellers are requested always to give particular directions that their Packages are consigned direct to CHAS. CARR & CO., 14, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

CHAS. CARR & CO. beg to call attention to their

WINES

IMPORTED BY THEMSELVES DIRECT FROM THE GROWERS.

	Per doz.		
CLARET—Medoc	15*s.* or 14*s.*	per half hhds. of 12 dozen.	
„	24*s.* or 21*s.*	ditto	ditto
Margaux	28*s.* or 25*s.*	ditto	ditto
St. Julian	30*s.* or 27*s.*	ditto	ditto
Finer qualities	36*s.* to 126*s.*		
BURGUNDY—Beaume	24*s.* to 30*s.*		
Volnay	36*s.* to 54*s.*		
Superior qualities	60*s.* and upwards.		
Chablis	30*s.* to 54*s.*		
HOCK and MOSELLE	21*s.* to 120*s.*		
CHAMPAGNE—Sparkling Hock and Moselle.	42*s.* to 72*s.*		
SHERRIES	36*s.* to 60*s.* In Quarter Casks 15*l.* to 35*l.*		
MARSALA	26*s.* to 30*s.*		

AND OTHER WINES.

Detailed Price Lists may be had at C. C. & Co.'s Office.

BRUSSELS.

HÔTEL DE BELLE VUE.

Proprietor, Mr. EDWARD DREMEL.

THIS magnificent Hotel, in offering to the Visitor every kind of comfort and accommodation, has the great advantage of being situated adjoining

THE PALACE OF THE KING,

and facing

THE PLACE ROYALE AND THE PARK.

It contains numerous large and small Apartments, as well as single Rooms.

Table-d'Hôte, richly served. Choice Wines.

SMOKING ROOM.

READING ROOM, with the best Belgian, English, French, German, and American Daily Papers and Periodicals.

Terraces, with Splendid View overlooking the Park.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR THE WINTER.

Mr. DREMEL, the new Proprietor of this Hotel, hopes to justify the confidence placed in him, by a carefully arranged system of prompt and careful attendance, combined with moderate charges.

PASSPORT AGENCY AND GUIDE DEPÔT.

C. GOODMAN,

(LATE LEIGH & CO.,)

ESTABLISHED HALF-A-CENTURY,

407, STRAND, W.C.

(THREE DOORS EAST OF THE ADELPHI THEATRE.)

British Subjects about to Travel on the Continent, by forwarding a Banker's Application through this Agency, can obtain the Foreign Office Passport with the necessary Visas, by which means they will avoid trouble and loss of time.

PASSPORT CIRCULAR GRATIS.

Passport Cases, including Mounting on Muslin and Names lettered thereon, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

THE LATEST EDITIONS OF MURRAY'S HANDBOOKS.

Baedeker's Guide in English and German; Blaik's Guides for Home Tours, Keller's and Leutchard's Maps of Switzerland. Panoramas of the Rhine, Switzerland, and Rome. Dictionaries, Phrase Books, Interpreters, Writing Cases, Couriers' Bags, Journals, Soap Boxes, Wallets, and every requisite for Travellers.

GENOA.

GRAND HÔTEL D'ITALIE.

THIS magnificent Establishment, formerly the RAGGIO PALACE, continues to retain the first place among all houses of this description in this city by its exceptional and central position, as well as by the extent of its accommodation and its cleanliness.

With the view of preserving the same reputation, the Proprietor has established agreeable salons de reunion, music, reading, and smoking, having a superb view of the Gulf. The prices are very moderate.

Excellent Table-d'Hôte at 4 francs. Comfortable Rooms at 2 francs.

For persons who remain some time in the Hotel arrangements are made on reduced terms.

Omnibuses and Carriages to meet every Train

ESTABLISHED 1832.

THE ORIGINAL GUIDE & TRAVELLERS' DEPÔT

AND

PASSPORT & COURIERS' AGENCY,

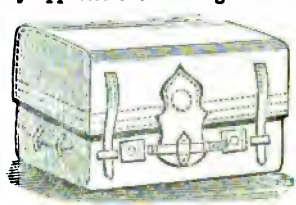
LEE & CARTER,

440, WEST STRAND, LONDON,

(Nearly opposite the Charing Cross Hotel.)



KNAPSACKS
STIFF OR LIMP.



PORTMANTEAUX
OF ALL PATTERNS.



BAGS
OF ALL KINDS

Intending Tourists are respectfully invited to visit this Establishment before making purchases for their journey.

An extensive stock of Travellers' Requisites to select from :—

Guide Books (in pocket bindings)
Maps and Plans of all Parts,
Foreign Dictionaries,
Dialogues and Grammars,
Foreign Washing Books,
Journals and Diaries,
Pocket Books and Note Cases,
Purses, Sov. and Nap. Cases,
Money Belts and Bags,
Writing Cases and Blotters,
Ink Stands and Light Boxes,
Foreign Stationery,
Travelling Chess Boards, etc.
Knives, Scissors, and Corkscrews,
Barometers, Thermometers, and Compasses,
Eye Preservers and Spectacles,
Railway Rugs,
Hat Cases and Bonnet Boxes,
Luggage Straps and Labels,
Travelling Lamps,
Camp Candlesticks,
Flasks and Drinking Cups,
Sandwich Cases,
Luncheon Baskets,
Dressing Cases and Housewives,
Soap and Brush Boxes,
Sponge and Sponge Bags,
Baths and Air Cushions,
Waterproofs,
Camp Stools and Leg Rests,
Portable Closet Seats,
Etnas for boiling water,
Door Fasteners,
Combs, Brushes, and Mirrors,
Glycerine and Insect Powder.

14 DAY USE
RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or on the date to which renewed.
Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

APR 2 0 1960

MAY 0 1 1992

SEMESTER LOAN

AUG 28 1989

MAY 5 '92

ENVI DES

MAY 5 '92

16 Jan 1990

SEMESTER LOAN

MAY 2 2 1990

RECEIVED
ENVI DES

17 MAY '90

ENVI DES

LD 21–50m-8,'57
(C8481s10)476

General Library
University of California
Berkeley

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES
C034309100